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DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 10

January 11 - October 27, 1869

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "10 / Shanghai / January 11, 1869 / October 27, 1869 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between January 11 and October 27, 1869. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

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Mr J. Smith.
Ass't Adjt Gen'l

No. 329.

Shanghai. January 11. 1869.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of my dispatch to the United States Minister No. 163. The subject is one of fundamental importance and I feel that it deserves attention accordingly.

I am

Sir:
Your humble servant
Geo. F. Seward.
U. S. Consul General.

To.
Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.

Copy.

No. 163.

Shanghai, January 9th 1869.

Sir:

Recent occurrences at Tang-chow in this province and at and near Taiwan in Formosa have attracted much attention in China. With the merits of the dispute I do not care to deal. But the means taken by the British authorities to right the grievances of which they complained are peculiar and deserve attention.

The difficulty at Tang-chow grew out of the maltreatment of some missionaries by the populace of the city. That in Taiwan out of a similar case, and a series of alleged wrongs perpetrated by the authorities against one or two mercantile houses. At the one place the British Consul made a series of demands, and with the authority of his Minister, backed six hundred

sailors)

Hon. J. Ross Brown

soldiers and marines to enforce them. At Tainan similar demands were made, and the Consul with or without the authority of his Minister seized the city of Anping and the old Dutch fort Zelandia as a material guarantee for the settlement of matters. At the latter place sixteen Chinese were killed during the operations and as many more wounded.

The question is whether the policy of using force at the place of difficulty is the appropriate one. The response would depend I think on the practical question whether the central Government is strong enough to enforce its commands throughout the Empire, or at least at places where troubles are likely to occur. Our Treaties are with the Government, we have diplomatic representatives at the capital. The empire is thus treated as independent and the Government as sovereign, and unless special circumstances intervene we always deal with

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the Government were not with her officers or her people.

My own belief, founded on the best information available to me, is, that the central Government could have dealt with the cases mentioned and that it is competent generally to deal with all such cases.

It is a common saying that there is no sufficient centralization in China.

A moment's consideration will indicate that there is room for misconception on this point.

No vast empire can be efficiently controlled from one point. As a fact it is governed, roughly speaking, by eight viceroys, who have, under the peculiar system of responsibility which pervades Chinese society, the broadest powers and are held by the central Government to a corresponding accountability. There is thus the necessary division of authority, while the ability of the Emperor to appoint and remove officers, affords a

a perfect check and means of control.

The fact of the existence of the Government indicates that it possesses powers of a considerable degree of latitude and completeness, and the fact that the Empire has emerged successfully from a series of grave complications is apparently conclusive on this point. Doubtless there are therefore different ways of proceeding to arrange troubles, but if there is one the ability to remove and appoint officers is abundantly sufficient to meet the requirements of the situation.

I know of no reason to doubt the power of the Government in this respect. In point of fact, so far as I can judge this power was more or less perfectly exercised during the darkest days of the great rebellion, and is now completely exercised.

It may be said that the policy of dealing with the central

Copy.

No. 163.

Shanghai, January 9th 1869.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in consequence of the Taeping rebellion in this province and of the late action of Japan in Formosa having attracted much attention to the Chinese, both the people of the disputed Islands and the Government, the measures taken by the British authorities to right the grievances of which they complained are peculiar and deserve attention.

The difficulty at Taiwanfoo grew out of the maltreatment of the crews of vessels by the inhabitants of the city. That is known out of the regular case, but a series of alleged wrongs perpetrated by the authorities against us, of the most complete known. At the one place the British Consul reports a series of demands, and with the aid of his Imperial Excellency Chinese

Hon. S. Wells Williams

central Government has been tried and proved a failure.

It has undoubtedly been tried and it has not proved as successful as was hoped but the reason seems to me very manifest.

When the Ministers of the several Governments first went to the capital, they found the situation one that called out their sympathy for the Chinese.

The rulers of the Empire were facing external trouble of the gravest kind. Their relations with other states were novel and doubtless to them alarming. Foreign vessels were driving Native craft from the coasts and rivers. Adventurers of all nations were taking part in the existing difficulties, and handing with lawless Chinese for the commission of crime. The Empire indeed was in the last stage of disorder

Other influences moreover
affected the policy of the Ministers
Whatever high may be
the qualities of the individuals
of whom are composed these
eastern communities their
impersonal aggregate influence
is always aggressive. It is
naturally so, and it is made
worse by a power which having
no other constituency devotes
itself to the advocacy, nicely
or unnicely of all measures
which seem to lead
to the advancement of foreign
interests, and does not hesitate
to criticise with severity
whatever persons or institutions
may check them.

The Ministers location
in an impossible capital
in close communication with
able men of the nation to
which they were accredited
very naturally took up the
policy of friendliness and
forbearance which the
circumstances so eminently

called for and not only so but they very naturally came to look with distrust on the complaints preferred by their compatriots.

In this way matters drifted along, until at last foreigners came to believe that they could not expect redress for any wrong to which they might be subjected, while the Chinese learned that they could commit wrong with impunity. This statement is a strong one and of course must not be accepted literally, yet it will afford you a conception of the actual situation when the Gang-chow trouble occurred.

If I am right in my premises, it will be seen that while the policy of dealing only with the Government stands apparently discredited the fault is rather our own, if it can be called fault, and that what is really needed

is a more strenuous course at the capital. Friendliness and forbearance will ever be in place, but there is no longer any reason why we should not exact substantial justice from them. Chinese

I write suggestively only. You have the time and disposition to examine the whole field which thus comes under review.

I have the honor,
&c, &c, &c

(Signed) Geo. F. Seward
U. S. Consul General

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Mr J. Smith

No. 330.

Shanghai January 11. 1869

Sir,

Referring to the enclosed despatch from the acting officer at Chinkiang it is right that I should say that his conduct of the consulate has been very satisfactory. The experience which he has gained and his devotion of time to the acquirement of the Chinese language afford reasons why he should be appointed to the consulate in case the position becomes vacant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Consul General,

To

Hon. William H. Seward,

Secretary of State.

No 331.

Mr. J. Smith.

Ans

Shanghai, January 13, 1869.

Sir,

I have inclosed copy of a dispatch addressed by me to C. O. Poston Esq. - one, a citizen of the United States, in response to a letter from him asking whether a line of despatch telegraph to connect the ports of China, subject- ed by him would be entitled to American protection, & respectfully submitted to you. The point of interest touched upon is the question whether under the Treaties China can make a grant or grants of the kind contemplated. This point is referred to by Mr Burlingame in his despatch to you No. 141, in terms which I think

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

think can likely to be misunderstood, I refer to the first sentence of the last paragraph of the despatch, which reads: "It should be understood that a grant to one, under the favoured nations clause, is a grant to all." This is perhaps literally correct, but if construed to mean that the favoured nation clauses of the Treaties render it impossible for China to make special grants to one or more individuals of the right to erect telegraphs or to do any other enterprises work within her domains it will leave a wrong impression, as I conceive, of the actual situation.

I have the honor to be.
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
Wm. H. Seward.
U. S. Consul General.

No. 846.

United States Consulate General.

Shanghai, Dec. 29th 1865.

C. D. Paston Esq.

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have received your letter of yesterday's date asking my opinion as to whether a deep sea telegraph, projected by you to connect the open ports of China, on a co-operative basis would, if established be entitled to American protection.

I see no reason to believe that such a line would need protection, provided the vessels there under were kept on foreign owned grounds. If they should cross Chinese owned grounds, perhaps the people might object.

object and stir up the authorities.
The authorities would not I think take steps of active hostility without such movement. Only a cable cut of eight would I think be quite out of the minds of the Chinese. I have never heard of the great lack of cables running at the bottom of the sea.

You are aware that there is a canal line about two and a half miles long belonging to the American firm. Russell & Co in the suburbs in the streets of Shanghai. A considerable portion of it has been worked for about two years. All of it is within the district chiefly occupied by foreigners, but a portion of it runs through

streets

streets largely occupied by Chinese.
It is perfectly apparent in several
places to any one who may
choose to interfere with it, but
there has been no indication
of hostility either on the part
of the people or of the authorities.

Doubtless it would be right
to secure from the Government
a declaration in writing con-
firming to them verbal assent
to a similar proposition would
known to them by Mr Burlingame,
as shown in the letter from
which you quote.

Your proposition is peculiarly
wise in the provision which it
makes for the contemplated
constitution over ownership of

the

to company and live. It leads
me however to say that Mr.
Burlingame could not have
intended to declare that the
Chinese Government cannot make
a special grant to one or any
other number of individuals.
the favored nations clauses of
the Treaties to say nothing
simply that when the Chinese
shall grant to the Government
citizens of any state, any
privileges in which all other
citizens of that state may of
right participate therein, the
citizens of other states may under
the favoring clauses of their
respective Treaties insist on
the same privileges.

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The construction that a grant to one individual is to grant to all, would strip China of one more element of national sovereignty. It would be unwise to insist on such a construction for that reason and because so hampered the Government could never know how to go to work to accomplish any result requiring the use of foreign appliances and the attention of foreigners, except in the unsatisfactory and practically almost useless way of Government enterprise.

Of course it will be well for one or more persons desiring a grant to erect telegraphs, or to do any other exceptional work

in

in China to make applications
to the same so that a special
authority may be obtained for
Minister cannot ~~to~~ anticipate
such ~~an~~ applications and ~~to~~
provide for the ~~the~~ in general terms without giving
to every other Minister the
right to make a similar
provision. One of course
such persons with a view to
allay national feeling should
provide as you have done for
cosmopolitan association
Pursuant to the tenor of
this letter I shall be prepared
to take up an application for
grant in your favor and
that of suitable associates
whenever you can show me
reasonable

reasonable ground to believe that the project has the elements of success.

I do not insist that these proviso as a means of discouragement you will understand, but as one which it is entirely appropriate to make on prudential grounds before endeavoring to enlist the efforts of my colleagues and our superiors.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Geo. F. Dewey.

No. 332.

Acknowledged

Shanghai, January 14, 1869

Sir

The Consul at Amoy asks how much duties he charges for the certificate contemplated in Section 4 of the Act of February 19th 1862. I have responded that I am of the opinion that Item 43 of the tariff bill applies to the case and that one certificate may be made to answer for any number of Coolies going in one ship. I submit the point for the Departments instructions

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant

Geo. F. Seward,

To

To

Hon. William H. Seward,

Secretary of State,

Per a. S. mail. Jany. 21 1869.

Mr J. Smith. Asst Sr

Received No. 333. Mch 1

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. January 15th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to your dispatches Nos. 180 and 185 to my address. No. 13 to address of the Consul at Hankow; my response. No. 320. and Mr. Sattin's dispatch No. 17. I have now to say that Mr. Sattin was recently here. and said that he did not think it necessary to go further into the matters of his accounts.

It may be considered therefore. that he accepts the ruling of the Department touching his accounts heretofore rendered. as shown in the dispatch to him No. 13. referred to above. and that there is no occasion for my intervention.

Mr. Sattin says in his dispatch No. 17 that the Chinese assistants charged for. are necessary. and that he will await his return to America to arrange a settlement

in regard to them. On this head I have only to say, that I should be glad to learn that the Department is able to sanction any necessary expenditure of this sort. His salary, as I have heretofore stated, is not adequate to the requirements of his position, and whatever the Government may be able to do to relieve him of the burdens which a creditable regard for the public interest leads him to incur, I should be glad to have done.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Edwards.

U.S. Mail 2d Jany. 69

Received No. 334.

U. S. Consulate General. Ans May 1
Shanghai. January 15th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 186. making inquiries about the Estate of Mr. James Henry Contnell at the instance of the father of the deceased. Mr. James Contnell of Washington.

Messrs. Howard M. Twombly. and Silas D. Webb are appointed Administrators in the Estate by Mr. Macgowan. and the matters of the Estate are still in their hands. Mr. Webb has informed me that the absence from Shanghai of one or more persons who are concerned in the Estate prevents a settlement. I have no doubt that proper attention is being given to the Estate.

I have the honor to be.
Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

Per U.S. Mail, January 31st 1869.

Mr J. Smith, Acting Consul. Ask = an interesting Despatch

Received No. 335.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. January 19. 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I submit the following Report on Trade and other matters which affect the interests and position of our c" n" Countrymen at Shanghai.

I returned to Shanghai after an absence on leave of one year in March last: and at once resumed Charge of this office.

Mr. Burlingame and his c" n" associates had just left Shanghai. I found a smouldering distrust of the mission existing. and this has since become active. in view of the addresses he has made. and the Treaty. It is considered that he has rated too high the good disposition of the Chinese. and that the Treaty. which acquires for us no new privileges. having been undertaken at a moment when further Concessions were

earnestly

earnestly hoped for. would actually injure
our position. These complaints seem
not unreasonable. Yet considering
that the Treaty does not stop our hands
from urging the Chinese toward measures
of progress. while on the other hand it
gives us the ability to point them to a
most perfect guarantee of our good will
and intent to respect their Sovereignty.
I conceive the Treaty not only defensible. but calculated
to advance our interests." And
if Mr. Burlingames eulogies of the Chinese
shall lead to a better appreciation of their
real merits. we may well afford to
forget that he has overdrawn his statements.

Soon after Mr. Burlingame's
departure I sent forward to the Department
with my dispatch No.291. a copy of
Tseng Kwo Fan's Memorial on the
revision of the Treaty. Tseng is one
of eight Vice Roys. to whom is committed
the government of the Empire. and he is
probably the ablest of them. He argues
that foreigners should be treated with
perfect justice. and he deals with
questions of progress & encourages the
practicing

granting of the right to navigate internal waters in steam vessels, to open mines, &c. on their merits, rather than from the old Chinese view that foreign intercourse is dangerous in itself, and must be checked everywhere. His ideas of political economy are not those which prevail in the West; yet the advance in Chinese views which the memorial presents, are remarkable. And I do not think we can blame him for saying that China's object is to wipe out the humiliations to which she has been subjected by foreign states. It indicates patriotic feeling for which the foreigners generally give the Chinese no credit, and does not necessarily imply a design to deal underhandedly with us.

The situation in Corea, and question of making an effort to open that Country to our merchants, has been looked at length in my dispatch No. 314. The apparent cruelty exercised by the Corean torrent some of our Countrymen has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for, and demands attention. While the rapid progress of trade on the Asiatic Coast renders it almost imperative that the great peninsula which juts out at a

Middle

middle point. and intercourse between a part of China never frequented by our Ships. and Japan. should be brought into relations.

The strange expedition to Corea. recalling to memory the operations of the buccaneers. which was fitted out in Shanghai in april last. and my proceedings thereupon. was the subject of my dispatches Nos. 294 and 298. The facts were substantially as follows: A French priest named Feront. and a Hamburg merchant named Oppert. accompanied by an American. whose connection with the matter has never been properly unravelled. proceeded to the Corean Coast in a steamer of about 600 tons. and a small steam tender. They had about 175 retainers. Chinese. Manila men and Europeans. all armed. On their arrival they proceeded into the country and attempted to exhume the remains of one or more Kings of Corea. They were prevented by the strength of the Sarcophagus. and the gathering of troops from carrying out their purpose. and retreated to the Coast. Here. in some other operations. the character of which has not transpired.

they

會訊章程

RULES FOR JOINT-INVESTIGATION IN CASES OF CONFISCATION AND FINE BY THE CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES, &c.

一

凡各口有干涉稅務案件領事官應先與稅務司彼此關照或面見會議或移文往來定案時仍照後開數條辦理

RULE I.

Custom House business will be transacted by the Commissioner.

It shall be the Rule for all business connected with the Custom House Department to be in the first instance transacted between the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul, personally or by letter; and procedure in deciding cases shall be taken in accordance with the following Regulations.

一

凡有洋商或船或貨各在通商海口被關屬吏扣留立宜稟明監督監督聽稟以爲罰辦合宜卽委稅務司函致該商所犯何法是以扣留限自接函之時以五日爲期准商稟報領事官知悉倘至第六日午刻領事官尙未來文咨請公同查核該船該貨卽可入官該商接函後於期內仍見自無犯法任便先向稅務司陳明轉報監督監督若以該商之言爲是卽行釋放船貨設該商不願赴關具稟抑或先稟監督不以爲然均准稟知領事官據其所稟轉咨監督請其定期公同查辦

RULE II.

When a seizure is made, the Commissioner will inform those interested, who may then make their explanations in person, or, through the Consul, demand a public investigation.

Whenever a ship or goods belonging to a foreign Merchant is seized in a port in China by the Custom House Officers, the seizure shall be reported without delay to the Kien-tuh, or Chinese Superintendent of Customs. If he considers the seizure justifiable, he will depute the Shwui-wu-sze, or foreign Commissioner of Customs, to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong, that they have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that they will be confiscated, unless, before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the delivery of the notice, the Custom House Authorities receive from the Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The Merchant to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal, within the limited time, directly to the Commissioner, who is to inform the Superintendent. If satisfied with his explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if the Merchant elect not to appeal to the Customs, or if, after receiving his explanations, the Superintendent still decline to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul, who will inform the Superintendent of the particulars of this appeal, and request him to name a day for them both to investigate and try the case publicly.

RULE III.

On the Consul's requisition, the Superintendent will hold a Court, at which the Consul will be present, for the investigation and settlement of the case.

The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting at the Custom House; and the Consul will direct the Merchant to appear with his witnesses there on the day named, and will himself on that day proceed to the Custom House. The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him on the bench; the Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent.

Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs' Employés who seized the ship or goods to state the circumstances which occasioned the seizure, and will question them as to their evidence. Whatever the Merchant may have to advance in contradiction of their evidence he will state to the Consul, who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and equity. The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

一凡監督接到領事官來文照覆定期何日到關當堂一詢問之間所有關役商證人等口供隨時抄錄監督領事各爲畫押蓋印時令全案人證退去監督面告領事官可否如何辦理或該船貨領事以爲應放而監督不以爲然又准該商任意上控具稟領事官行知監督均卽各將案情抄錄蓋印申請總理衙門與駐京大臣查核定奪倘監督不肯釋放船貨領事官以爲然該商不准上控稟請轉詳再該船貨或經海關當堂詢明或經兩國總理衙門駐京大憲核定應行釋放均不能以原被扣留請索賠償辦法一律相同若監督領事官欲不親赴海關亦可遣員代往所有

RULE IV.

When the Consul and Superintendent agree to confiscate, the Merchant will have no appeal; when the Consul dissents from the Superintendent's views, the case will be referred to the Superior Authorities at Peking. No claim for compensation.

Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, a copy of which will be signed and sealed by the Consul and Superintendent. The room will then be cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he proposes to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul dissents, the Merchant may appeal; and the Consul, having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward certified copies of the above notes to Peking,—the former to his Minister, and the latter to the Foreign Office for their decision.

If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the Merchant will not have the right of appeal; and in no case will the release of ship or goods entitle him to claim indemnity for their seizure, whether they be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after the appeal to the High Authorities of both nations at Peking.

RULE V.

When there is an appeal, the property may be released under Bond; where appellant refuses to execute a Bond, he cannot claim any indemnity.

The case having been referred to superior authority, the Merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a Bond, binding himself to pay the full value of the ship or goods attached, should the ultimate decision be against him; which Bond, being sealed with the Consular seal, and deposited at the Custom House, the Superintendent will restore to the Merchant the ship or goods attached; and when the Superior Authorities shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized be confiscated, the Merchant will be called on to pay accordingly. If he decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandize attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the Superior Authorities be favorable or not, the Appellant will not be allowed to claim indemnity.

一案情既各詳請大憲定斷准該商按估價出具日後情願遵斷繳案切結由領事官蓋印交存該關即由監督將該船貨先行發還俟大憲斷定後或罰銀多少或全數入官再行飭商遵照倘該商不肯具結即將船貨扣留無論大憲定准誰是誰非不准該商稟請賠補

RULE VI.

When the irregularity is one punishable by Fine, the Commissioner will enter a plaint at the Consulate, and the Consul will hold a Court, the Commissioner being present, for the investigation and settlement of the case. When the Commissioner dissents from the Consul's views, the case will be referred to the Superior Authorities at Peking.

When the act of which a Merchant at any port is accused is not one involving the confiscation of ship or cargo, but is one which, by Treaty or Regulation, is punishable by Fine, the Commissioner will report the case to the Superintendent, and at the same time cause a plaint to be entered in the Consular Court. The Consul will fix the day of the trial, and inform the Commissioner that he may then appear with the evidence and the witnesses in the case. And the Commissioner, either personally or by deputy, shall take his seat on the bench, and conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

When the Treaty or Regulations affix a specific fine for the offence, the Consul shall on conviction give judgment for that amount, the power of mitigating the sentence resting with the Superintendent and Commissioner. If the Defendant is acquitted, and the Commissioner does not demur to the decision, the ship or goods, if any be under seizure, shall at once be released, and the circumstances of the case be communicated to the Superintendent. The Merchant shall not be put to any expense by delay, but he shall have no claim for compensation on account of hindrance in his business, for loss of interest, or for demurrage. If a difference of opinion exists between the Commissioner and Consul, notice to that effect shall be given to the Superintendent, and copies of the whole proceedings forwarded to Peking for the consideration of their respective High Authorities. Pending their decision, the owner of the property must file a Bond in the Consular Court to the full value of the proposed fine, which will be sent to the Custom House Authorities by the Consul, and the goods or ship will be released.

一凡各口指謂商人犯章其所犯之條並非船貨入官係按約按章應罰銀兩者稅務司一面知照監督一面遣人在領事官署內立案由領事官定期訊斷定期後應先知照稅司屆期傳集人證或稅司本人或委員即在坐指證如訊明該商實有應罰之處如係約章程內載有銀兩之數目即由領事官按其數斷令交出或可從寬辦理則其權屬在該關即由監督會同稅司自定可也倘查明該商實無應罰之處稅司亦無異言如有船貨因此案留滯者可一同開放仍將案情知照監督不得號延時日致該商稍有費用該商不得索賠延擱貿易銀兩亦不得索賠一切水腳費用等項若稅司與領事官意見不合即行知會監督一面抄錄全案各詳總理衙門查核當尚未定案之時貨主亦應一律將擬罰銀數出具日後情願遵斷繳案切結送交領事官由領事官行文知照監督始准該商船貨先行開放駐京大憲

RULE VII.

Disputed Duties to be temporarily uncollected, and goods to be returned under Bond, pending reference to Peking.

If the Custom House Authorities and Consul cannot agree as to whether certain Duties are leviable or not, action must be taken as Rule V. directs, and the Merchant must sign a Bond for the value of the Duties in question. The Consul will affix his seal to this document, and send it to the Custom House Authorities, when the Superintendent will release the goods without receiving the Duty; and these two functionaries will respectively send statements of the case to Peking, —one to his Minister, the other to the Foreign Office.

If it shall be decided there that no Duty shall be levied, the Custom House Authorities will return the Merchant's Bond to the Consul to be cancelled; but if it be decided that a certain amount of Duty is leviable, the Consul shall require the Merchant to pay it in at the Custom House.

一如有監督領事官不能自定應徵應免之事均須援照本章程第五款所載亦令該商出具日後情願遵斷繳案切結由領事官蓋印送交監督存案即由監督先將該商貨物暫時免稅放行一面將此案情形各詳總理衙門倘日後斷定實係應免之稅該監督即將駐京大憲原結發還領事官查銷如斷定實係應納若干稅項之物該領事官即飭該商赴關按數完稅銷結

RULE VIII.

When valuations are disputed, the owner's value is to be taken as the correct one; but the Custom House is to have the option of retaining the ship or goods at that valuation.

If the Consul and the Custom House Authorities cannot agree as to whether confiscation of a ship, or a cargo, or both of them together, being the property of a foreign Merchant, shall take place, the case must be referred to Peking for the decision of the Foreign Office, and the Minister of his nation. Pending their decision, the Merchant must, in accordance with Rule V., sign a Bond for the amount, to which the Consul will affix his seal, and send it for deposit at the Custom House.

As difference of opinion as to the value [of ship or goods] may arise, the valuation of the Merchant will be decisive; and the Custom House Authorities may, if they see fit, take over either at the price aforesaid.

If after such purchase it be decided that the property seized ought to be confiscated, the Merchant must redeem his Bond by paying in at the Custom House the original amount of the purchase-money. If the decision be against confiscation, the Bond will be returned to the Consul for transmission to the Merchant, and the case then be closed. The sum paid by the Custom House Authorities for ship or goods being regarded as their proper price, it will not be in the Merchant's power, by a tender of the purchase-money, to recover them.

一凡有洋商或船或貨應入官者或船貨均應入官者監督與領事官意見未合案情既各詳總理衙門駐京大憲核斷當尚未定案之時該商應援照本章程第五款估價具結由領事官蓋印交存監督惟所估數目恐多寡不符即按該商自稱定價爲准由該關酌核情形亦可按價收買倘經收買後日後斷定船貨實應入官即飭該商將關上收買原銀如數呈繳銷結若斷定船貨實應釋放該關即將原結送還領事官發商完案所有收買原銀即作爲船貨賣價該商不得再持收買原銀赴關收贖以昭核實

Inclosure

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

with No. 335

No. 1

Confiscation
Rules.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
SHANGHAI, *July 25th*, 1868.

I AM instructed by the United States Chargé d'Affaires to China, to publish the annexed Decree, with the opinions thereon inscribed. It will become binding and obligatory in ten days from the date of this notification.

GEO. F. SEWARD.
Consul General.

REGULATION

FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA.

IN pursuance of Section 4th of the Act of Congress, approved June 22nd, 1860, entitled "An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, or for other purposes." I, S. Wells Williams, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, of the United States to China, do hereby decree the following Regulation, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts.

WHEREAS; repeated complaints having been made of the danger incurred by the native shipping from steamers passing through the Channel commonly known as the Straw Shoe Channel, situated between the main land and the island of Tsih-li-chau, called Tsau-hia on the Admiralty Charts, lying east of the city of Nanking; and collisions having already occurred between them and the native craft constantly using this reach, resulting in loss of life and property, the Chinese Government has seen proper to prohibit the use of this Channel, extending from Theodolite Point to the eastern end of the island at Swallow Rock, to all steamers navigating the Yangtze River.

NOW, therefore, in order to give full force and effect to this prohibition, BE IT KNOWN *to all whom it may concern*, that all steamers sailing under the American flag, are forbidden to use or pass through the above-described Straw Shoe Channel, and every infraction of this Regulation will render the

steamer liable to a fine of One Hundred Taels, prosecutable in either of the Consular Courts of the United States on the Yangtze River, or at Shanghai; and in case of Collision, to pay full compensation for all damages done to the Chinese, or their shipping.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 1st, 1868.

L. S.

Assented to,

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

Shanghai, June 12th, 1868.

L. S.

Assented to,

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS,
U. S. Vice Consul.

Tientsin, June 6th, 1868.

L. S.

Assented to,

CHAS. J. SANDS,
Vice Consul.

Chinkiang, June 19th, 1868.

L. S.

Assented to,

S. A. HOLMES,
U. S. Vice Consul.

Chefoo, June 8th 1868.

L. S.

I cannot assent to the closing of this Channel,

G. H. COLTON SALTER,
U. S. Consul, Hankow and Kiukiang.

Hankow, July 2nd, 1868.

L. S.

Assented to,

EDWARD C. LORD,
U. S. Consul.

Ningpo, July 14th, 1868.

L. S.

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Despatch No. 335

No. 2.

Decree Closing
Kiangsu Native Customs.

Value of United States Trade for the years 1864—1867.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			
	Imported from.	Exported to.	Total	Imported from	Exported to	Total.	Imported from.	Exported to	Total	
U.S. of America.	3,183,1121	4482859	7,665,880	482,593	5,864,825	6,347,418	289,832	6,316,130	6,605,962	U.S.

1867

	Imported from.	Exported to.	Total.	
U.S. of America	702,683	7,493,318	8,196,001	U.S. of America

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Dispatch No. 338

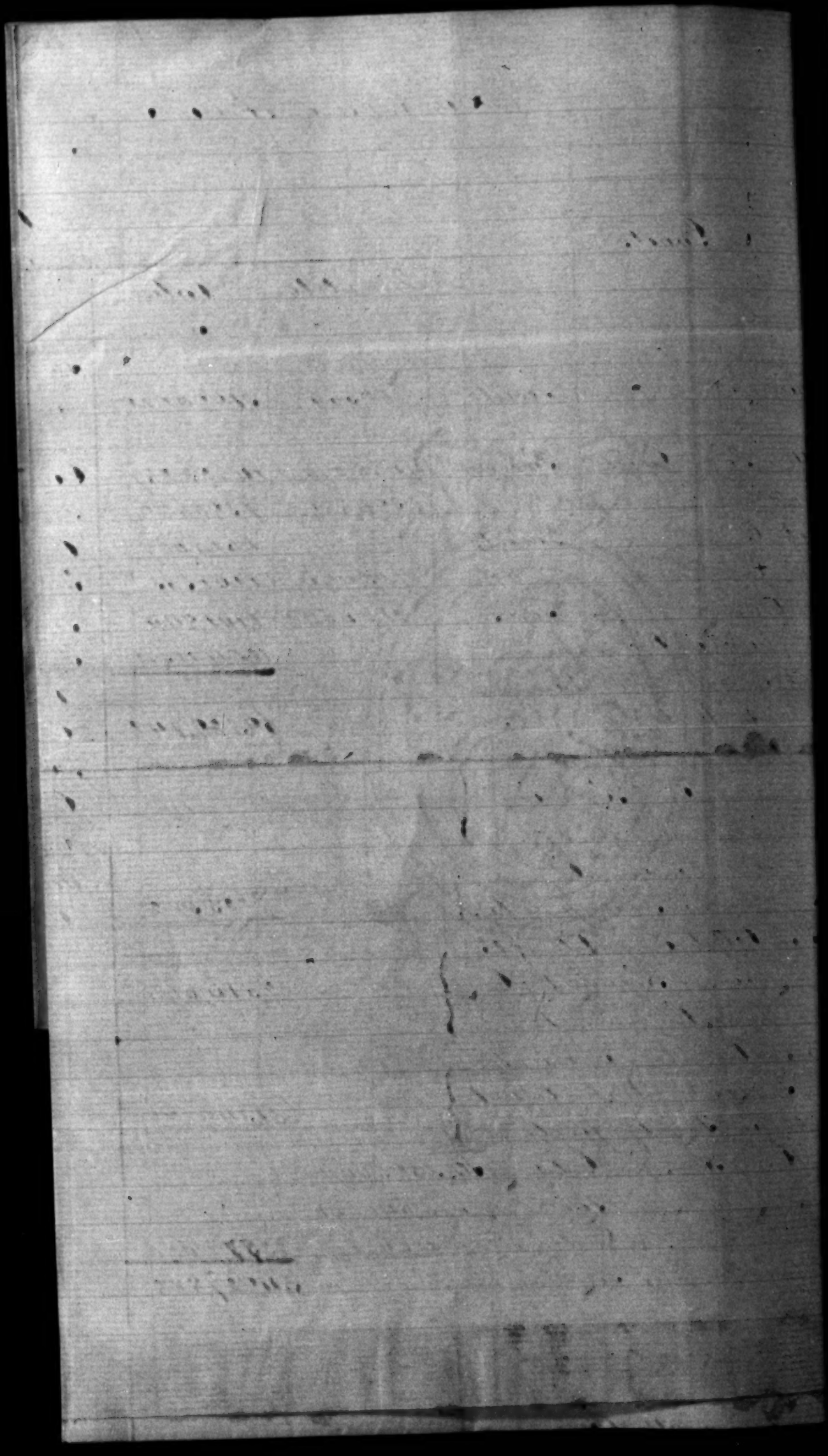
No. 5

U. S. Trade
1865. 6. 17.

Summary of the Foreign Trade of China, for the year 1867.

Imports.

Goods	Quantity.	Value.	Value of goods imported at each of the Ports. Port.	Value.	Value contributed by each Foreign country. Where from.	Value.
		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
			Shanghai	116,570,534		
Opium* ..... Peculs	62566	31,990,919	Less Re-exports	2239461	Great Britain	18,830,010
				114,331,073		2787756
Cotton Piece Goods.. Pieces	2,464,270	14,623,267	Canton	7,856,771	Hongkong ...	
Woollens ..... "	7,390,689	7,390,689	Swatow	11,781,844	India	22,304,991
Metals ..... Peculs		1,610,007	Amoy	5,295,402	U.S. of America	702,683
Rice,+ ..... "	713494	1,101,565	Foochow	3,872,860	Japan	2,214,489
Coals ..... Tons	113430	1,101,840	Takao	160,790	Australia	527896
All other articles, ...		11,511,4521	Tamsui	398,658	Singapore and Straits	861,861
Total (as entered at the			Ningpo	749,744	Continent of Europe	40716
Treaty ports)		69,329,741	Chinkiang	...	Siam	858,731
The total quantity of opium			Kiukiang	...	Philipine Islands	564,878
entered at Hong Kong is		88,148	Hankow	13,659	Java	266,055
estimated at			Chefoo	770,656	Cochin China	508,363
Exceeding the quantity			Tientsin	794,344	British Channel	...
entered at the Treaty ports by.		25,582	Newchwang	372,028	Amoor Provinces	103,684
The total quantity of the					South America	...
deliveries of Rice at Hong		2,514,000			New Zealand	...
Kong are estimated at					Siberia and Russia	
The estimated amount					via Kiachta	45,077
of Treasure Imported at		31,349,883			Cape of Good Hope	...
all the Treaty ports						
at Hong Kong is Gold.... Tls.	3,595,000					
" " Sycee ... "	15,640,000					
" Dollars .. "	4,343,000	23,878,000				
Total imports of Treasure ...		54,927,883.		69,397,729.		71,637,190
Re-exports from Shanghai						
chiefly to Japan					2239461	
" and from all the					67988	2307449
other ports				67,988		
Net total			Taels.	69329741.	Taels.	69329741.



Summary of the Foreign Trade of China for the year 1867.

Exports.

Goods	Quantity.	Value.	Value of Exports from each port. Port.	Value	Value of Exports to each country. Where to	Value
		Taels		Taels		Taels
Tea ..... Peculs.	1,122,384	33,754,009	Shanghai	29,228,074.-	Great Britain ..	33,367,784
Silk ..... "	39,299	1572,380	Canton	10,552,394	Hongkong	8,119,094
Cotton ..... "	2939 1	458,424	Swatow	217,070.-	India	366,908
Rhubarb ..... "	2173	123,672	Amoy	1,763.052.-	U. S. of America ..	7,493,318
Nutgalls .... "	6964	54,473	Foochow	14,323,230.-	Japan	1,180,702
All other articles		7780755	Takao	24,069.	Australia	2,575.578
		57,895,713	Tamsui	61.638,	Singapore and Straits	376,769
			Ningpo	5.680	Continent of Europe	2369054
			Chinkiang ..	...	Siam	106.670
			Kiukiang ...	...	Philippine Islands	182.158
			Hankow ...	366.140	Java	235,215
The estimated amount of treasure exported to all the Treaty ports.-	Ts.	29,462,647	Chefoo	191.789	Cochin China ...	119,610
			Tientsin	951.610.-	British Channel ..	182,221
			Newchwang ..	10,997.-	Amoor Province	18.246
At Hongkong, in Gold ... "	5,385,000				South America	122.996
" " " Silver .. "	10,388,000				New Zealand	118781
" " " Dollars .. "	11,716,000	27,489,000			Siberia and Russia via Kiachta, ...	924942
Total Export of Treasure,		56,951,647.-			Cape of Good Hope	35667.
			Taels ..	57895713.-	Taels ...	57895713.-

Special Table for Shanghai.

Annual value of the Foreign trade, and of the Native trade as carried on in Foreign vessels from 1864 to 1867.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
Foreign Goods.	Taels.	Re-exported Taels.	Taels.	Re-exported Taels	Taels.	Re-exported Taels.	Taels.	Re-exported Taels.
Imported	34,229,977		38,387,777		47,022,995		46,570,534	
Re-exported to Foreign countries, chiefly to Japan		3,601,074		3,171,812		2,254,479		2,239,461
Re-exported to Chinese ports, chiefly Ningpo, the Northern and Yangtze ports		16,091,953		24,991,620		33,295,050		31,803,137
		19,693,027		28,163,432		35,549,529		34,042,598
Chinese Produce.								
Imported chiefly from Kankow, Kiukiang and Ningpo	30,602,294		25,846,378		27,080,252		30,870,751	
Exported to foreign countries		15,324,303		15,435,796		14,255,793		16,916,852
Exported to Chinese ports		3,634,336		4,766,988		6,941,397		8,327,222
		18,958,639		20,202,783		21,197,190		25,244,076
Chinese produce of local origin imported to Foreign countries	14,986,395		14,123,827		11,068,877		12,311,220	
Chinese produce of local origin imported to Chinese ports	9,537,070		7,702,554		6,448,592		7,282,954	
Gross value of the Trade of the port	89,355,736		86,060,536		91,620,716		97,035,459	

E

Estimated Annual value of the whole trade - Foreign and Foreign carried, - at the Treaty ports of China, from 1864 to 1867.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
ports (deducting re-exports to Japan and other countries)								
Since 1861 Foreign steamers have been employed in carrying to the Yangtze & Northern Ports their supplies of Imports amounting lately to about 30.000.000 a year.)	41,293,578.		61,844,158.		74,563,674		69,329,741.	
ports. — Since 1861 Foreign Steamers have been employed in carrying to the Yangtze ports to Shanghai Teas which used to be sent through the interior to Canton. d value (included in the total Exports in 1867, was Tls. 10.268.069.-)	54,006,509.		40,054,634		54,161,807		57,895,713	
		95,300,087		121,898,792.		130,725,481		127,225,454.
Chinese produce carried from t to port in Foreign vessels Chinese consumption.		31,983,529		28,523,449		32,259,840		25,878,660
		127,283,616.		150,422,241.		162,985,321		153,104,014

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Dispatch No. 335

No 3

CONSULAR JURISDICTION

OVER

PERSONS ON BOARD SHIPS,

IN THE

WATERS OF CHINA.

No. 7.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO U. S. CONSULS IN CHINA.

United States Consulate General,
SHANGHAI, *August 3rd*, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,

At a recent trial in the Court of this Consulate objection was taken to the jurisdiction on the ground that the vessel in and upon which the commission of the offence was charged was a foreign one. This objection, so important in its bearing, has been heretofore taken before me and has received sanction in various quarters. Having given it much attention and arrived at conclusions on it, and the collateral questions involved, which seem to me worthy of support, and as the matter is one of interest to our countrymen in China, I have prepared for your information the following statement of my views.

My rule has been to take jurisdiction of all persons on board American vessels within my district, excepting when offences have been committed on such ships by persons not citizens jurisdiction of which would, in a port of Christendom, be taken by the authorities of the country, and not by the consular representative of our country: and to take jurisdiction over Americans committing offences on board ships of other flags when such offences are of so grave a character that the local authority in a port of Christendom would supersede that of the Consul.

My general consular authority, as distinguished from my judicial authority, justifies me in taking jurisdiction in ordinary matters of discipline and regulation, over all persons on American ships within my district. This is a recognized authority allowed by the governments of civilized states to consular officers. And while my procedure in such cases is often conformed to procedure at common law, rather than to the inquest of office of Consuls at large, the difference is incidental only, and should not confuse our conception of the principle involved.

My special authority as a judicial officer, with functions admitted and directed by the Treaty, by Acts of Congress, and Decrees made in pursuance thereof, (vide Treaty with China Art. XI, and the Act approved June 22nd, 1860,) justifies me in taking jurisdiction over all Americans committing offences in China, either, to follow the wording of the Treaty, "on shore or in any "merchant ship."

The jurisdiction of the first kind then, is that which I should have as Consul in a port of Christendom, and is fully sanctioned by international practices. The jurisdiction of the second kind is special, extraterritorial, and personal, and is authorized by a Treaty with the government affected, and by Statutes made in accordance therewith.

But it frequently happens that persons, not citizens of the United States, take passage on or belong to the crews of our ships. If these commit offences of a grave character, by whom should they be dealt with?

It is urged by some, that the Consul of the ship has authority to try and determine all cases arising on a ship of his country, in the waters of China.

This proposition seems to me inadmissible, because—

1*st.* To do so would be to exercise territorial authority, where no authority of the sort exists.

No nation claims the right to exercise jurisdiction over the citizens or subjects of another in matters of ordinary concern, unless such persons are within its territorial sway. A ship on the high seas is perfectly the territory of the nation in which lies her ownership, and the Courts of the nation thus acquire the right to deal with all people on board, and they acquire that right, generally speaking, in no other way. But it is manifest that a consular or other foreign court in China has only extraterritorial authority. On this point I quote from Mr. Cushing's opinion, (Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. VII, pages 518-519). "The local "courts of each government being exterritorial ones, "have no territorial jurisdiction, but only a jurisdiction "as respects persons, namely its own citizens or subjects." And having simply this personal authority, it seems to me clear that they cannot exercise a jurisdiction which I judge is purely territorial in its character.

It is true that the consular courts do take jurisdiction over the ships themselves of their country, in many matters. For instance, I exercise a more or less perfect Admiralty jurisdiction. But this jurisdiction may be considered, I think, to come to me from, and depends on, the ownership of the vessels. The other jurisdiction would be the reverse, it would come from the ship.

And the proposition would be inadmissible again, because—

2*nd.* If it be granted that the foreign court in China can exercise a jurisdiction which is territorial in its

character, in order to exercise such jurisdiction over a ship in Chinese waters, it must be demonstrated that the waters of China are the same as the high seas, or at least, that the government of China has made a waiver of its natural rights over them, which authorizes us for these purposes so to consider them.

Now neither of which is the case. We have no rights in Chinese waters excepting such as are sanctioned by our Treaties, and the general provisions of international law. And it is admitted on all sides, that the natural right of the Chinese to police their own waters, and at least for revenue purposes, to board foreign ships, remains with the government. Nor, on the other hand, has China made the waiver indicated. What, as we have seen, she has waived, is jurisdiction over persons, which waiver is made to the nation of those persons, and nowhere, at least in terms, to the nation of the ship in which the persons may be.

There is a principle adopted by our government which may seem, at first sight, to affect the subject of this discussion. I refer to the declaration by Mr. Jefferson, which we find everywhere in our text books, "the "simplest rule will be, that the vessel being American "shall be evidence that the seamen on board are such;" and the indorsement thereof by Mr. Webster, "in every "regularly documented American merchant vessel, the "crew who navigate it will find their protection in the "flag which is over them." (Wheaton, § 109.)

This principle, laid down in terms so broad, must necessarily be construed in view of the circumstances under which it was made, and of the whole discussion in which it arose. Those circumstances grew out of the

practice of the British government of impressing seamen from our ships, and the declaration was made as to the right to do this on the high seas. It has I believe this bearing only, and certainly cannot be construed to work as it were, the bestowal of citizenship. Indeed Mr. Webster's correspondence in the matter, ended with the words, "the American government is prepared to say "that the practice of impressing seamen from our ves- "sels cannot hereafter be allowed." And it would seem that this was the point intended to be settled by the discussion in which occurred his declaration before quoted, and as well, in the previous discussion of the same matter in which occurred Mr. Jefferson's declaration. (Vide Dana's edition of Wheaton, § 110-*n.* and vol. 2. pp. 258 *et seq.* Am. Dip. Code.)

In view of what has been said the justice of the rule stated by me at the outset will be seen I think. Thereupon of course arise questions as to the extent of consular jurisdiction in the States of Christendom, for a discussion and determination of which I refer you to Wheaton, paragraphs 101 to 106 inclusive.

One other feature of the case remains which perhaps deserves notice. Granting that the Consuls or other judicial functionaries in China, of the several nations, are the only officers in China who have the right to take superior jurisdiction over their respective nationals in China, or on any merchant ship in Chinese waters, by whom or in what manner may arrests be made?

Strictly, perhaps, the Consul of the offender, in virtue of the waiver of authority made by the government of China to his government, and by his government committed to him, might arrest, with or without other

sanction, a person on board a ship of another nation in Chinese waters, but this I should, on grounds of courtesy, if for no other reason, refuse to do. And it is sufficient to say in this connection, that the Consul of any nation, who should refuse to sanction the arrest of any person on board of a vessel of his nation, such person being charged with some grave offence, or to make the arrest himself, at the request of the Consul of the offender, would clearly commit a breach of that comity which is so generally and necessarily observed here between officers of different nationalities, and very certainly incur the displeasure of his superior officers.

And in review I may say that the conclusion thus arrived at on legal grounds, is the most satisfactory one on grounds of public feeling and convenience. There have been many instances where persons who have committed serious offences on board ships in China have been tried in China. I believe a natural sentiment has in every case led the officer concerned on behalf of the ship to waive jurisdiction in favor of the proper Consul of the offender. I think it likely to be always so. I at least should greatly object, even if my legal right were established beyond doubt, to try a British or French subject, when courts of those nationalities are existent here, side by side with my own.

A copy hereof will be sent to the Legation and to the Department of State for approval or revision.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. SEWARD.

AMENDED
REGULATIONS FOR THE PILOTAGE SERVICE
IN CHINA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

SHANGHAI, *December 28th*, 1868.

The undersigned is instructed by his Excellency Honorable J. Ross BROWNE, Minister of the United States at Peking, to notify that he has assented to the amended Regulations for the Pilotage Service in China which were published by the Inspector General of Customs under date of October 30th last. They will be of binding force and effect on citizens of the United States on and after the 1st day of February, 1869.

GEO: F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

A true copy of the Notification and Regulations.

Geo. F. Seward.

SHANGHAI, *December 28th*, 1868.

they lost two or three men killed. and others were wounded. The purpose of the attempt to secure the remains of the dead Kings. was to hold them for ransom. the priest. an unworthy fanatic. a perhaps a man deranged by his previous sufferings. and those of his Comrades. in Corea. declaring that the Corean Government would ransom them at any Cost.

I tried the American. but the prosecution failed to bring home to him Complicity. Oppert giving in evidence that he was innocent. It is to be regretted that the others were allowed to go free. The evidence taken before me I had translated. and presented to the Chinese. and I have asked the Minister at Peking to Communicate it through the Chinese Government to the Government of Corea.

With my No. 203 I transmitted a copy of the Rules for procedure in Customs Cases of Confiscations and fines. Copy of which I inclose. No. 1 I originated the advocacy of these rules, which has led to their adoption. in 1863. and in 1864 made the first draft

1/No

of a Code. The present Code differs ch
essentially from that draft. in but
one or two particulars. one of which is
the provision of the merits of which
I have my doubts — that no indemnities
for wrongful seizures may be made.

In No. 204 I handed the ch
Department a copy of Dr. Williams ch
1/ No. 2. decree of 25th July. Closing "Stow Shoe
Channel" to the navigation of American
Steamers. This was a measure called
for by the Chinese. who had a right to
Complain that the navigation of the
Strait was a source of danger to their
Craft. They Creditably. our merchants
recognizing the fairness of the Case. ch
offered no objection to the decree.

With No. 210 I Transmitted
1/ No. 3. a circular letter to the Consuls in China
touching their jurisdiction on offenders
on board Ships in the waters of China.
I took ground against the opinion that
Consuls can exercise jurisdiction over
all persons Committing offences on board
Ships of their respective nations within
their districts. and advocated the principle
that the ~~personal~~ purely Consular authority in
China. is Co-extensive with the authority

exercised in Christian States. and that the higher judicial authority with which the Consuls in China are clothed. being personal and not territorial. gives us the right to deal with Americans committing offences on any vessel in Chinese waters. but no authority to deal with subjects of other powers for grave offences committed on board of our ships.

The matter of gold discoveries in Shantung was treated in my dispatch No. 309. People in China became much excited on this head. and acting on the feeling which then prevailed. that the Government was disposed to hamper foreigners in every way. the hope was almost universally expressed. and when the declaration was made. that an influx of miners would result which would defy the efforts of the Government. and revolutionize China. As you will have seen. I did what I could to allay the fears which were thus excited among the Chinese. and to correct public sentiment. The question has settled itself. it having become apparent that the gold deposits are not rich enough to attract immigration.

In July. having

occasion to feel that the ignorance of the Chinese of the rules by which foreign vessels are guided. known as the Collision Rules. is the occasion of many of the deplorable disasters to their craft which had & occurred. I had translated the Code. with a brief of the law of damages in Collision Cases: the translations with diagrams & printed. and copies distributed at this and at other open ports. The Chinese have appreciated the importance of the matter. and I am now asked at the & instance of the Government. to elucidate some points. so that they may legislate in the premises.

In my No. 312. I hinted of the propriety of the United States & granting its assent to the General Land Regulations. or rules for the establishment. support. and control of a police force. and for the supervision. & of roads. drains. Sanitary measures & in Shanghai. Property. all States and how citizens without here. should join with the Chinese Government in accepting the rules which have been agreed to by the Community. the Consuls. and the local Chinese authorities. At the same time I ~~xxx~~ urged that our assent ought

not for public reasons. and cannot with self respect be acceded to a Code for a quarter of the Settlement in which people of all nations are resident, and a multitude of Chinese, over and above which the French have set up a sort of claim. that Code having been framed arbitrarily by the French Government. put in force without consultation with the Government of China or any other Government and trenching on our rights in a variety of ways.

In the same dispatch I discussed the question whether the Minister & Consuls have authority to sanction the regulations. arriving at the conclusion that they have not. and urged that a broader authority should be acceded to them to legislate for the benefit of Americans Concerned in this Empire.

In my 323 I treated of the importance of deepening the bar of a harbor in the Midway islands of the Pacific ocean. There are ~~a~~ Conveniently situated for use as a ~~th~~ Coaling Station. The advantages which would accrue are manifest when it is remembered that there is now no

stopping place for steam vessels between Yokohama and San Francisco. a distance of nearly five thousand miles. I suggested in this connection. that vessels of war for the Asiatic Squadron should be sent out from San Francisco. instead of around the Cape of Good Hope.

In No. 329 I urged some considerations suggested by the action of the British Authorities in applying force locally. to settle troubles which had occurred at Yang Chow. and in Formosa. My argument was. that the regular course would be to deal with the Government at Peking. and not with its officers or people: that this course may be effectively pursued in China. and that if it has heretofore failed the reason may be found in the forbearing and friendly ~~Britis~~ policy which I conceive has been in the best spirit. yet unfortunately. carried so far as to mislead the Chinese. and irritate our own people.

The question of establishing telegraphs in China. was treated in my No. 331. I urged that a submarine cable connecting the ports

would not be likely to be interfered with. But that application for authority to lay it should be made to the government. In this connection I pointed out the fallacy of the existing impression, that under the favored nation clauses of the Treaties China has been deprived of the right to make special grants in favor of the erection of telegraphs, or of any other work of the sort.

With my dispatch No. 336 I forwarded a Code of Pilotage Rules, which have received the assent of the Ministers. This is the third Code framed within two years. The first, or Canton Code having fallen through owing to the objections of one of the Consuls, and the second having been found too stringent. 1/ No. 1

The present condition of China may I think be considered a very hopeful one. The great Tai'ping rebellion has been completely suppressed. The less considerable disturbance made by the Nienfei has also been put down, and no troubles of magnitude now exist excepting those in Kan Suh and Yun nan, provinces of the extreme North-

west. and South East. There grew up during the great rebellion. and having successfully dealt with it, I know no reason to doubt that China will soon re-establish her sway in those outlying districts.

Her relations with foreign states are on the whole. also satisfactory. There are indications that the Government feels that it will consult its own safety and interests best. by not too greatly resisting foreign influence. And while there have been disturbances in the provinces growing out of the ill-advised taxation of foreign owned property. and of the mal treatment of missionaries. a firm course on the part of foreign representatives. will. while the Treaties stand as they now are. reduce these troubles to a minimum.

The British Treaty is now being revised at Peking. and our Minister is lending the weight of his influence to the British Ministers representative. in urging the Government to make certain further Concessions. Rights to reside in the interior. to

navigate interior waters. to build railways and telegraphs. to mine for Coal and other minerals. are considered the concessions which the Chinese should make. Probably a few more ports will be opened. and perhaps the right to mine Coal and establish telegraphs will be granted. Perhaps. also. measures will be devised under which foreign steamers will be allowed to call. and take or deliver Cargo at ports not open to the residence of foreigners. ~~and may be opened on~~.

The tea trade of the year has been unsatisfactory to British merchants. For several seasons the London markets had been greatly overstocked. and low prices ruled in consequence. The stocks at the close of 1867 were found well worked down. and a brisk demand was expected. The shippers however all acting on this prospect. sent forward so large a supply that the markets were again overstocked. and the losses incurred are said to be very heavy.

The season for shipments to the United States is later than the

English

English season. in consequence of the later movement when the grades usually sent to America came forward. and the results of the years operations therefore are not yet fully ascined. The prospect is not favorable however. although as a rule the American trade is a very remunerative one.

Very little China produce except Tea goes to the United States. The Chief. and almost the only articles. are Silk. mats and matting. Rhubarb. Straw Braid. and fire crackers.

From the United States. the imports are Comparatively small. Say. of the value of $1.000.000 sold. in 1867. Drills Sheeting and Jeans. Lumber. Kerosine oil. Coals. Quicksilver. and Sugar. are the articles imported. It is to be hoped that our imports will increase. From the table. Inclosure No. 5. you will see that their value for 1867 was equal to the values of 1865 and 1866. yet only one-fifth that of 1864. I send four tables illustrating the Foreign Trade of China.

No. 5.

No. 6.

The "Shanghai Steam Navigation Company" in which our Countrymen are

an chiefly interested, has obtained a controlling influence in the Yang Tze. and the Company is now running its vessels to the Northern ports. the trade of which is constantly increasing.

The Pacific Mail line has at last got in running order. The magnificent vessels of the Company make the long voyage across the Pacific with a degree of regularity that is astonishing. Considering the distance. There is a saving in time of transit of letters between New York and Shanghai over the European route of about fifteen days. and the completion of the Pacific Road will effect a much greater saving.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward,

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

January 19th 1869.

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No. 335.

Nine Inclosures.

Report on Trade.
&c, &c, &c.
1868.

No. 336.

Mr. Seward

/

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. January 20, 1869.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand to you a revised code of Pilotage rules which has been agreed on at Peking and notified by me at the instruction of the United States Minister. The code forwarded by the Burlingame in 1867 was found unnecessarily stringent. The present one seems to me well devised and if accepted by the Consular foreign representatives will doubtless work to the advantage of all.

I have

Wm. H. Seward.

To

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Dispatch No. 336.
Vol. I
Pilotage Regulations
Regulations, no
in close

AMENDED
REGULATIONS FOR THE PILOTAGE SERVICE
IN CHINA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

SHANGHAI, *December 28th*, 1868.

The undersigned is instructed by his Excellency Honorable J. Ross BROWNE, Minister of the United States at Peking, to notify that he has assented to the amended Regulations for the Pilotage Service in China which were published by the Inspector General of Customs under date of October 30th last. They will be of binding force and effect on citizens of the United States on and after the 1st day of February, 1869.

GEO: F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

A true copy of the Notification and Regulations.

Geo. F. Seward

SHANGHAI, *December 28th*, 1868.

No. 337.

Shanghai. January 20. 1869.

Sir.

I have the honor to send to you herewith copies of my dispatches No. to the Legation. It does not seem that any serious difficulty in China which I believe as well as all other foreigners desire must be met safely and safely attained and carried forward under direction from the Government. rather than by treaty stipulations.

I have the honor

Sir. Your

Geo. F. Seward.

To

His Excellency William H. Seward

Secretary of State.

No. 166.

Shanghai. January 20. 1869.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that in the latter part of December I proceeded to Nanking for the purpose of having an interview with the Viceroy Tseng Kuo Fan, Li Hung Chang and Chao Ching Hsi. I deemed not to lose the opportunity of meeting at one time leading men of the Empire, who seemed to believe that the Government had acted unfriendly towards foreigners in allowing Coal mines to be worked by the foreign merchant. I thought the moment an appropriate one to submit a scheme of operations.

Tseng has left Nanking for his to

Hon. J. Ross Browne
U. S. Minister,
Peking.

him soon a few hours before I arrived at Hankow. I met his fleet, consisting of four steamers, each with a long train of Chinese boats, a few miles below the city and learned that he was going quietly away from the place while we lay I visited him late with great relief, Hankow having thus just surrendered to her armies. He has lost prestige since, practically in the campaign against the Mohammedans. He succeeded Yan Hsi Shan, who with many others was executed, on the death of the celebrated Taotai, Sun failing to make headway as his operations were influenced by his policy which has now attained success. The change in the metropolitan district is one down in the books as a progressive one it is one which he is to be congratulated.

I was received with the usual forms by the other viceroys and had an interview of about three hours.

Considerable time was taken up in a general conversation in which he, with whom I have hitherto had frequent intercourse took the lead. He is a man who has hardly yet reached middle-age, tall, lean but athletic

athletic, with keen eye and vivacious movements. He is a man of wit and energy. He encourages among the officials of foreign affairs and uses them till it for promoting harmony to foreign interests. I know no reason to doubt his loyalty, such as he is cruel and unscrupulous I doubt whether in time of peace he will hold his position with the Government.

Hsieh is a little older than Li, such as tall, over five feet and ten inches, of a full habit, frank expression, with all the dignity but more of the same courtesy which characterizes the best class of Chinese officials, than is usually seen. He is said to be a Mohammedan. He was lately Governor of Shensi, and the missionaries at Hsing chow, the capital city say there he was esteemed an able and just man. Having been promoted to the Fu'ship and Taotaiship he went to Peking, as is customary, and when there was appointed Vice Roy of the Two Kiang. Two of the most important districts of the Empire,

Empire, It would seem that his appointments is a fortunate one for as particularly as to his ordinary duties are added those of the Commissioner of Foreign affairs at Shanghai Mixed and the interior ports.

I discovered at an early date of the interview that the Viceroy had probably received no formal instruction about the mines, and that the instructions which would probably be agreed on would be that of Employing foreigners on Government account to superintend the work.

I communicated the plan as one which lead in the right direction but did not fail to see those general arguments with which all protestors against are familiar to show that the best results cannot be obtained by opening the mines to the enterprise of individuals, they arguments, as I expected seemed to have no effect, the doubtless it remains in the minds of the Viceroy, and may hasten the desired result.

I enclose a copy of the scheme which I presented,

Have said all that I can-

concerns the right of the Chinese to determine when, where and by whom mines shall be worked.

The trade are to state any belief upon which I draw this scheme, that it will be easier and better for us to gain these privileges in China under duress from the Government than by trade. The former can be made to exist special cases and do not aim to cure much the Government embroglio. Treaty stipulations however must necessarily be general in character, and broadly worded and their full meaning under effects cannot well be foreseen when they take, gradually, form with the progress of time or even a life-time, one might readily guess, perhaps. But our arguments in favor of a treaty stipulation are lately or least to leave them, Chinese only to try themselves, as in their coal case, the results of our representations.

Above certainly, the forces which are on our side, the superior knowledge, reputation, appliances and capacity

capacity of organization of Junques,
and only afterwards to work out
desired results, these changes also which
can gradually are more to be desi-
red than sudden ones. One coal mine
opened the Japs would clamour
for more, as they do for more ports,
and they would ask to a
certain limit closed. So we may both
ask for the right to navigate the
interior waters in our own vessels
in the district around Shanghai
when we can with reason ask
more de-limitations, or to reside in
certain cities, or to build Telegraphs
and railroads near Peking when
the Government can see them, Be-
ginning these wars who can doubt
these local results would follow,
and then the danger which doubt-
less attends innovations would be
reduced to a minimum,

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Jno. F. Seward,

Scheme for the working of Coal Mines in the Province of Kiangsu.

I propose that authority to work Coal mines be granted to them or more American merchants to be named, and them assigns as follows.

Within one year the said merchants shall select and define three districts of one square mile each within which they shall have the exclusive right to mine for coal for a period of twenty years.

But if in any district they do not in one year afterwards raise 200 tons of Coal or in any year thereafter 2000 tons then such right in that district shall cease.

The duty on coal being already high they shall pay no royalty.

They shall have right of way by boats or wagons as may be convenient to their Factories.

The Taotai of the district and the nearest H. M. Consul shall equitably assess the damages which they may necessarily do to the property of Chinese.

The Chinese may, once agreed they intend to make no other grant it will be well to, associate merchants of other nations with Americans.

At the end of the period or at any other time any machinery tools or other movable property may be removed by the grantees

Geo. F. Seward

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

With No. 337.

No. 1.

Copy of dispatch to Minister on visit to Nanking. Coal mines.

January 20 1869.

Received No. 338. 4 May

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, January 21 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward,

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

If they can be spared at the Department, I should be glad to receive three or four Copies each of the Diplomatic Correspondence of 1866 & 1867. They are asked for by persons here, in whose hands I should be glad to see them. I find that year by year these volumes are considered more valuable.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward,

Received. No. 339. Ans. Sep 6

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Feby. 2 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

The Department has heretofore been advised by me, and by the Legation, that the French Government assumes here a peculiar control over a district which it calls the "Concession Francaise", and of the objections which may be urged etc, against the pretentions thus set up, and it has in general terms approved the position taken by me.

I have now to say that it seems to me possible that the French Minister at Washington may seize the occasion of the incoming of a new administration to urge assent to the action taken by his Government in this matter. This possibility is the more present to my mind, in view of the fact that the Consul General of France at this port is in frequent Communication with the Minister

Minister by letters. some of which come into my hands for transmission.

I earnestly hope that assent will not be accorded.

I do not think it necessary to go over the grounds upon which I have objected, as they are fully shown in previous dispatches. I do wish however, to call attention to the fact that a distraction from the main issue is evidenced in the correspondence of the British authorities with our (H H) Government, published in our Diplomatic Correspondence for 1887. It seems to be assumed therein that the objections urged by me, conjointly at first with all my colleagues, affected only the provision of our Reglement, which forbade us to send writs out of our several Courts, into the French quarter. That is but one of many objections which I urged, and it became prominent from the desire which was entertained by us to avoid immediate collision of authority.

The action of the French is dictated by a desire to gain and hold a certain prestige here. I have no objection to their gaining all the prestige they can

can lawfully. But I do not believe in allowing them to gain it in a way which makes not only our prestige, but our rights, a matter of less concern.

Sir Edmund Hornby, in his memorandum published in the Diplomatic Correspondence referred to, says, that it would be an act of political suicide for the Chinese French to amalgamate their settlement with the general settlement.

The fact is, that it would be an act of justice only, to allow the work of amalgamation effected fourteen years ago, to stand. In this interval, many merchants of all nations have settled in the district, and to-day, probably either American or English interests in that quarter, are greater than French. It is then an act of political suicide for us to give up our right to an equal voice in the Control of that quarter.

I send a chart, showing the position of the three settlements. The distinction between the English and Chinese American settlements is nominal, and is retained only for the public convenience. One town Council administers the Chinese Municipal affairs in both districts

The

The importance of the French district will be understood, when its position next to the Chinese City is kept in view.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward

Feby. 2 1864
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.
No. 839.
On various
Remarks on the
French Regulations.


North
CONCESSION
AMERICAN
Suchau Creek
Silk Factory
Brit. Military Post
Sailors' Cemetery
Shanghai Pt
Foundry
Muirhead's Dock
ENGLISH
CONCESSION
FRENCH
CONCESSION
SHANGHAÏ
(Walled City)
CHINESE
TOWN
Chapel
Cemetery
Ruby Tower
Rion Whangpoo,
the Native city & foreign settlement
at Shanghae.
Scale
About 2 inches to a mile.

Inclosure

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

No. 1

Nitta No. 339.

Plan of foreign settlements at Shanghai.

Received No. 340. Ack. May 3

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai. Feby. 12th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have you inclosed herewith my acct. for Salary and fees for the third quarter of 1868. with Certificate & Abstract of which will I trust be found in order.

The increase of fees is mainly attributable to the Tea season. and to the late regulation regarding the payment of tonnage fees.

I have the honor to be.

Your obedient Servant,

Geo. F. Seward

Per U.S. Mail July. 20th
and overland.

Received No. 341.

ack. May 3

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. July. 13th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I hand you herewith inclosed. my account for Expenses as per Form 58. for the 4th quarter of 1868. supported by full vouchers and Exchange Certificates. and have to advise my draft No. 47. of this date. at fifteen days sight. in favor of Messrs. Russell & Co. for Gold $529.59/100. for which I ask protection

I have the honor to be.
Your Obedient Servant
Geo. F. Seward

Per U.S. Mail Feby. 20th and Overland.

Received

No. 342.

ack'd May 7

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Feby. 13th 1867.

Honorable William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit enclosed, my account for Office Rent. for the fourth quarter of 1866. supported by money and Certificates of Exchange. and have to advise my draft No. 50. of this date. at sixty days sight. in favor of Messrs. Russell & Co. for Gold $110.45/100. for which I ask protection.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Seward,

No. 345. Mr J. Smith

Ch. Mly 3 no. under consideration

Shanghai, Feb. 16, 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington.
Sir,

I inclose herewith the following papers.

1st A pamphlet containing memorials from the several British communities in China to the British Minister at Peking regarding the revision of the British Treaty with China.

2nd A letter from the British Minister asking for opinions on certain points, and the responses made by the Chambers of Commerce at their ports

3d Letter to myself from Edwards Cunningham Esqre. and D. J. Macgowan citizens of the United States, and James Rose Robertson Esqre, a British subject

Subject.

The matter treated of an of interest to Americans. If further privileges should be gained we shall reap a share of the advantages. And if unwise action should be taken a part of the consequent evil will fall on us. I make no apology therefore in offering a succinct statement of my views in the Convention.

I will first draw a juxtaposition statement of the privileges we now enjoy and of those asked. Afterwards I will offer some remarks upon the considerations which should affect the attitude of the United States.

So far as my present purpose is concerned our privileges in China are as follows.

1st We have the right to approach with our ships, to land or take merchandise to reside &c at some 13 ports on the coast;

2nd We have the right to navigate the Yangtsze river as far as Hankow, 600 miles, and to reside &c at that and at three other ports on the river.

3d We can travel, under a system of passports,

transports, as the vessels & other conveyances of the Country. For purposes of business & of pleasure, to all parts of the Empire.

4th We can send or take foreign goods into, or bring foreign owned produce from, the interior under a system of transit passes, The utility of this is that we are thus enabled to pay a certain definite Commutation, fixed at one half the External Tariff charge, of the taxes which are, levied under the peculiar Economy of the Empire on merchandise in transit, at barriers established along the navigable Canals and highways.

The merchants ask

1st The right to live anywhere in the Empire,

2nd The right to navigate all the waters of the Empire in foreign owned vessels,

3rd United with the above or other rights, access to an increased number of Commercial centres, under the system now prevailing or modified as may be necessary.

4th Rights to build railroads & telegraphs and to work coal and other mines,

5th Minor privileges in regard to Customs regulations, light houses, bonded warehouses

warehouses &c.

The merchants support their request by arguments which I may briefly state as follows.

They say they need to live in the interior because they can in no other way check the taxation of foreign goods, or the produce, learn the wants of the country and its capacity for production, or answer the occasion for their understandings and doubts between foreigners and natives which the present isolation of foreigners gives to create.

They say they need to use their own vessels in the interior, since passengers & their vessels because no communication and transportation by them would be granted and also communication would enable them to avoid irregular taxes along the Canals

And in case these concessions cannot be granted they apply the same arguments in favor of frequency access to an increased number of ports, pointing out that there are many places of considerable trade and some few great centres of commerce which are not ports to them.

The arguments touching railroads

and

and telegraphs are those naturally brought in favor of the supposed opinions which add so much, both only to the comfort and ornament of the people of western states but to the power of western governments, and the opening of canals is also advocated on similar principles universally accepted in the west but neglected here,

How do the advocates of progress stop at this point, Recognizing broadly the superiority of western civilization, and the ameliorations which might be expected from the introduction of western ideas and appliances they urge that it is blindness to China to force her forward on the path of advancement, And since this further they say this the direction of progress but the only safety of the state, How forces are bearing on her, aggressive neighbors are pushing across her borders, She can only avert dissensions within or a conflict from without by entering on a policy calculated to develope her natural resources, improve her administration and build up her powers of resistance,

The Chinese on the other hand representing at least their own views of what ought to be well for their state, object to allow foreigners

foreigners to live in the interior because they are under the Extra-territorial clauses of the Treaties, independently of the native jurisdiction. And perhaps they have then an undefined dread of the result of the growth of foreign interests. It seems to them aggressive always. They know that other Asiatic States have gone down before the peoples of the west and an instinct of self preservation holds them back from allowing a reciprocity, which gives the fact that foreigners are in enormously increasing a consequent aggrandizement of western influence. They object for the same reasons to the often demanded privileges to themselves their sailors, boatmen, muleteers and messengers drawn from their avocations by the irresistible competition of foreigners, supported by unlimited appliances, their revenues depleted by the evasion of internal taxes and a new power quite beyond their Authorities up in every province of the Empire. Not one question of moment is made, Whatever is to be done in the way of progress they wish to do themselves, they will seek to use foreign appliances, but even then they will only serve to strengthen themselves for the conflict with foreigners, they mean to continue otherwise to go on as did

their

their factories.

Having thus stated with brevity that all accords with the importance of the questions the positions taken appear to me I proceed to state my conclusions.

I commend in regard to the privileges generally asked by foreigners that in my opinion their value, at least their immediate value is over estimated.

In the case of residence in the interior it should be noticed that Lin and, then in the different documents which I forwarded are formed statements that the Chinese are great traders, that in fact they cannot be displaced as such as their own soil by foreigners,

I believe this is true and do not hesitate to declare that foreigners cannot compete with Chinese in China except in certain definite directions. They will naturally control the great exchanges of tea and silk, for cotton goods and the, odious opium, they will long remain masters of the carrying trade wherever foreign craft are admitted to competition and, wherever telegraphs and railroads shall be, manufactures their influence for less or greater periods will be indispensable, In all other,

directions

directions the Chinese are likely to attain the ascendancy.

I remark again that China has been for 10 years until now in a state of civil war, that loans such as are made in western states to meet great emergencies are unknown here and consequently that the pressure on the administration has been such as to compel resort to many expedients which the people would not submit to in time of peace. Corruption is doubtless prevalent. It can hardly be otherwise under the most favorable circumstances in a country where that greatest of all checks and safeguards a newspaper press is unknown. And when the exercise of arbitrary measures is resorted to even temporarily and for justifiable purposes, established and long continued evils must result.

While then we must admit the fact that corruption is sadly prevalent in China we must hope for an improvement in this respect. The great rebellion having been perfectly subdued, existing minor insurrections will be soon overcome and the country will recover from the desolation which exists in many districts. Then simultaneously comfort and prosperity will return,

the

the legitimate business of the people be lightened and the irregularities of the officials be corrected.

It is significant that a means of avoiding the heavy complaints of has not been greatly availed of. Resort to the transit pass system. One would think that if the way levies are really so heavy as is represented foreign merchants would embark with native merchants of foreign fabrics to deliver them goods at interior points. That this has not been extensively done may be taken as almost conclusive proof that the levies are lighter than the merchants have already themselves to believe. or if really so that it would seem that having neglected an existing means of correction they are little likely to make use for the same purpose of the not altogether desirable right of living at the interior

In point of fact existing treaties have been on trial at the worst possible time, Evils which are attributed largely to the narrowness of our privileges, are really attributable to the state of the Empire. Hopes for the future prosperity of trade, and harmony of intercourse and interests depend rather on the return of peace than on gaining additional

additional concessions.

In thus speaking of the right of residence in the interior I do not wish to leave an impression that I discourage it. I believe that much ultimate good, would result from it. I conceive for instance that it would stimulate the Chinese to develope steam navigation and to take many other desirable steps, Nor do I consider that if carefully initiated and controlled it would pose the occasion of great danger or annoyance, The right must be granted sooner or later and it will be easier to negotiate it while foreign acquaintance with the country is slight and the number of foreigners ready to avail of it is small

Of the practical privilege to use steam vessels in the interior waters generally I cannot speak so favorably. It would indeed open a great field for the enterprise of our people, But it would greatly disturb existing interests, and would not be unlikely to result in the disaster of a more or less extended rebellion, At the least it would occasion for a time much distress. If then it is to be procured at all it must be led up to by gradual steps.

Perhaps. for instance we may

be

be able to grant consent to the use of small dispatch steamers or of her boats on certain defined coasts. There would be great utility in such privileges for us and for the Chinese. Some how a just degree of prudence would induce the Imperial Government to accompany them grant with restrictions calculated to regulate the speed of vessels in narrow waters, or those frequented by their own craft and other restrictions which could now well be introduced into the body of a Treaty.

The right to use foreign owned sailing craft in the interior is worthy of consideration. It is understood that the Government is prepared to make some concessions in this direction.

Leaving her these propositions of an extraordinary character which are brought forward, I approach the question of extending further the system now in operation by opening some other principal ports to the approach of foreign ships &c.

This is so natural a development and so desirable that I am disposed to urge it strongly. We have already tried this system and know how it works. By placing here and there an Government ports foreign factories to or from which the great

Exchanges

may flow we shall be able to gradually introduce foreign fabrics throughout the Empire and to collect produce on favorable terms. If admitted to avoid in the interior an intercourse would practically amount to this. It would not greatly increase the cost of our Consular Establishment.

But here again we must come to a gradual movement. Such fleets of Chinese vessels as engaged between the interior ports and in the seas, it would be impolitic perhaps and certainly unjust to condemn them to inaction by forcing them into unequal competition with steam craft.

Mr Robertson suggests that the further opening of the Yangtsze should be followed by allowing steamers to go a certain distance at first and afterwards by graduated steps on to Chungking or other ulterior point. Meanwhile he urges that foreign owned sailing craft ought to go right up to Chungking and prepare the way for the advent of the steamers.

Whether this plan or one which would admit the use of dispatch boats or tugs, or whether some other Expedient Calculated to break the shock to Existing interests would be best or desirable are questions which

which deserve earnest consideration.

This leads me to remark that we have perhaps arrived at a period in our intercourse with China when we may best cease from Treaty making and carry forward our objects by applying from time to time for Special grants.

Practically the Chinese are masters of the situation, can assent to or refuse our requests for further privileges. They know perfectly that no foreign state will by arms force them to make further concessions.

Reasons there are to the necessity of demonstrating to the Chinese their strong forward movement which we urge is in their own as well as our interest how much more readily may we accomplish our objects and in the long run how much more progress shall we make by augmenting from time to time the wisdom and practicability of certain steps taken by urging broad concessions, the results of which neither they Chinese nor we can foretell.

I cannot conceive that an argument is necessary to support this proposition, in no country are sweeping changes sought, but care is taken somewhere to accommodate legislation not only to objects but

to

to Existing conditions. Are we to Establish there a State depending quietly on the traditions of the past, one which, crowded with population, offers few channels for Enterprise, with Amounts to measures which will not only be novel but will deeply affect Existing interests, and which when once inaugurated we cannot hope to Control.

To my mind it seems that, it is because we have attempted always to make Treaties, sought to bend the Chinese in the way indicated Unalterably and irrevocably, we have hitherto often found ourselves disappointed. Now we venture to ask a grant now for the working of a coal mine, then for the establishment of a Telegraph or railway, for the right to trade at certain cities or to approach them with despatch steamers, now we venture to choose carefully the directions of progress, and to move along these directions discreetly, seeking somewhere to ensure certain reasonable Conditions. I believe we should, a satisfactory degree of success.

Reverting to the special propositions already dealt with in this letter you will notice how naturally the Conclusions arrived at lead up to the general Conclusion, And if we pass on to Consider the requests made for

Privileges

privileges to American telegraph & railroads, to work mines &c., we shall perhaps reach the conclusion that it is only by asking for special grants in each instance that we can hope for any considerable progress.

That the people of the United States desire to see China advance cannot admit of doubt. Our impulses must all run in this direction and I doubt not that our interests should lead us to hope for rational progress here. Passing by considerations of a merely sentimental character we may conceive that those persons are not wrong who anticipate that China may fall a victim to internal dissensions or aggression from without unless she accedes to a higher position.

It is manifest that the growing intercourse between Chinese and foreigners in this and in other countries is bringing new forces into action in this Empire, & we have already seen the outlying Empire of Japan revolutionized in consequence of similar intercourse. The effect on the immensely greater mass of Chinese society is slower but not any certain. The people are moving and unless the government keeps with them or in advance, new forms of administration or alterations of existing forms will be sought. Such a state of transition has

has its dangers [illegible]. There may be disaffection with existing forms, yet inability to build up better ones, and anarchy must then ensue,

In such case the great foreign interests which an developing Asia may invite or force foreign interference, or some aggressive neighbor may urge the occasion to make a conquest. Russia is even at work near the borders of China. England has already consolidated an Empire there, Holland an extensive one in China, France has a foothold in the neighboring " and on a tributary district of Cochin China, and her finished class gives her the elements of power within the limits of the Empire,

The United States however wishes to witness no foreign domination on this coast. It is permitted to us to believe that the Chinese can govern themselves, if well advised, better than they can be governed by an alien race, We wish moreover, now and hereafter, a fair field for the enterprise of our people, At the moment they are absorbed in developing the resources so bountifully granted within our own borders, In the next two or three decades they will seek new fields for enterprise there,

Eighteen months ago I delineated

delineation the failures in our earlier intercourse with China, told of the unfounded jealousies then, here by an extension of the most conciliatory efforts of the present administration, and of the Burlingame and his associates, and urged that we should not sacrifice our gains but conserve and perpetuate them,

In this short space of time a great advance has been accomplished. Our government seizing the occasion of the Burlingame mission has by Treaty solemnly reiterated the friendly sentiments heretofore declared towards China and determined for the future a just and generous policy towards her, The example will not be lost on other states and henceforth the nations of the west will in theory at least respect the natural rights and sovereignty of this most ancient of states. We have only to preserve the courage then manifested to hold up our Stars & Stripes, the Eagle, and to enjoy with them, Conditions of our own future prosperity,

Let us pursue them, carefully and firmly in the line of our policy. Learning not to occasionally hold back our people, or other peoples, [illegible] willing to be present with China, whose upward movements will attract be startling, confidence of success, and, with the satisfaction of honest motives,

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your very humble servant
Geo. F. Edwards,
U. S. Consul General,

MEMORIALS

ADDRESSED TO

H. E. THE BRITISH MINISTER AT PEKING,

ON THE APPROACHING

REVISION OF THE TREATY

OF

TIENTSIN,

AND

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S REPLY.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD."
1868.

THE TIENTSIN MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL *by the* TIENTSIN COMMUNITY *to* SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *regarding the approaching revision of the Treaty.*

SIR,—We have the honor to lay before your Excellency the enclosed suggestions, relative to alterations and additions, on the revision of the Treaty in 1868, and we beg, at the same time, to make the following remarks concerning them :—

Nos. 1 to 24 refer to matters of general interest, common to all the ports of China, while Nos 1 to 5, which follow these, are limited to this locality or its neighborhood.

No. 1.—(Art. VIII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—Protestant Missionaries, according to the experience of some of those resident here, have found much trouble and opposition, either direct or indirect, from the Chinese Officials in the country—Tung Chow is more particularly quoted ; while they observe that the Roman Catholic Missionaries are allowed to pursue their avocations in peace and without interference They ask, therefore, for an equality of rights and privileges.

No. 2.—(Art. IX of the Tientsin Treaty.)—Experience has constantly shown that the existence of the passport system, as applied to foreigners while travelling, still remains very imperfectly known to the Chinese officials in the country.

The value of the passport thus becomes diminished, and ceases to have its intended action as a protective document to the peaceable and lawful traveller or trader.

Nos. 3 and 4.—(Art. XII and XIV of the Tientsin Treaty.)—We would desire the most liberal construction of these two clauses, believing that, in their true spirit, it was the intention of the framers that complete access to the interior should be secured for all lawful purposes, whether of religion, commerce or pleasure.

The argument that such access could not have been intended, because, by Art. XI, certain treaty ports were distinctly specified for the purpose of trade and residence, may be met by the enquiry as to what could then have been the intention of Art. XII ? if trade and residence were intended to be limited to the specified treaty ports, then its introduction clearly appears to have been unnecessary ; but if the broader interpretation, which we are now endeavouring to obtain, is inapplicable, then the article in question is a dead letter.

The right of building and owning boats to trade in the interior, is so connected with the question of buying land or houses there, that we have placed our remarks upon both subjects together.

No. 5.—(Art. XXIV, XVIII, and Rule VII of the Tientsin Treaty)—The illegal charges, often levied by petty almost irresponsible authorities, upon goods in transit from the open ports to the districts of consumption, add so greatly to their cost, that the sale is either much diminished, or entirely ceases beyond a certain radius. They cannot, therefore bear that fair competition with native manufactures which they would otherwise be enabled to do. And this, we think, is not in accordance with the intention of the Treaty or with that wiser policy, which would facilitate rather than obstruct, the attainment by the people of those commodities, which foreign nations can offer them better or cheaper than they can produce for themselves.

No. 6.—(Art. XXXII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—The use and purposes of dredging machines are too well known to require any comment of ours upon them.

No. 7.—(Art. XLV of the Tientsin Treaty.)—The present limit of twelve months, as the time within which foreign imports may be re-exported, has been practically found too short, such imports sometimes requiring double that period before a sale can be effected.

It does not seem, in our opinion, that the Chinese Government could reasonably object to this proposition, as it is quite in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, which provides that foreign goods shall only pay duty once, and that upon being re-exported they shall be protected from again paying duty by an Exemption Certificate.

No. 8.—The idea of throwing open all China to foreign intercourse seems a bold one, but only because we have permitted ourselves to accept morsel by morsel, the privilege of trade and residence at a few ports on the coast; although the true spirit and object of the last treaties was, that the whole country should be opened to Christianity and commerce in its entirety.

The extreme reluctance of the Chinese Government to accept its natural position as one only among the nations, its vain struggles against the destiny which has brought it repeatedly within the last quarter of a century into collision with its self-termed barbarian foes; the humiliation and sacrifices which have thus been entailed upon her, the gradual extension of foreigners upon her seaboard, which has resulted in the extension of their trade from one to thirteen ports, and the permanent location of foreign Envoys in her very capital, have not yet, it is believed taught the Government that its true interest, as well as that of this immense empire, lies in a cordial and frank acceptance of the position, in encouraging the intercourse and cultivating the friendship of foreign nations; in not disdaining to learn from them those useful and practical arts, the knowledge of which would multiply the material resources of the country, add to the comforts and happiness of the people, and place her on that position of equality with other nations, which her population, numerically the largest in the world, her geographical position and her magnificent physical advantages would naturally entitle her to assume.

As an example not unworthy of her imitation, we would point to the neighboring Kingdom of Japan, opened to general intercourse with the outer world some sixteen or seventeen years, but which has eagerly embraced the opportunites and appreciated the advantages of Western intercourse. In addition to sending numerous bands of Japanese youths to Europe for instruction in foreign science, the heir apparent himself is now residing in the capital of France for the purpose of education.

Could China take heart and boldly throw the entire country open, without limit or restriction, the benefits to the whole nation, as well as to foreigners, would, we believe, transcend the dreams of the most sanguine.

No. 9.—The introduction of foreign pastoral or agricultural colonists, in a country so well suited as Mongolia for such pursuits, would, while enlarging the field for capital and enterprise, not be without advantage to the inhabitants themselves.

By various accounts, much of the produce, such as Wool, etc., is lost or spoilt from imperfect systems of operation, and flocks and herds annually perish through the improvidence and ignorance of their owners.

No. 10.—The establishment of railways and telegraphs we consider as one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the measures which we trust are now on the eve of initiation. The incalculable benefits of cheap transit which the first would introduce; the indefinite multiplication of wealth, consequent on the interchange of products between districts which now can practically have no exchange; the low price at which produce or foreign importations could be delivered to the consumer in remote inland districts; these and many other advantages are so manifest that we need not dilate on them to your Excellency. We would mention, as being something locally near us, the wool of Mongolia, the fine iron of Shansi and the coal of the province; valuable products, the consumption and export of which are practically prohibited by the exclusive dearness of transit; the cost of which often exceeds several fold the cost of the articles themselves.

Telegraphs, in conjunction with Railways would, we conceive, be one of the most potent weapons in the hands of the Government; not only giving it stability, but also giving it security against its enemies. By the first, it would receive instantaneous intelligence of disaffection, or revolt, in its remotest province. By the second troops could be transferred to the disturbed district with ease, rapidity and economy.

The concentration of telegraph wires at the metropolis, like many reins in the hands of the charioteer, would give it command of their entire team; and enable it to control distant hostile organisations, against which it is now too often powerless. This, of itself, would go far towards pacification; and would ultimately result in the extinction of those slumbering fires of rebellion, which seem by past experience to be almost normal to the condition of many parts of China and so hurtful to her progress.

No. 11.—The working of coal and iron mines, more especially the former, is one of great importance to the material prosperity of the country. The coal mines, according to the observations of many travellers, are worked so unskilfully as to produce but little of what they might be made to do; and chiefly surface coal only is obtained.

In this department of labour foreign science could be made available, manifestly to the benefit of the country and all concerned. In conjunction with railways, so that cost of transit would be moderate, there would be nothing to hinder a very large consumption, as well as export from this port, thus adding very materially to its prosperity.

No. 12.—The system of Bonded Warehouses is beneficially employed in other countries and there seems no reason why China should fear to follow their example.

No. 13.—The inconvenience of having to receive in payment for goods, shoes of precee of doubtful purity and value, is one often felt by the foreign merchant, and some protective remedy seems called for? We have therefore ventured the present suggestion.

No. 14.—We believe that both the Government and the people would benefit by the establishment of a fixed currency; this would necessitate the establishment of a mint. Loss by weight in consequence of the perplexing difference of standards of weight in various parts of the empire, has now to be submitted to, both by the Government in receiving bullion payments, as well as the people in making them. A standard currency would obviate this, to the advantage of all but shroffs, or those who live by the difficulties of the present system.

No. 15.—Holders of native bank notes have now nothing on which to fall back, in the event of the suspension of the banks; an occurrence which is only too common now-a-days. Usually, when a bank or money shop closes, nothing remains for the creditors but a little shop furniture of a very poor description; and this is mostly carried off piecemeal by those who may first arrive on the scene of action.

We think that the Government could, if pleased, establish some kind of control, by which protection could be afforded to the creditors towards recovering part of their loss.

No. 16.—Foreign salt, introduced at an ad valorem duty, might safely be allowed to compete with the native article. If it could be sold of better quality and cheaper than Chinese salt, why should not the people have the option of using it? And if it could not compete with Chinese salt, the natural laws of trade would soon cause its importation to cease.

No. 17.—It seems to us not unreasonable to ask for a return of the transit duty, when the goods come back from the interior unsold. But we leave this point for your Excellency's consideration.

No. 18.—Peking has hitherto been closed to foreign trade; more, we believe, out of consideration to the feelings and prejudices of the native officials there, than from any objection on the part of the people.

The time has arrived, however, after eight years' residence in the capital by the Foreign Legations, and the ameliorating influence on Chinese mistrust and prejudice, which, it is presumed, has resulted therefrom, for the officials to be reconciled to the presence of foreigners, and the restriction we venture to think, might now advantageously cease.

No. 19.—It would assist much in the export of coal to free it from export duty, so long as it did not leave China; this would encourage its consumption and add also to the wealth of the country.

No. 20.—Chinese produce now pays two duties, the export duty at the port of export, and the trade duty at the port of import, the latter, we think, should be dispensed with.

No. 21.—The opening of the Yellow River to foreign trade and steam navigation, would be one of the many civilising agents which we trust to see eventually in operation.

No. 22.—While advocating direct intercourse between the foreign peoples and Chinese officials, instead of through the Consuls, as hitherto, we would remark, that we have the greatest confidence in the Consular body; nor have we the slightest desire to see their legitimate authority shortened. But we consider that such authority might judiciously be limited to their functions as international agents; to taking cognisance of crimes, trespasses and breaches of the law, and to action in those cases which affect the general interests of whole communities, rather than those of private individuals.

In the new era which is now, we hope, dawning on China, industrial enterprises of every description may possibly be undertaken by individuals, either singly or associated, in remote portions of the country, far from Consular protection, and to the success of which, direct and free intercourse with the local authorities might be absolutely essential. The reference and rereference, the tedium and delays, inseparable from transacting business through a Consular channel under such circumstances, might often be fatal to the enterprise.

We believe that at the Treaty ports, even now, the Consuls in many petty cases, of interest merely to the persons concerned, might, greatly to their own relief, yield up their present privilege of action to such persons, and allow them to prosecute their own cause with the Chinese authorities, with that warmth and energy which self interest would naturally inspire, but which they could hardly expect their Consuls to feel.

No. 23.—The Chinese Government have long labored to prohibit both the importation and the smoking of foreign opium, as the opium war of 1840-42 sufficiently testified.

But experience at length induced them, as the lesser of two evils, to legalise its introduction; this Your Excellency is aware, was only done in the last treaty. It was, however, curbed by restrictions, which prevented it from being sent into the interior by foreigners, and which also did not recognise it as foreign owned in any place except at the treaty ports.

But, as time has now shown, this restriction does not diminish consumption, for its importation yearly increases; we think, therefore, in respect of transit to the interior, no exception should be made between it and other foreign goods.

No. 24.—It is reasonable to believe that various products of China—and notably coal—when brought to the ports of export by cheap systems of transit, such as railways or inland steamers, must and will fall in value; or in other words be sold at a lower rate than at present. In such case the duties, which were originally based upon an ad valorem of five per cent, would obviously bear unjustly upon their altered and decreased value, and we think, therefore, under such circumstances, the duty should be lowered accordingly.

Local.

No. 1.—A trade and demand for coal, which at present comes from the mines at Chai Tang, in the western hills near Peking, has commenced at this port; and the steamers which have used it speak so encouragingly of its good quality for the purposes of steam navigation, that its extended use is merely a question of cost. This almost entirely hinges upon the expense of transit, as coal which only costs taels per ton at the pit mouth, is swelled in price to taels by the time it reaches Tientsin.

A railway would allow it to be placed here at a moderate advance upon the original cost, and thus enable it to take its legitimate place as an export.

In the anticipated event of direct trade with England and the continent of Europe, coal would be a most useful ballast for vessels, engaged in this branch of trade, to take to Shanghai, or to those coast ports where they could find suitable cargoes with which to return home.

No. 2.—Docks at Taku, fit for the reception of grain and other junks, would relieve the Pei-ho, already too narrow for the traffic on its bosom, from the lumbering movements of many of the large unwieldy native crafts, which, owing to their helplessness, are a fruitful source of collision on the river, a subject which is annually becoming more momentous.

No. 3.—The dredging of the two Taku bars could be effected by the employment of proper dredging machines, similar to those in use in other countries; and the increase in the trade, from vessels of large burden being able to enter the port, with the corresponding increase in the maritime revenues, would offer, in our opinion, sufficient encouragement to undertake the attendant outlay.

No. 4.—A Light-house on the Sha-lo-tee bank has long been wanted, and its need often discussed. Its value to a commercial port needs no advocacy of ours, and we believe that the local authorities have at length recognised its importance, both as a beacon of safety to vessels as well as an indirect means of increasing the revenue, by decreasing the dangers of approach to the port.

No. 5.—It would be a great increase of convenience in the transaction of Custom-house business, if its different departments could be concentrated under one roof or at one place. At present, the Hai-Kuan Bank

where duties have to be paid; the Customs office, where vessels enter and clear; and the Jetty or place for the examination of goods, are all widely apart. The result is an expenditure of trouble and time, which could be avoided by the adoption of the present suggestion.

In offering, with the utmost respect to your Excellency, these suggestions for the revision of the Treaty in 1868, with our remarks, we have abstained from touching upon topics, such as the privilege of ministers to have audience with the sovereign—which we feel can safely be confided to your Excellency's superior judgment, and have confined ourselves to those matters which more immediately affect our general or local interests in China, and upon which we can therefore speak with the authority of experience.

At the same time we would wish to shield, in anticipation, our views from the charge of being "utopian," or "advanced;" the latter, too often, being only a synonym for impracticable.

What, we ask, is the word "advanced," but a relative term. He, who is three miles in front of another, on a line of march, is relatively in advance; but he, who is one hundred miles in front does not consider the one who is three miles as advanced.

So it may be said to be with China. What seems advanced to her, is but ordinary progress and locomotion in the eyes of Western nations.

Our desires are for just and wise laws; just to China as well as to ourselves, and which may be alike beneficial to both sides. As equity is the sure basis of sound legislation, so is justice the root of all international compacts. And we would hope that the time has now come for this great country to rouse itself; to abandon its policy of isolation and restriction; to join the march of nations in the cause of progress and civilisation; and thus reap those rich harvests of moral supremacy and material prosperity, which past history shews have always been the reward of just, humane and enlightened legislation.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servts.

(Signed) JOHN A. T. MEADOWS,
Chairman of the Committee.

(Signed) JAMES MACKEY,
Secretary of the Committee.

Alterations and additions proposed for insertion in the revised Treaty of 1868, suggested and agreed upon at meetings held on the 5th and 18th of November 1867, by the foreign community of Tientsin.

1.—(Art. IX. Treaty of Tientsin.) That all foreign teachers of Christianity be placed on equality, in every respect, as to rights and privileges which may hereafter be granted by the Chinese Government.

2.—(Art. IX.) That passports, as hitherto, be issued to foreigners, but that the Imperial Government shall be bound to make their existence throughout the empire known to every one; such having not been the case, even as regards the authorities themselves, in many parts of this region up to the present hour.

3.—(Art. XII.) That foreigners shall be at liberty to buy land or houses at any place in the Chinese Empire for lawful purposes, such as trade, propagating of religion, or for pleasure, in the most liberal construction of the spirit of Art. XII of the Tientsin Treaty.

4.—(Art. XIV.) That foreigners shall be at liberty to build boats, and to employ them either for trade or pleasure, to go into the interior from any of the open ports and, if used for trade, such boats to be registered accordingly and to pay the dues which may be laid down by the revised Treaties.

5.—(Art. XXIV. & XXVIII.) (and Rule VII.) That foreigners shall only pay duties in accordance with the stipulations of the treaties and tariffs, and not be required to pay any irregular or illegal charges in transit.

6.—(Art. XXXII.) That, in addition to the erection of Beacons, Lighthouses and laying down of Buoys, the Chinese Government provide foreign steam-dredging machines for the dredging, from time to time, of the bars and rivers at the ports where necessary.

7.—(Art. XIV.) That the period for re-exporting foreign goods shall be unlimited.

8.—that, in our opinion, the whole of China proper and its dependencies should be thrown open to foreign intercourse.

9.—That in every case, however, foreigners should be allowed the right and privilege to go into Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, Kirin and other dependencies of China; either as traders or as pastoral or agricultural settlers.

10.—That the Chinese Government permit foreigners to construct and aid the formation of railways and telegraphs throughout China and its dependencies.

11.—That the Chinese Government permit foreigners to own Coal, Iron and other mines in China and its dependencies, and work them on foreign principles.

12.—That the Chinese Government establish bonded werehouses at all the open ports.

13.—That the Chinese Government compel the smelters of sycee to put the exact touch or values of the shoes of sycee on them when issued.

14.—That the Chinese Government establish a mint, to issue therefrom a coinage of tael pieces, half tael pieces, quarter tael pieces and one mace pieces.

15.—That the Chinese Government place under control the native banks and money shops, so that some protection may be afforded to the holders of their notes.

16.—That the Chinese Government permit the introduction of foreign salt at an ad valorem duty.

17.—That the Transit Dues be returned on goods which have been sent into the interior, when such goods come back to the port of departure unsold.

18.—That Peking be open to foreign trade, on the same footing as other cities in the interior.

19.—That Chinese Coal shall be sent to any place in China free of duty, but that, if exported to a foreign country it shall pay duty ad valorem. Hongkong, in this respect, not to be considered a foreign country.

20.—That Chinese produce, in transit from one open port to another, shall only pay one duty.

21.—That the Chinese Government allow the Yellow River to be opened for foreign trade and foreign steam navigation.

22.—That foreigners shall have direct intercourse with the Chinese officials, without being obliged to carry it on through the Consuls, as hitherto.

23.—That East Indian produce, when foreign owned, shall be allowed to be taken into the interior on exactly the same footing as any other description of goods.

24.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, in the arrangement of the duties in 1868, five per cent ad valorem should be adhered to as the basis of valuation, as hitherto; but should hereafter the values of goods become lower, owing to cheaper transit, consequent upon the introduction of railways, inland steam navigation, &c., then the duty shall be levied in accordance with such decreased value. Wool, Coal and Iron, it is believed, would be more particularly affected by any change which would cheapen transit.

Local.

1.—That the Chinese Government grant permission for the construction of a railway from the coal mines at Chai-Tang and neighbourhood to Peking, Tientsin and Taku.

2.—That the construction of docks at Taku, in which grain and other junks could discharge or load, shall be undertaken and carried out by the Chinese Government without delay.

3.—That the dredging of the two Taku bars, so as to admit of the entry of vessels drawing (20) twenty or more feet of water, be also undertaken by the Chinese Government without delay.

4.—That it is desirable a lighthouse be placed upon the Sha-lo-teen bank as speedily as possible.

5.—That for the greater dispatch and convenience of public business, the whole work of the Custom House be carried on in one building.

THE CHEFOO MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL *by the* CHEFOO *residents, on the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.*

SIR,—We now have the honour to lay before you a Statement of the changes in the Treaty of Tientsin which we deem advisable to be made, when its revision takes place, and we shall feel obliged if you will forward the same to His Excellency, Sir Rutherford Alcock, for his consideration.

The maintenance and development of the spirit of the Treaties existing between our Sovereign and the Emperor of China, appears to us to be the chief desirable aim in any revision of them that may take place.

Before the Treaty of Tientsin was signed, British subjects in China were at a disadvantage in nearly every branch of Trade, and in their intercourse with the natives of the country, owing to the unjust interference of the Mandarins and the assumed right to exclude foreigners from the interior of the empire.

The war and consequent Treaty were intended to remove all these obstacles for the future, and though the language of the Treaty was most considerate to the Chinese Government, its spirit and meaning were to make the relations of British subjects with China in every respect as advantageous and favorable as possible.

The Treaty was not a plan or proposal of the Chinese in order to define certain limited concessions to us, but an acknowledgement of our demands to get the basis established of future communications between British subjects and them. Although the Treaty is a joint agreement, it is eminently our work, and as such ought to bear our interpretation. It represents our just claims and principles, admitted tardily and even reluctantly, but irrevocably by a vanquished assailant who had presumed to question them.

The only revision of the Treaty justifiable, therefore, either by its origin or the circumstances under which it was agreed to, is the still more full and entire development of the principle that British subjects have acquired a right to trade at the ports in this country without the embarrassment of illiberal and vexatious Customs regulations, and without being impeded from carrying on peaceful commerce on all other parts of its public territory.

No infringement of the rightful Sovereign prerogatives of the Emperor of China can be ascribed to such demands, for they are admitted by other more powerful sovereigns in the world without derogation to their dignity. The only momentary question that may be raised against admitting them is a doubt of their expediency; but if this is weighed against the inexpediency of acquiescing to the contrary of what every one but the Chinese deem reasonable, they will soon be found to be necessary in carrying out the spirit and principles of the Treaty.

We hope therefore that in the revision of the Treaty the first principle to be adopted as the touchstone of all deliberation, will be to secure the most ample freedom of trade, industrial enterprise and intercourse for British Merchants throughout all China, and to demand material guarantees that the Chinese shall fulfil all their engagements towards the British nation.

Statement of Changes referred to.

Art. VIII.—All laws imposing duties or observances on Chinese subjects incompatible with the commands or usages of the Christian religion, to be abolished, so that every Chinese who becomes a Christian will,

ipso facto, be relieved from complying with any heathen rites or ceremonies that may be deemed wrong by the Christian communion to which such Chinese belongs.

Art. XI.—The Chinese Government should remove all restrictions on trade with Corea by sea or land, and admit Corean produce at moderate duty.

Art. XXV.—Import Duties to be allowed to remain unpaid until each parcel of goods is cleared from Importers' Godowns; same to be under joint lock of the officers of the Chinese Government and Importers. Said goods to be delivered or stored in any quantity that Importers may require at any hour of the day from 6 A.M., till 6 P.M. A sufficient quantity of each parcel of goods to be retained in godown to cover amount of duty due till same is paid. Importers to have the option of paying the duty on landing the goods or afterwards as they are sold, in which case the Chinese Government to have no hold on them. Regarding Bonded Warehouses it would be an injustice to the interests of those merchants who have premises for storing goods, should they be obliged, in order to avail themselves of the Bonded system, to place their merchandize where they would have to pay rent. In case Bonded Warehouses are established, merchants having godowns should be allowed to have them considered as such, subject to the Government supervision.

Art. XVI.—Offences against British subjects to be tried by a Mixed Court, in which the British Consul shall have equal power with the native judge, and when Chinese laws or criminal procedure are inadequate to convicting or punishing criminals, then British law and practice at the option of the Consul to be adopted.

Art. XVIII.—Chinese Government to compensate for all robberies by rebels and for destruction of property caused by them, and to punish all robbers or disorderly people as the Consul may require.

Art. XXI.—Chinese offenders to be delivered up to remain in joint custody of Consul and Chinese, and only on strong evidence of guilt, as in cases of extradition in Europe.

Art. XXVIII.—Transit Duties to be only levied at ports, on goods sent into the interior by foreigners at their option, in lieu of all Mandarin Taxes. Chinese Government to have no right under the Treaty to tax Goods sent into the interior by natives to the extent of half the Ta
Duty as at present they claim at this po
Measures to be taken to prevent any M
darin Squeezes or Taxes on British Go
during their passage through the coun
to the place of consumption.

Art. XXIX.—Tonnage Dues to be p
once every two months at the rate of
mace per ton irrespective of size of vess

Art. XXX.—Time for exemption fr
Tonnage Dues to be indefinite in the c
of vessels arriving at a port seeking freig
and leaving it unchartered, and of vess
not breaking bulk and leaving with o
ginal cargo.

Art. XXXII.—A lighthouse should
erected on Shantung Promontory and a
on one of the Miatow Islands. Wharv
to be built at suitable places for the acco
modation of the public in landing a
shipping cargo.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties to be paid in t
ordinary current market money of the po

Art. XXXIV.—All peas, beancake a
other native produce usually sold by weig
to be sold by the Pecul of 133⅓ lb., a
the Consul to be empowered to enfor
such custom.

Art. XXXVII.—No fine to be levied f
making an incorrect manifest provided t
Captain or Consignee of the vessel decla
on oath, or as otherwise provided by B
tish law, that such incorrectness was n
with any intention to defraud the R
venue.

Art. XXXIX.—Permits to land or sh
cargo to be given when applied for fr
8 A.M. till 6 P.M. for sailing vessels, a
from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. for steamers. Steam
ers to be allowed to load same from 5 A.
till midnight, on condition that said car
has been previously paid duty on, exami
ed, and placed in godown or boats und
the seal of the Chinese Governmen
Cargo to be allowed to be discharged fro
steamers into cargo boats or Godowns u
der the seal of the Chinese Governme
after regular hours, without payment
fees to tidewaiters as at present. Measur
to be adopted for quickly examining goo
on board steamers only staying a sho
time in port, or a proper examination sh
to be provided for passing cargo; duty fr
goods to be allowed to be landed from a
shipped on board vessels without permit
only however when the vessel's papers ha
been lodged with the Consul.

Art. XL.—Cargo to be transhipped from one vessel to another without it being necessary to go to a wharf for examination. An officer of the Chinese Government to be put on board to examine it.

Art. XLII.—The value of goods paying an *ad valorem* duty not to be taken at the highest price at which any of the merchants called to look at them would be willing to purchase them, unless the owner has the right to enforce the Chinese Government to buy the goods at that valuation, otherwise the lowest valuation to be assumed as the value. The Consuls to have the same power as the Superintendent of Customs in the arranging of disputes between British Merchants and the Customs, and in cases where they cannot agree a Consul of another Treaty Power to be called in as Arbitrator. Appeals to be made to the Consuls within a week after a dispute arises, otherwise not to be attended to.

Art. XLV.—Foreign Grain to be allowed to be re-exported without hindrance. Drawbacks on Duty-paid Imports that have been re-exported to be paid in money, and in the case of goods that have been imported at one port and sent coastwise under exemption certificate to another port and re-exported thence, Drawback to be paid at the port from which they have been re-exported.

Art. XLVI.—Local Rules and Regulations that may be required for the protection of the Revenue, to be drawn up conjointly by the Consul and Superintendent of Customs, in the framing of which the Consul's sanction shall be necessary for their validity. The British merchants at the ports to be consulted previous to the Rules being drawn up. Every assistance to be rendered by the Customs in obtaining information as to the Import and Export Trade of the ports, and particulars of the quantities and descriptions of each of the principal articles daily exported and imported to be exhibited for the public benefit in the Customs offices.

Art. XLVIII.—Whenever a vessel shall be seized or detained on the plea that she has been concerned in the breach of customs laws &c., and it be afterwards proved that she has not been concerned in such act, the vessel shall be returned to the owners and the full value of the ship in addition be paid to them for such detention or loss that may arise on account of such seizure, or a stated amount to be paid as compensation at Consul's option. The same rule to apply to goods illegally seized.

Art. LIII.—Tonnage dues to be entirely appropriated for the purchasing of gunboats for the putting down of piracy and for the erection of lighthouses, signal stations, appointment of harbour masters, and other improvements at the ports for the public benefit.

All coal to be duty free whether exported or imported, and to be supplied to steamers without the necessity of obtaining permits.

All restrictions on the trade in Salt to be removed.

As the foreign Customs system is not put in force on the Russian frontier, Russian trade in Woollens and other goods to a considerable extent has consequently an advantage over British Commerce in being exempt from Customs Supervision. Measures should therefore be taken to put British and Russian merchants on the same footing in this respect.

Permission to be given to work Coal, Iron, Copper, and Lead Mines on payment of a moderate royalty, also to construct Railroads and Telegraphs.

As the port of Chefoo is the only Northern Port free from ice during the winter, and will at no distant day become the central depôt for the trade of the North of China and the Corea, it would greatly facilitate British Commerce in China if Chefoo were made a Free Port; and as it seems particularly adapted for the purpose and would inflict no injury on the Chinese revenue, we suggest that means be taken to induce the Chinese Government to declare it such from 1st January 1869.

The term "Export Duties" in the Tariff has been warped to signify duties on goods taken from one port of China to another. According to its natural meaning the word "export" means goods sent abroad to another country. The Exports of England are not the products of the country sent from London to Sunderland, but from English ports to places abroad. The present interpretation placed on Exports from China was to favor the native Government at a time of great trouble from Rebels, and hence the Coast trade Duty. The Treaty gives no right whatever to levy a Coast trade duty, and we therefore suggest

its being abolished and that Export Duty be levied only on goods sent from China ports to other countries.

We trust that in offering these suggestions, in compliance with your request to be informed of the views of British merchants at this port, on the revision of the Treaties, a great extension of free trade may result from our contribution to the general demand from all British merchants in China, that this empire may be opened thoroughly to our trade in conformity to the spirit of existing Treaties.

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed by) FERGUSSON & Co.
WILSON CORNABE & Co.
MEADOWS & Co.

To CHALONER ALABASTER, Esq.
H. B. M.'s Vice Consul, Chefoo.
Chefoo, 23rd Dec., 1867.

THE SHANGHAI MEMORIAL.

EMORIAL OF THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ADDRESSED TO SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., *H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade*, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE REVISION OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

Before entering into the details of the rious subjects which call for specific tention, your memorialists deem it advisble to submit to your Excellency a gene- l statement of their views with regard to e working of the present Treaty.

Although, like most Instruments of the nd, the Treaty of Tientsin is not without defects, experience has shown that in e main it is suited to the objects for hich it was designed, and that its terms roperly adhered to, are sufficient to secure e progress of foreign trade, and bring roducers and consumers into direct con- ct with one another.

The conditions under which it was con- mplated that this end would be attained ere, that the satisfactory and faithful rrying out of the various provisions of e Treaty should be secured by the direct pervision of diplomatic agents accredited the capital, who would be able to put in rce an active, vigilant and firm policy ith regard to such questions as might, om time to time arise. This scheme, vents have proved to have been wisely vised; and there can be no doubt that d foreign influence been more stringently t by the native authorities, the last eight ars intercourse with China, would, in the inion of your memorialists have been roductive of far greater results in the fur- erance of our commerce than has proved be the case.

Notwithstanding certain impediments, to hich your memorialists will allude here- after, the success of the scheme laid out by the Treaty is unmistakeably shewn in the expansion of trade which has taken place since that Instrument came into force. In spite of exceptional drawbacks;—the effects of a devastating rebellion and an unprecedented rise in the prices of cotton manufactures consequent upon the break of the American war—trade both in Imports and Exports has increased, a fact proving that the Treaty is of such a nature that foreign commerce may be developed under its provisions, and justifying the conclusion that there is a vast field for furtherance of mercantile interests in China, and that the capability of the country for consuming manufactured goods is as large as has been generally imagined.

The results of the trade up to the present time must not, however, be taken as an index of what might be obtained if the Treaty provisions were fully carried out. They shew what in spite of much obstructiveness on the part of the native officials, in spite of illegal exactions in the form of Transit Dues, and in spite of the denial to us of privileges which there can be little question the Treaty was intended to secure, has been accomplished by the natural working of supply and demand, and the trading instincts of the Chinese people. There can, however, be little doubt that, had the full privileges which the Treaty was designed to obtain been accorded to foreign commerce, one very important branch of business, namely the Import trade might have been far more extended than has been the case.

The design of the Treaty was, by throwing open the producing and consuming districts to foreign capital and energy, and by fostering a closer communication between the Chinese people and Europeans, to introduce an element of progress into

our trading relations, previously shackled by innumerable artificial and unjust obstructions.

This object has, however, only been attained to a limited extent. No sooner did the Chinese feel themselves independent of foreigners, after the Taiping Rebellion had been suppressed by their aid, than the native officials began steadily, though insidiously, to advocate retrogressive views, which it is a matter of regret to your memorialists, there has been a disposition in influential quarters to endorse and to uphold.

A desire has been shewn in interpreting the Treaty of Tientsin to ignore that element of progress which, if tempered with prudence, could not fail to be productive of the most satisfactory results; a determination has been manifested to read the clauses conferring privileges, in a light adverse to foreigners, whenever the text was susceptible of dubious interpretation; and even when the rights claimed by Europeans accorded fully with the spirit of the Instrument.

Residence in interior.

The most important question of this nature which has been raised, is that of the right of residence, of renting land and houses, and building premises at other places than the Treaty ports. In this instance the policy of the foreign Governments appears to have been influenced rather by considerations of expediency, than by the strictly legal bearing of the question.

The argument advanced against residence in the interior by Earl Russell, when Foreign Minister for Great Britain, was that the specification of right to reside at the Treaty Ports implied the exclusion of the privilege of residence in other parts of the Empire. Your memorialists would be fully prepared to acknowledge the justness of this view, but for the specific language in which Art. XII. of the British Treaty is couched. That article runs as follows:—

"British subjects, *whether at the ports or at other places*, desiring to open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require at the rates prevailing among the people equitably, and without exaction on either side."

Admitting the validity of the view propounded by Earl Russell, above alluded to, it seems clear, in the humble opinion of your memorialists, that it was precisely to prevent such an argument being applicable, that the words "whether at the ports other places" were inserted in Art. XI It is needless to observe that it is on when a clause is either ambiguous in its or inconsistent with a document as a whol that it is necessary to resort to inferenc from the context. If the article did n contain the words above quoted it would *ambiguous*, and it would then be necessa to infer its meaning from other clauses, b as it stands, it does not appear ambiguou nor is it inconsistent with the general be ing of the Treaty, which, it will not denied, contemplated that British subje would proceed into the interior for purpo of business, and may, therefore, fairly presumed also to have contemplated t opening of warehouses, without wh business cannot be carried on.

Thus the provision most essential to t progress of foreign trade has been depriv of all particular effect, and the grand d signs of the Treaty of Tientsin, namely, t penetration of foreign goods throughou the interior, and the purchase by foreigne of China produce at the places of growt together with immunity in either case fr illegal taxation of every kind, have be altogether nullified.

Unredressed claims on Chinese Government and people.

Similar views to tho which have influenced t foreign authorities respec ing purely diplomatic questions, have ch racterised the action taken in matters of mixed judicial and diplomatic nature, a your memorialists cannot refrain from e pressing their regret at the apparent i difference displayed in the advocacy by t foreign authorities of claims upon the Ch nese Government; even in cases where ordinary sense of justice, no less than t clear provisions of the Treaty, indicate such claims to be well founded.

It is needless to quote all the numero instances in which injustice has been suffe ed by foreigners through the bad faith a indifference to right manifested by the Ch nese Government. It will be sufficient call to your Excellency's notice, (as much the hope that it may not yet be too late some instances to obtain tardy redress, with the view of illustrating the manner which foreign merchants have too ofte suffered wrong) those which from the importance and notoriety are leading cas of this nature. The Sung-Yang claims, t still deferred payment of Messrs. Hog Bros. losses arising from Salt, and t Nanzing Duties, are instances so notorio

...t your memorialists deem it but neces-
...ry to refer to them, to convince your Ex-
...llency of the gross injustice which has too
...ften been experienced. The following are
...e main facts connected with them.

In the matter of the Sung-Yang claims, a
...rge quantity of property belonging to
...reign merchants was, in the month of
...pril 1865, lost in consequence of its being
...ized and appropriated by a body of dis-
...ected Imperial troops who were at the
...me in possession of the above-named city.
...one case, namely that of Messrs. Jardine,
...atheson & Co., a considerable sum was
...st, and six of the natives in the employ of
...e firm were seized and carried off by the
...oops, and have not since been heard of,
...d the nephew of a compradore of their
...ploy was murdered. Application for
...dress was made in June 1865 to Mr.
...dhurst, H. B. M. Consul at Hankow,
...d in reply Messrs. Jardine & Co., were
...quested to furnish every possible infor-
...ation as to the nature of the occurrence.
...his was accordingly done, but no answer
... a satisfactory nature was received, and
...e further time granted by your Excel-
...ncy on your recent visit to Hankow for
...quiry has been productive of no satisfac-
...ry results to the present day.

The Nanzing Duties consisted of certain
...xes, which were levied in June 1861, un-
...r the name of war dues, chiefly at Nan-
...g, and upon Silk. The charge at first
...as Tls. 5 per bale, but was subsequently
...ised to Tls. 10. This levy was made
...rough the whole of the Season 1861-2.
...pon Teas similar illegal taxes were levied.
...arious claims sent in to H. B. M. Consu-
...te were recognised; and it was stated
...at the refund would have to be made in
...ingpo Drawbacks, but, though frequent
...plication has been made, nothing has up
...the present time been obtained.

The large losses of Messrs. Hogg, Bros.,
...rising from transactions in Salt under
...hinese Government supervision. have been
... fruitful source of correspondence for up-
...ards of two years, and, though admitted
...y your Excellency to be a just claim, yet
...to this day, nothing has been done by the
...hinese Authorities at Hankow to enforce
...ayment.

...nal Taxes in excess of Tariff Duties.

Oppressive acts of this nature, injurious to trade, and disastrous to individuals, as they undoubtedly are, do not, however, form, in the opinion of your memorialists, the most serious evil from which foreign interests in China suffer. Such flagrant violations of right must, from their nature, be of exceptional occurrence; and their influence upon the trade as a whole is small in comparison with that which results from the systematic exaction by the Chinese Authorities of Duties largely in excess of those stipulated for in the Treaty.

Together with the present communication, your memorialists beg respectfully to forward to your Excellency a Chinese Document, specifying the values upon which in the year 1860 the Chinese Authorities levied illegal taxes upon manufactured goods, between the warehouse of the foreign seller and the native shops in the foreign settlement. The values placed upon the various goods are something like the market rates of the period, so that in 1860 more than half as much again as the Tariff Duty was levied upon every kind of manufactured goods, *and these taxes are in force to the present day*, An idea of the magnitude of the taxation to which the foreign Import Trade is subjected may be formed, when it is borne in mind that this is but the beginning of a system of "squeezing" which follows every bale of our manufactures on its way into the interior.

Illegal Exactions in the Interior.

Notwithstanding the payment by the foreign merchant to the Customs of 2½ per cent. as Transit Dues, his goods are so heavily taxed at the various Inland Barriers, that, according to reliable authorities, it is impossible for a single bale of foreign manufactures to penetrate one hundred miles into the interior or the country. A piece of shirtings costing Tls. 2.70 or 16/2 in Shanghai, cannot be laid down in Soochow, only 80 miles distant, at less than Tls. 3.06 or 18/4; shewing an inland charge of Tls. 0.36 or 2/2. The extent of the imposts laid upon it on its way may be conjectured, when it is borne in mind that 5 candareens or 3½d is, on an average, sufficient to pay all charges of freight, insurance, &c., upon a piece of shirtings conveyed by foreign steamer to Hankow, a distance of 600 miles.

Similar imposts are placed upon Export produce on its way down from the interior; and every effort is made by the Chinese officials to prevent the possibility of foreigners making purchases up country. For instances we call your Excellency's attention to the Appendices; and to shew the extent of the internal dues upon native produce, it is only necessary to refer to the

Report upon Trade for the past year by the Commissioner of Customs for Shanghai, who states the levy on silk to be Tls. 30 per picul, equal to three times the amount of the Export Duty.

In this manner the spread of foreign trade in China is effectually prevented by the local officials. A handsome Customs' Revenue, collected by the assistance of foreigners themselves at the Treaty Ports, proves insufficient to secure the freedom of trade in the country. On the contrary, the restrictions placed upon the movement of foreigners, and more especially the imposts laid upon foreign manufactures, are such as entirely to restrict business to the Treaty ports, and what is of more importance as respects the development of our trade, to preclude the possibility of the consumption beyond a most confined area, of such foreign manufactured goods as the natives may take into the interior. Your memorialists fully recognise that the Chinese have the right to tax their own subjects as they see fit, but would submit that right to be limited *quoad* foreign commerce, by the Treaty. Whatever doubts may exist as to the interpretation of some of its clauses, there can be no question that the Treaty of Tientsin was intended to enable us to send our manufactures for sale among the natives of this country upon payment of defined Import and Transit Duties, and without further taxation or restriction; and it cannot but be a subject of the deepest regret that the meaning of the Treaty is evaded, and that the privileges which it was imagined would be secured by it are lost, through the unwillingness or inability of the Imperial Government to prevent the local officials from acting in direct opposition to its clear terms and provisions.

Tonnage Dues not applied as stipulated by Treaty.

Your memorialists also beg respectfully to call to your Excellency's attention, the manner in which the Imperial Customs have evaded the responsibilities of apportioning a part of the Revenue to the protection of the Trade upon which it is levied, by the erection of the necessary Light Houses and Beacons at the approaches to the open Ports, as provided by Treaty. It is only within the last year that any steps have been taken towards the lighting of the entrance of the River Yangtsze, although the necessity for this step has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Customs' authorities. The Tonnage Dues upon foreign shipping at this port, amounted during the year 1866 to Tls. 96,300.

Suits between Foreigners and Chinese not properly adjudicated.

Finally, the administration of Justice in disputes between foreigners and Chinese urgently calls for the attention of the foreign powers in the revision of the Treaty. The articles with regard to this important matter are completely a dead letter. The prevarications, delays and excuses of the local authorities give defaulters ample time to escape, bribe or get rid of witnesses, destroy evidence, and make away with their property. Very seldom is anything recovered for the foreigner. At the minor ports it has become almost an impossibility to get back debts or stolen property, or even to have any punishment accorded to the delinquents. At Shanghai, a remedy—perhaps the true one—has been sought in the establishment of a Mixed Tribunal, but until that tribunal has far greater powers to carry out its decisions, and until the mode in which it is conducted be entirely changed, and some definite code of law and procedure introduced, it can be of very little use. The wealthier Chinese with whom we have dealings are all members of powerful guilds, who afford them protection and practical immunity in times of difficulty. Under the present system, at all the ports except Shanghai, a foreigner aggrieved by a Chinese, applies to the Consul, who writes his complaint to the Chinese authorities, but they have always one answer—"the case will be examined." There the matter virtually ends, for nothing is known of the real action taken by the native officials. Communications are sent in reply to the Consul, that "the investigation is not yet terminated" or that "strict orders have been issued;" but the plaintiff and defendant are not brought face to face. The charge is accepted entirely from the Consul's despatch; none of the foreigner's witnesses are summoned; no examination of the foreigners concerned is attempted by the Chinese, and the answer of the Chinese defendant is seldom if ever made known to the plaintiff. Such a course is manifestly unjust to all parties. It is in the nature of things that wrongful or false charges may be made against natives by foreigners, and that Chinese may make such false stories in defence as they think likely to relieve them of their responsibilities. Cases might be quoted from almost

every Consulate in China in which justice has been entirely frustrated by the delays imposed by the officials or by the want of evidence, which the mandarins never seem to require.

The Mixed Court. At Shanghai, where a Mixed Court has been for some years in operation very little practical amelioration of this state of things has been obtained; and the absence of any known system of Civil Law among the Chinese makes it impossible for a foreigner dealing with a native to feel that he possesses remedies against ill faith, or security for the enforcement of contracts.

Summary of Defects. The above are the main points in which the working of the Treaty has been found defective; and your memorialists trust that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the attention of Her Majesty's Government to their consideration. The matters requiring revision may be briefly classed under three headings: first, those of a purely political nature; secondly, those of an administrative nature; and finally those of a judicial nature. Under the first category, stand the questions of residence in the interior; under the second, those of Transit exactions, and the application of the Tonnage Dues to the erection of Light House etc.; and under the last, stands the important matter of making provision for the administration of justice in dispites both as to Customs' confiscations, and also as to contracts and mercantile engagements between foreigners and Chinese.

Upon these various points your memorialists beg respectfully to lay before your Excellency the views which they have formed, after nearly eight years' experience of the working of the Treaty, and from careful observation of its nature.

Residence in the Interior. With respect to residence in the interior, your memorialists would observe that it seems almost beyond a question, that unless this privilege be accorded, the force and bearing of the Treaty applicable to the freedom of trade, from the arbitrary restrictions placed upon it, will be wholly lost. So long as we are confined to the Treaty ports, it is within the power of the Chinese officials to tax our trade to any extent they please, and experience has fully demonstrated that they will not hesitate to make use of this power.

The right of renting land and houses in the interior would pave the way to the introduction of railways, and the development of the mineral resources of China, and your memorialists need scarcely refer to the important advantages to be derived by all interested in steam navigation from the efficient working of the coal fields of China. The recent discovery of coal mines near Chinkiang, in a particularly favourable position, gives a practical bearing to the question.

Should Her Majesty's Government not be of opinion that the Treaty will admit of residence in the interior, it is the earnest hope of your memorialists that they may consider it advisable to negotiate for this privilege; or at all events for the right of residence within a fixed radius, or perhaps two hundred miles from some or all of the treaty ports.

Your memorialists suggest that Licenses from the Consuls at the various treaty ports should be issued, and regulations framed under which the foreigner in the interior would be liable not only for the payment of all personal taxation to which he, in common with his Chinese neighbours, may lawfully be subject, but also for his appearance at the licensing port on the summons of his Consul, to answer any charge which may be preferred against him.

Your memorialists are not of opinion that the privilege would be at first numerously availed of, the necessary agents skilled in the language not being at hand; but they are impressed with the conviction that the residence of qualified foreign agents at the principal internal marts is the only means of deriving accurate information regarding the sources of supply, and the wants of consumption, without which no trade can be conducted on a sound basis.

Your memorialists consider the presence of these agents in the interior, and the fixed commutation of local taxation known as the Transit Dues, to be the proper safeguards against the exhaustive and illegal levies, which are sapping the foundations of profitable traffic, promising to render nugatory all the advantages offered by the Treaty.

Inland Navigation. Closely allied to the privilege of residence in the interior in its bearing upon the progress of trade and the protection of traffic from arbitrary imposts, is the right to convey specie and merchandize in steam cargo boats up and down the navigable creeks connecting the country districts with the shipping ports: on which subject the

Chamber of Commerce addressed your Excellency at length on the 25th July 1866.

It is desirable to point out that two very distinct questions appear to have been confounded with regard to this matter. That of navigating the whole of the rivers in China with vessels bearing foreign flags has become mixed up with the minor one of a merchant being permitted to send into the interior small steam cargo boats for the purpose of transmitting his treasure and goods or bringing down such produce as he may have purchased. The former question, viz., the right to navigate all the rivers and waters of China in large steamers, is one which your memorialists are not prepared to open; but the latter, which applies only to the employment of small steam cargo boats, is of considerable importance.

The acquisition of the right has been advocated for the reasons that it is in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty, that it will substitute for an antiquated system of carriage,—at once expensive and hazardous,—a speedy, cheap, and safe mode of lighterage, and will afford a safeguard against illegal levies upon merchandize *in transitu*. The Chinese have opposed the innovation, on the grounds that classes of the population would be thrown out of employment, and that control over the foreign crews would be impracticable.

Your memorialists need not expose the fallacy of the economical grounds on which opposition to the proposal is offered by the Chinese Government, or enter at length upon a consideration of the manifest benefits which would accrue no less to the interests of trade than to the amelioration of the condition of the Chinese people, from free communication between the coast and and the interior; but with regard to the exercise of control over the proceedings of the boats and their crews, your memorialists, consider that all that would be necessary to secure the Chinese Government from evasion of their fiscal regulations, and the native population against lawless outrages, would be to apply to foreign craft the same system which is already in force with regard to native boats, viz.: that the steamers should be registered at the Customs Houses of the Treaty ports to which their owners may belong, and to provide that bonds taken from responsible sureties that the vessels shall be confined to legitimate traffic, and their crews be held promptly amenable to the jurisdiction of the Consular Authorities. It may also be deemed desirable to make stipulations as to the capacity and build of the steamers which it will be lawful to employ.

Administrative.—Illegal Local Taxation.

Passing from political questions to those of an administrative nature, your memorialists would respectfully urge upon your Excellency's consideration the urgent necessity for an Imperial declaration to prevent illegal local taxation and the exaction of dues upon foreign goods *in transitu*.

The levy of a single *cash* upon foreign manufactures, in excess of the Treaty Dues, ought, it appears to your memorialists, to become the subject of prompt remonstrance on the part of the Consul and immediate demand for redress. Whatever may be said about the right of the Chinese to tax their own subjects, it cannot by any plausibility of argument be held that a Chinese official has the right to send his servants into a foreigner's warehouse in order to exact a fixed contribution from the purchasers, in excess of the Tariff rates already paid. Your memorialists beg to illustrate their views by putting the question of what would have been said, if, immediately after the conclusion of the Cobden Treaty with France, the French Government had proceeded to place a tax, not upon English goods, but upon those who traded in them, or what would have been thought if in the British Parliament, a poll tax had been voted upon all persons who dealt in French Wines? It is scarcely to be imagined that such ill-faith would have been tolerated, and yet it is what we are submitting to in China.

The Chinese officials are never at a loss for a plausible excuse to levy taxes of this nature. At one time it is a war, at another a famine, to a third a rebellion; and the most noticeable feature in the matter is that when once a tax of this kind has been imposed, it continues in force long after the cause of its being originally raised has ceased to exist, and when no excuse whatever can be found for its levy.

Chamber suggests that no local taxes in excess of Tariff be levied without express sanction of the Foreign Ministers.

Your memorialists therefore suggest that, seeing the constant bad faith which the native authorities are guilty of, it would be desirable to stand strictly upon the Treaty rights with regard to duties, and insist that any taxes raised upon foreign goods, or upon those trading in foreign goods on account of their so trading, should

be considered as a gross disregard of Treaty obligations on the part of the Chinese authorities, and the occasion of an urgent claim upon the Government.

Transit Dues. In respect to transit Dues, your memorialists are strongly in favour of the system which provides for a commutation of inland dues upon Imports and Exports; and upon careful consideration, are of opinion that great advantage would be gained by making the Transit Duty of 2½ per cent., as leviable by Treaty, payable at the market in which Export produce is bought or Imports sold, in place of paying it, as at present, into the foreign Customs. It is naturally a source of vexation to the local authorities that dues which, according to custom, formerly came into their own coffers, should be now paid to the Provincial Exchequer subject to Imperial control; and it is also to be remembered that, to a certain extent, this is an injustice to those officials who look to taxes upon the produce bought or goods sold in their districts as the means of raising their revenue. Under such circumstances a strong prejudice is naturally felt by them against foreign trade; and they are under temptation to impose taxes upon produce bought by foreigners; while in consequence of no other duty being levied on it in the district, they are able to do so without fear of popular discontent.

Chamber suggests they should be paid in place where goods are bought or sold. If, however, the Transit dues were paid, as they should be, to the local officials at the place where the transactions occur, the mandarins would welcome the foreigner and be inclined to foster his trade, seeing that it would contribute handsomely to their local revenue. All that would be necessary for carrying out this arrangement in the case of Exports, would be that the foreign merchant should be required to lodge at the Custom House of the Port of Export a receipt from the Chinese official in the district where the goods had been bought, for the amount of Transit Dues payable by Treaty. In the case of Imports a receipt would be handed to the Agent in charge of the goods by the Revenue Authorities at the place where the cargo may be sold, and should be returned to the Customs' office within a reasonable period.

Application of Tonnage Dues. The arrangement of some more definite system for deciding upon the manner in which the Tonnage Dues should be devoted to the erection of light houses, &c., is a matter which also calls for attention. The provisions of the Treaty with respect to this are somewhat indefinite. Art. XXXII provides that:

"The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall *consult together* regarding the erection of Buoys and Lightships as occasion may require."

There being no definite statement of the manner in which a decision is to be arrived at, the results of these consultations have, up to the present, been both tardy and inadequate to meet the just requirements of Trade. It would, thefore, be very desirable that some definite rules for arriving at decisions in this matter should be formed. It has practically been left entirely in the hands of the Chinese authorities; but it is evidently the spirit of the Treaty that foreigners should have some security for good faith being kept with regard to this matter.

Municipal. It may not be out of place here for your memorialists to point out that the clauses of the Treaty providing for the protection of the life and property of Foreigners by the Chinese authorities is to a great extent a dead letter, as they do not contribute in any way to the public expenses which have been found necessary for the maintenance of order at the larger ports. Your memorialists are of opinion that, while in every way it is advisable to strengthen and foster the municipal institutions established under the Land Regulations, and to leave in the hands of the various Councils the duty of providing for the peace, good order, and government of the Settlements—it is only just that the Chinese should be called upon to contribute to the Police expenses of each Port, a percentage on the taxes annually required to be raised.

Judicial. Finally, your memorialists would beg to urge in the strongest terms upon your Excellency's notice, the pressing necessity for a thorough reconsideration of the judicial clauses of the Treaty and the manner in which they have been interrupted.

Criminal Suits and Civil Suits between Foreigners and Chinese. A reference to clauses XVI. and XVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin will show clearly that a misapprehension has influenced the interpretation of the provisions with regard to disputes between Foreigners and Chinese subjects. Clauses XVI. and XVII. of the Tientsin Treaty run as follows:

XVI.—Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act toward British

subjects shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities, according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

XVII.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese, must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request assistance of the Chinese authorities that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Distinction drawn by the Treaty.

In these two clauses the distinction between criminal and civil suits is very carefully observed. The former being in reference to offences against the State, and in case of natives, against the Emperor of China, independent jurisdiction is recognized in such cases as belonging to the Chinese officials. In the latter, a different position is taken. Such cases are not of the nature of personal charges against a Chinaman when he happens to be the defendant; but of *disputes between two parties*, and the property, or money in dispute, cannot, until the matter is decided, be held to belong either to the one party or the other. Manifest injustice is therefore, done to the foreigner if, whenever he brings a suit against a native of China, he is dependent only upon the doubtfulness and corruption of the native mode of arranging such matters. The Chinese have no known code of civil law, and it is impossible for a foreign merchant to become acquainted with the security afforded by the Chinese Courts for the fulfilment of native contracts. On the other hand the Chinaman has the full benefit of European law. When a foreigner fails to fulfil his engagements the native has only to enter a plaint against him in the Court or Consulate to which he may be subject, and substantial justice is obtained.

It is observable that, at the minor ports, the spirit of Article XVII. is more closely observed than in Shanghai where a Mixed Court has been established. In the ports where such an Institution does not yet exist, the Consul investigates the charge, and sends his decision to the native authorities with a request that it may be enforced. Of the defects in this system your memorialists have already spoken. Those defects it was hoped the establishment of a Mixed Court would in a great measure remove; but while this step secured the advantage of bringing Plaintiff and Defendant face to face, it is doubtful whether more harm than good has not resulted from the abandonment in that tribunal of much, if not all, of the right of joint jurisdiction, which it is the obvious aim of the Treaty clauses to secure. The theory of jurisdiction in the Mixed Court in civil suits is that Chinese law is the basis upon which the suit is to be decided; and injustice is frequently done to a foreign merchant by some so-called law or custom being quoted against him, of which he could by no possibility have cognizance.

No Chinese Commercial Law known.

Attempts have been made to discover some of the general principles of Chinese commercial law; but they have resulted in complete failure, it having become at each new stage of the investigation more evident that nothing which can be dignified by the name of a civil code exists in China; disputes being for the most part settled by reference to the Guilds or other arbitration, the Chinese magistrate being only looked to to enforce the decision so arrived at. It is needless to point out how foreign interests are likely to be respected by Trading Guilds, deeply concerned in opposing them in every way.

Thus in the opinion of your memorialists, it is essential to the proper conduct of trade that a more stringent interpretation than that hitherto adopted, should be put upon clause XVII. of the Tientain treaty. It cannot be reasonably expected that the Chinese will abandon the right to be parties to all judicial proceedings in which native interests are involved. Even if they could be induced to do so, the necessity of calling upon them to enforce the decisions of the Consuls would call for their co-operation.

But it appears evident from the reading of the Treaty, that a joint tribunal, basing its decisions upon the broad principles of

stice, was in contemplation when the nstrument was framed, and not a Court hich, being guided by so-called Chinese w, leaves the decision entirely with the hinese magistrate, and does not afford ope for the exercise on the part of the reign assessor, of that authoritative ac- n by which alone we can hope to obtain stice.

Your memorialists are of opinion that in adjudication of suits wherein Chinese bjects are defendants and foreigners laintiffs, the Court shall be composed of Consul or his qualified deputy and ative officials of equal rank having co- al and concurrent jurisdiction. At the inor Ports, where no rules of procedure ve been framed, it is desirable provision ould be made that the local authorities all, on the requisition of the Consul, ap- int a time for the hearing of the plaint; t later than six days after the receipt of notice, when the Consul together with Chinese Magistrate shall hold a Court for investigation of the facts, and a deci- n upon the suit, at which the plaintiff d defendant shall be present, and the tendance of witnesses compelled. At anghai, and any other important place ere it may be found necessary to hold tings at regular intervals, your memori- ts suggest that the mixed jurisdiction ould be separated into inferior and supe- r Courts. The Mixed Court, originally signed as a mere Police Court, has prov- itself to be entirely unfitted for the ad- dication of civil suits of any importance. attempting to decide them it has depart- from its proper sphere, and the results e been shown in much discontent and ny contradictory judgments.

Your memorialists therefore propose that Mixed Court, consisting of a junior tive Magistrate in conjunction with a nsular assistant should take charge of ice cases and civil causes involving sums exceeding 200 taels. That a higher urt, consisting of a native Officer speci- deputed, should be charged in conjunc- n with a Consular Office of not lower k than Vice-Consul, or Acting Vice-Con- , with the adjudication of suits for sums eeding 200 taels and not exceeding Tls. 00—a right of appeal to stand to a supe- r Court, to be comprised of the Taotai ther native Official of similar Authority, the Consul or Acting Consul. This urt to have cognizance of all cases in- ving claims exceeding Tls. 3,000, and appeals from its decisions to be made to the Minister and high Authorities at Peking. In all cases the Courts should have power to enforce their decision, which being duly recorded would speedily form themselves into a code of law applicable to the settlement of all disputes likely to arise in the conduct of mercantile transactions.

Decisions as to Customs' Confiscations.

There is also great need of a more efficient system for the protection of foreign interests in cases of Customs' confiscation and fines. The instances recorded in correspondence between your Excellency's predecessor and the Chamber of Commerce, testify to the injustice which has too frequently been suffered upon this score, and the desirability of measures being adopted to avoid their recurrence.

Mr. Wade's Rules defective in two points.

The rules framed by Mr. Wade when chargé d'Affairs, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, are defective in more than one essential point. They provide for a species of Mixed Court, in which the Chinese Superintendent of Trade is to be sole judge, though the Consul is to be invited to take his seat with him. In the event of the Consul differing in opinion with the Chinese Superintendent of Trade, the matter is be referred to Peking. The subordinate position thus to be assumed by the Consul appears, in the humble judgment of your memorialists, to be a noticeable retrogression from the terms of the Treaty of Nanking, as confirmed and embodied in that of Tientsin. The Nanking Treaty (Art. II.) provides that "the Consul shall see that the just duties, &c., are discharged" and from this it would appear that, at all events in such cases as do not contain *primâ facie* evidence of fraud, such as in fact could be without question considered to be within the meaning of the word "smuggling" as used in Art. XLVIII of the Tientsin Treaty, the Consul has the right to intervene with the Chinese authorities; and hence the invitation to him merely to attend an investigation is a virtual denial of a wholesome power already delegated to him.

There being no appeal when the Consul and Chinese officer agree.

A great defect, moreover in the regulations agreed to by Mr. Wade, consists in the provision that in the event of the Consul agreeing with the decision of the Chinese Superintendent of Trade, the decision is final.

Legal opinions. Your memorialists are informed that two of the best legal authorities in England, namely Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Sir James Atherton, being called upon to advise upon the question of confiscacations and fines by the Chinese Government have, in conjunction with very able associates, recognised the right to confiscation as belonging to the Chinese, it being among the rights of sovereignty of the Chinese government which have not been given upon up by Treaty.

Distinction between confiscations & fines. It is noticeable, however that Sir James Atherton draws a very important distinction between confiscations and fines. The former, he regards as against the thing, the latter against the person; a fine being of the nature of a penalty inflicted for a crime, and its ultimate mode of enforcement being by seizure of the person. In the case therefore, of fines being inflicted, Sir James Atherton recognizes British subjects as being under the protection of the exterritoriality as provided in clause XVI of the Tientsin Treaty, and holds that in such cases, the Chinese authorities are bound to refer the matter to the Consul for his adjudication.

Chamber suggests confiscations should only be made as tangible security for fines. This being the case, your memorialists respectfully suggest that great advantage would result to the interests of trade by provision being made that the Chinese officials should in all cases effect a seisure merely with the object of obtaining tangible security for the payment of such just fine as may be inflicted by the Consul or Court of the foreigner concerned. It is unreasonable, seeing the irresponsible power of provincial authorities, that they should be permitted to confiscate the property of foreign subjects upon mere suspicion of smuggling, or to inflict a punishment, no matter of what magnitude, in the event of an attempted evasion of the Revenue laws being proved. Numerous instances could be cited to show that confiscations have been made and heavy fines imposed for simple breaches of Customs' Regulations involving neither the possibility of fraud nor the loss of Revenue. It is noticeable that in the Treaty between France and China it is stipulated in Art. VII. that in the event of seizure of a vessel in a non-treaty port, the French Consul at the nearest port must be communicated with before either seizure or confiscation can be pronounced legal, and by the Prussian Treaty no fine or confiscation can be enforced without the consent of the Consul.

Chamber suggests that the Superintendent of Trade periodically visit the ports. In reference to the numerous questions and disputes with the Chinese Authorities, which from time to time arise at the various Ports, your memorialists desire to draw attention to the infinite advantages which would attend the more frequent presence of the Superintendent of Trade at the chief centres of foreign commerce, and respectfully to suggest that an annual visitation should be made. Your memorialists may instance, in support of their views in this respect, the benefits derived from the recent visit of your Excellency to this place, when many questions of general interest, on which much misconception prevailed, were set at rest, and one serious dispute with the Chinese Authorities connected with an important branch of trade which had been agitated for years, was promptly settled. In fact, it cannot be otherwise than an undoubted advantage for the Superintendent of Trade to become personally acquainted with the wants of the Commerce he is appointed to supervise.

Resumé. To summarise the few remarks which your memorialists have had the honor to submit to your Excellency it would appear that the Treaty of Tientsin is in the main fitted to the object for which it was designed, if carried to its legitimate conclusions, that is, to conclusions in accordance with the spirit in which it was framed, and the principles upon which it is based; and any revision sought for should be directed, not so much to the acquisition of new privileges as to a confirmation and extension of those already granted. As the Treaty has been interpreted, the slightest infraction of its provisions on the part of foreigners is immediately punished by the power and authority of the Government to which the offender belongs, but demands against the Chinese Government for the redress of injuries sustained by foreigners appear to be regarded rather with reference to political than judicial considerations, the maintenance of the dignity and *prestige* of the Chinese Government seeming to weigh more with the foreign authorities than the spirit of the Treaty or the claims of justice. Thus up to the present time the Treaty has failed, not from its nature, but from its interpretation; not from defects inherent in its provisions, but from the mode in which those provisions have been carried out. To open

China to foreign commerce is clearly not the work of a day. A Treaty, however ably drawn up, is obviously insufficient to clear a way through time honored obstructions, and to substitute for an antiquated régime of protection and monopoly, a system embodying the true principles of free trade and progress. The labour of doing this was wisely left in the hands of the Plenipotentiaries and Superintendents of Trade at Pekin. To them was delegated the duty of seeing that the principles enunciated in the Treaty should become embodied in action; that any attempts on the part of the Chinese Government to evade its stipulations should be speedily checked; that subtle arguments for curtailing its privileges should be rebutted; that illegal levies should be suppressed; that the securities for the administration of justice should be held with a tight hand.

So far as this duty has been performed the Treaty has succeeded; so far as it has been omitted the Treaty has failed; and fail it will, whatever its terms, if the privileges granted by it be not scrupulously and vigilantly protected against the constant opposition of a Government as subtle in design as unscrupulous in action. But if the principles and objects of the Treaty be watched and guarded, your memorialists can see no reason to doubt that it will prove all that is wanted for the advancement of commerce, bring into closer contact with one another European and native producers and consumers, no less to the benefit of the Chinese people than to the development of foreign trade.

In the Tariff of Duties your memorialists do not consider that important alterations are called for. Serious disturbances of the value of some staple articles of Import and Export have occurred since the Tariff was framed, under the influence of exceptional conditions, which are fast passing away, and prices generally are settling down upon the basis arranged in 1860. Thus Cotton goods are rapidly declining to their normal value, temporarily enhanced by the American war; and the production of Silk, which at one time seemed threatened with extinction consequent upon the Rebellion, is now recovering its former position. With regard to Tea, your memorialists feel that the only grounds on which they can put forward a claim to a modification of the duty, is the general principle that any measure which tends to lessen the cost of an article of necessity confers a boon upon the world at large, and they doubt not your Excellency will endeavour to effect any reduction which may be politically expedient.

The few articles on which alteration of the duty seems desirable are the following.

Tea Dust—is charged with a duty almost prohibitory of its export and utterly out of proportion to its cost, which is about Tls. 5 per picul, so that an impost of 3 mace per picul would be ample to charge upon it.

Black and White Pepper—are taxed too heavily, and a duty of 2 mace per picul on the former and 4 mace on the latter would appear to be sufficient.

Watches.—A 5 per cent ad valorem duty would be fairer than the present system.

Tin Plates.—A reduction of duty to 2 mace is desirable, the present rate being excessive.

Timber.—There is no properly defined method of charging the duty on the various kinds of Timber which are imported. The attempt to classify certain spars and charge fixed duties is found in practice to be very unfair. It is suggested, therefore, that on the subject of Timber duties a conference should be held between H. M. Consul, assisted by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commissioner of Customs, to arrange an equitable Tariff on the basis of 5 per cent ad valorem duty.

Coals.—It would be a great boon if the importation were entirely free as formerly. The loss to the Chinese Revenue would be trifling, and almost the whole of the coal imported is for foreign use either by steamer or manufactories. It is not on the ground alone of the actual tax, which is sufficiently small, that the exemption from duty is urged, but because the collection is vexatious, often causing delay to vessels, by interfering with steamers coaling at any moment required.

The question, however, is intimately bound up with that of the duty to be levied upon native coal, and as your memorialists trust that your Excellency's influence will be used to promote the opening of the Chinese coalfields and the efficient working of them under foreign superintendence or by foreign capital, they leave the matter for your Excellency's consideration.

Salt.—This article is according to the Treaty prohibited, but it would appear to your memorialists that a very large and important trade could be inaugurated in salt between China and Great Britain,

without in any way interfering with the Chinese Government monopoly. The salt imported could be sold to the Government in the same manner as the native salt, and the collection of the duty would not in any way be impeded; a plan referred to in the appendix as extracted from a local newspaper suggests, probably, the best mode by which its importation may be commenced without alarming the susceptibilities of the Chinese in regard to this Government monopoly.

Rice,—Your memorialists are of opinion that foreign Rice should be allowed to be exported free of duty. It not unfrequently happens that when there is a surplus on the China Markets the article might be re-exported to advantage to neighbouring countries. This was the case two years ago when there was a quantity of Rice in Shanghai that might have been re-exported to Japan, but for the export duty of one mace a picul. The Chinese prohibition against the export of rice, it is needless to mention, is designed only against shipping off the produce of the country, and does not apply to foreign cargo.

Drawbacks.—Connected with the Tariff is the subject of Drawbacks for duties on Re-Exports. The present method with regard to these is fraught with great injustice.

Drawbacks, provided the goods re-exported have not been imported for a period longer than twelve months, and not otherwise, are granted by certificates available for the payment of duties.

It appears to be only just that on a re-exportation of foreign goods the duty should be repaid, as received, in Sycee, but the present mode makes it incumbent upon the holder of certificates to buy produce or to import goods in order to turn them into cash, an alternative of particular hardship to any person engaged in intermitting trading operations.

The Chinese Government having the use of the money while the goods remain in this country can offer no good reason for throwing difficulties in the way of its repayment on their re-exportation. The question as to the period of time during which duty on re-exportation will be allowed is not an unimportant one. The taste of the Chinese people with regard to assortments of fancy goods is constantly changing, and frequent rebellions in the country throw classes of manufactures, which are consumed in particular districts out of use. The consequence is that stocks of unsaleable goods are often to be met with which have been in the country upwards of a year, the loss on which by re-export is seriously aggravated by the duty charge.

It appears to your memorialists that not only no limitation should be placed upon the time during which the duty will be returned, but that the drawback also should be paid in cash, and they trust that your Excellency will support their views.

The privilege of considering the ports of Japan and Hongkong within the limits of coasting voyages having been granted by Chinese, it is suggested that a clause to confirm the right should be embodied in the Treaty.

Articles Imported for Foreign use only, Stores &c.—It is obviously the intention of Rule 2 of the Customs' Tariff to exempt from duty all articles imported for the sole use of foreigners, but latterly duties have been levied on articles which, though not specially mentioned, appear to be entitled to the privilege by the spirit of the Rule.

Your memorialists trust that your Excellency will seek to obtain a general exemption from duty for all articles especially imported for foreign use; and may urge in support of this claim the excessive cost of living at the Treaty ports; while the enormous duties derived by the Chinese Government from the foreign trade may fairly be used as an argument for the continuance of the privilege.

GEORGE TYSON.
JAMES HOGG.
ROBT. I. FEARON.
W. J. BRYANS.
EGBERT IVESON.
WM. BROBST.
M. S. GUBBAY.
F. BORNTRAEGER.
E. F. DUNCANSON.
ALEX. TURING.

Members of Special Committee.

THE HANKOW MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL *of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce, addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade, on the subject of the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.*

Hankow, 21st December, 1867.

To

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B.
&c., &c., &c.,

The Memorial of the Undersigned, members of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce, humbly sheweth :—

That at the invitation of H. B. M.'s Consul, it was resolved by the Chamber of Commerce to wait upon you with their views on the subject of the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.

Access to the Interior.—It is highly desirable that foreigners should have free access to all parts of the Empire, either for business or any other legitimate object, and that every facility should be afforded by the Imperial and Local Authorities for the renting or purchase of land and buildings of any nature whatever. This right we consider was conceded to subjects of Treaty Powers under Article XII, which has hitherto been interpreted to the prejudice of British interests. Great advantages have accrued to Russian Firms who have established themselves in the interior.

While advocating the right of all subjects of Treaty Powers to travel and reside anywhere in the Empire according to their pleasure, we, however, consider it unadvisable that any new Ports be opened.

Protection of Foreign Interests.—It is with much concern that we have to comment on the very unsatisfactory manner in which Foreign Interests have been cared for and protected. The Chinese Authorities in the most glaring manner either evade just claims submitted to them, or where acknowledging such, put every possible obstacle in the way of their settlement; and the Foreign Consuls appear perfectly powerless to obtain redress for those whom they represent.

There are cases on record where even after the delay and expense of reference to Peking, the claims, there admitted, are still unsatisfied, and we may specially instance the Soon Yang claims, which have now been outstanding for more than two years and-a-half. Your Memorialists therefore pray that a special Commission be appointed for the immediate settlement of all outstanding claims, and that a similar Commission should periodically visit the Ports to adjudicate all unredressed grievances.

The Tariff and its Revision.—Viewing the vast increase of the Foreign Trade in China during the last ten years, and the prospect of its still further developement, we strongly advocate the reduction of all Import and Export Duties to a scale of 2½% *ad valorem;* such a concession being greatly to the advantage of both Foreign and Native Trade, without any serious curtailment of the Revenue as compared with that collected at the date of the Treaty of Trientsin.

We would particularly call your attention to the necessity of fixing a uniform duty on Tea dust, which at present, being considered as Tea, pays an excessive charge of above 50% of its value.

The abolition of the Duty on Native Coal to be consumed by steamers trading in Chinese waters, would not only be a stimulus to an important branch of trade, but would greatly facilitate the working of steamers.

Transit Dues.—The numerous exactions and squeezes imposed by the Local Authorities on produce in transit next claim our attention. We would suggest that transit dues on all foreign and native produce and manufactures be fixed at one-half the Tariff rate, and on payment thereof that certificates should be granted for con-

veyance to any place. At present it is only possible to obtain such for foreign goods to certain marts, and those only within a very limited jurisdiction.

Tonnage Dues.—To facilitate the better navigation of the Yang-tsze Kiang, the erection of beacons and light-houses, and the buoying difficult passages are necessary; for this purpose we consider the tonnage dues collected at the Riverine Ports should be appropriated.

Payment of Duties.—The uncertain standard of Hai Quan Sycee in which duties have at present to be paid is very inconvenient, and weighs heavily on the trade of the Port. We recommend that duties be made payable in the currency of the place, and for the protection not only of the Customs Revenue but of foreign trade generally, government assayers should be appointed to assimilate the currency of the open Ports. Much confusion and irregularity arises from the different standards and weights now adopted.

Draw Backs.—The term of 12 months within which draw-backs for duty on goods re-exported can be obtained is insufficient, such should be allowed to be claimed at any time on production of the certificate of export. These draw-backs should be made payable *in Sycee* on presentation at the Government Bank; hitherto they have only been available for the payment of duties, thereby often depriving the holder of the employment of money to which he ought to be at once entitled.

The present system of bonds for the Coast trade duty on Tea shipped hence to Shanghai might be abolished without detriment to the Chinese Revenue and greatly to the advantage of Merchants. Tea being specially prepared for foreign markets, it should be sufficient that a declaration be made at the time of shipment that the same is for re-export.

Coast Trade Duties.—Much inconvenience and delay arises from the collection of the coast trade duty at the port of shipment on the river, on goods intended for transhipment in Shanghai to another open Port. We would advocate that the duty be collected at the port of destination; this change if adopted would not only benefit shippers, but tend much to simplify the accounts of the Imperial Customs without in any way interfering with the Revenue.

In conclusion, your Memorialists, while submitting to your Excellency's consideration, the foregoing suggestions, which have reference chiefly to the trade of the River Ports, beg to express a hope, that a more vigorous and determined policy than has hitherto been adopted, may be shown in enforcing and carrying out, not only the letter but also the spirit, of the conditions of the Revised Treaty.

Signed,) A. HUTCHINSON,
„ W. S. FITZ,
„ T. M. DRYSDALE,
„ R. MAXWELL,
„ A. G. WOOD,
Members of Special Committee.

THE KEWKIANG MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL *from the British Residents at Kewkiang, to Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the Revision of the Treaty.*

Kewkiang, 2nd July, 1867.

To His Excellency

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B.

H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary,

&c., &c., &c.,

SIR,—Having learned from a circular addressed by Mr. Consul Hughes to the British Mercantile Community, that your Excellency is desirous of eliciting a clear statement of our views upon the modifications which we may consider it expedient to be made in the Tariff and Commercial Articles of the Treaty of Tientsin, we beg to lay before your Excellency the following remarks on these subjects.

We would, in the first place, allude to the memorial regarding the opening of the Poyang Lake to tug steamers which was presented to your Excellency at this port on the 6th ultimo, and we would beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the importance which we attach to this matter.

In the Memorial, the privilege of employing tug steamers only is asked for, we would now respectfully suggest that this privilege be granted to steamers carrying cargo, and we would propose that this place be made the port of entry and clearance, and that all duties be payable here, so as to avoid the necessity of having Consular, Mercantile and Customs' establishments at the places on the Lake to which the steamers would resort. Should it be decided to restrict the employment of steamers to particular places on the Lake, we would name Jaou-chow and Woo-ching, as of primary importance, and Shwuy-ung, a point on the Lake where the river runs in from Ho-kow and other places, as of secondary importance.

These places would, we think, be easily reached by steamers of light draft, at all seasons of the year, and, so far as has been ascertained, the navigable channel of the Lake is seldom less than 300 to 400 yards in width, and 6 to 7 feet in depth, at the narrowest and shallowest places, when the water is at its lowest point, which is only for a short period during the winter.

Transit Duties.—The provisions of the Treaty regarding these duties have become a dead letter at this port, and we would urge upon your Excellency the importance of endeavouring to make some arrangements for the fulfilment on the part of the Local Authorities of this most important article of the Treaty of Tientsin.

Up to the summer of 1863, the transit passes were respected, and Teas were brought down from Ning-chow under them, but, in the very height of that season, a duty of Tls. 1.4.0 per picul was suddenly imposed at Ning-chow; in some cases the transit duty of Tls. 1.2.5 per picul was paid in addition, in the belief that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining a refund of the exaction of Tls. 1.4.0, but such has not proved the case, and this duty of Tls. 1.4.0 per picul continues to be levied on all Tea before it is permitted to leave Ning-chow. Other small taxes are levied between Ning-chow and this place, amounting to about 4 mace per picul, making Tls. 1.8.0 per picul in all.

We are aware that this subject is one of difficulty, and should your Excellency consider the difficulty an insurmountable one, and decide upon abolishing Transit dues, we would suggest that an endeavour be made to reduce the export duty on Tea to Tls. 1.5.0 per picul. This reduction could not be considered as any very great concession, as, when in 1858 the Tariff was revised, the export of Tea from China to Europe and America was estimated at about 100 million pounds per annum, whereas the export to Europe, America and the Australian Colonies is now about 160 million pounds per annum, with every prospect of a continued increase.

Coast Trade Duties —We would urge the total abolition of these duties, which do not appear to have been contemplated when the Treaty was framed in 1858. They press very heavily on Foreign Trade, all

shipments hence to Shanghai, for instance, paying a full export duty, and a half export duty in addition; in any case we would respectfully suggest that Tea be exempted from the payment of Coast trade duty, as, though this duty is returnable on proof of re-exportation being given, much loss and inconvenience arise under the present system.

Tea Dust.—The duty on this article was charged at the rate of 5 per cent ad valorem up to August last year, when the duty was suddenly and arbitrarily raised to Tls. 2.50 per picul. This charge was the cause of much loss and inconvenience as it was natural to suppose, that being an article unenumerated in the tariff, the duty of 5 per cent ad valorem would be continued.

We would propose that the duty be fixed at 2 mace 5 candareens per picul, which is about 5 per cent on its present value.

Coals.—We would respectfully suggest, that all Coals shipped for use of steamers be free of duty. At present the export duty, of nearly three quarters of a tael per ton, is levied on coals shipped for consumption on board steamers; in any case we would propose, that the export duty be reduced, as at present it is equal to ab 15 per cent on the value of the article. the event of the Poyang Lake being ope to steamers, this matter will be of great portance to this place, as coal abounds the shores of the lake, and also on banks of the river, a few miles above t

Tonnage Dues.—During the past f years, nearly Tls. 9,500 have been colle here, but the Chinese authorities have recently applied an exceedingly small tion of this amount in facilitating the vigation of the River, we would there propose that the entire amount be exp ed in effectually buoying and ligh various points on the river.

In conclusion, we beg to inform y Excellency, that we shall be most ha to give any other, or further informa bearing upon the subject of this let which your Excellency may desire.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

(Signed by the British Merca Community.)

(S. C. & C. Gazette.)

THE FOOCHOW MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL *by the Foochow Community, addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade, on the subject of the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.*

We beg respectfully, in the name of the Foochow Community, to lay the following memorial before your Excellency, and trust that it will receive your favourable consideration.

Article 28.

Transit Duties on Goods to be adjusted.

By far the most important grievance, under the treaty of Tientsin, has been the systematic breach of the 28th article of the treaty, regarding the Lekin duties. This evasion we believe to have been practised at all the treaty ports; but in the province of Fuhkien, the illegal exactions, which have been added to the already too oppressive legal imposts, have far exceeded the demands made in other parts of the Empire. Indeed, severely as these exactions have been felt in Amoy, they have been even more oppressive in Foochow.

A short time ago, the import trade came to a complete standstill, on account of the arbitance of these imposts; and finding that the taxes were, in consequence, becoming unproductive, the authorities found themselves compelled to reduce them about fifty per cent.

The trade in manufactures is almost confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the city; the increased taxation, as the goods go inland, rendering it unprofitable to take them further up country. And, indeed, goods from Kewkiang and Ningpo compete favorably in the upper part of this province, with those taken up from Foochow.

Opium, not being subject to treaty regulations after it is once sold by the foreigner, is of course exposed unchecked to the caprices of the local authorities; and as an illustration of the oppressiveness of taxation imposed under such circumstances, and its great excess in this province as compared with others, we may mention a case which has come to our knowledge, of Opium sold at Shau-wu-foo, which from Foochow paid 130 Taels; while opium brought from Swatow paid only 30 Taels per chest.

The clause of the Treaty providing transit passes on goods to the interior, is quite inoperative on all goods, (with the exception of Lead) the Chinese stating that, if provided with a transit pass, they are mulcted quite as much as if they were without one.

Lead, however, is always taken up to the place of consumption under a treaty pass; as it is used for the making of Tea chests; and by a class of men who, through their connection with foreigners, are usually able to obtain tardy redress for attempted illegalities.

Tea has also benefited by the Treaty regulations, although the transit passes are but little used. But when issued to foreigners, if any illegal exactions were attempted, the prompt and energetic interference of the Consul and the Foreign Custom-house authorities, invariably obtained redress; although after many evasions and delays. This has imposed a salutary check on any attempt to increase the tax on native-owned produce.

We would suggest the following alterations in the Treaty; and we think that anything short of these suggesstions will fail to grapple effectually with the crying evils that are involved in the present system.

1st.—That the Lekin duty on all goods, whether native or foreign, should be equalized at all the ports, at the rate of half the Import or Export duty on such goods.

2nd.—That, while the local authorities collect these duties themselves, there shall be an appeal to the Consul and the Commissioner of Customs, for any irregularity committed in such collection.

Limit of the Port.

In connection with the Lekin, it would be highly important that the limits of the port should be defined. This would appear to be a local question; but as it has, for the last nine years, been a great grievance in this place, we think it assumes an importance, requiring the interference of the higher authorities. It is not the limit of the port, as regards shipping, or the importing and exporting of goods, for the settling of which there is provision made through the Foreign Custom House authorities: But, what is the limit of the port where the Lekin or inland taxation commences?

Surely it seems unreasonable that the inland tax should be levied on goods consumed in Foochow itself, yet such is the case.

We should suggest that no Lekin be levied on goods consumed at the place of import; which in Foochow would be in the two distinct magistracies, between which the city is divided.

Article 26. *British Tariff of* 1842 *to be revised at Shanghai.*

The principle upon which the Tariff duties were calculated in the treaty of 1842, was, that they should approximate as nearly as possible to an *ad valorem* duty to five per cent; and this principle was confirmed in the treaty of Tientsin; and the tariff, in general, was modified accordingly. But in the two principle articles of export, the burden weighs most heavily on our staple. While Silk now pays a duty of about 2½ per cent, and even when prices were low, never paid five per cent, Tea is charged with a duty of two taels, five mace; being about ten per cent on the average cost; and now that the Trade has so largely increased, the Chinese Government can well afford to reduce the Duty.

We trust therefore that, in the revision of the Treaty, the boon of a reduction in the duty, so clearly in keeping with the intention of the treaty, will be accorded to us.

Article 32. *Facilities to assist in entering Ports.*

This article, as regards the port of Foochow, has so far proved entirely inoperative. Through the exertions and influence of the enlightened Commissioner of the Foreign Customs, we understand that money has been at last granted, and that a Light-house, &c. will be erected as speedily as possible; but as we have been nine years without anything being done, and as much still remains to be done, throughout the length and breadth of the Coast of China, we do not think we are out of place in calling attention to the neglect of this important point, or in urging its stringent enforcement.

There is one point connected with this subject, of a purely local character, but which is very suggestive of a means of inducing more activity in such matters by the authorities.

The river Min, at and above the anchorage, is filling up in a manner to form a most serious inconvenience to the navigation, and urgently calls for scientific measures being promptly taken. We would suggest that if the talent of foreign engineers were available to advise the native authorities, a certain weight and influence would necessarily be accorded to their opinions; and some pressure could be put upon the authorities, to carry out their suggestions.

Article 9. *Travel into the interior with passports.* *Article* 10. *The Yangtze River to be open to British Trade.* *Article* 47. *British Vessels to trade only at open ports.*

Hitherto the 9th article has been interpreted with great stringency. Indeed so much so, that practically, the allowance to travel, for purposes of business, has been a dead letter. At the time of the conclusion of the last treaty, when the empire was shaken by intestine disorder, it was, doubtless, imperative to repress with a firm hand the illicit trading then so prevalent, and for this purpose a very rigid interpretation of these clauses was perhaps necessary; but a very different state of matters now obtains, and we are sure your Excellency will not suppose us desirous of re-introducing

anything like the old system. But we think the time has come for a more liberal policy.

We would suggest that foreigners should now be permitted to travel for business purposes, and should have liberty to rent houses and ground in the interior (without which the former right would be useless,) and that assistance should be accorded to them, instead of impediments thrown in their way; while the British Consul would always have the power of withholding a passport, if he were not satisfied of the propriety of granting it, in the particular case.

Article 10 does not affect Foochow, but we may suggest that steamers on the Yangtsze might now be permitted to carry passengers and goods, for *all* places on the River, as far as Hankow.

Article 47.

This is a difficult article to deal with, no doubt, but as we are convinced that it is only by some well-considered plan, capable of general application, that any great advance can be attained in further opening up this great empire to foreign trade and civilization, we venture to make the following suggestion.

That vessels should be allowed to trade wherever they please along the coast, under Custom-house permission and regulations, as has been allowed occasionally in Formosa. The vessel declaring her intended voyage at the treaty port from which she starts, and giving a full report of her cargo before starting, and also on her return to the same, or the next other treaty port at which she calls.

We would most strongly deprecate the opening of one or two more treaty ports, with settlements and concessions, as entailing considerable expense on the Governments of both China and Great Britain, without any commensurate advantages; and unless the suggestion above, or some similar plan of opening up the coast generally, without entailing the necessity of expensive establishments, can be adopted; we would much prefer that matters should remain as they are, for another period of ten years.

Suggestion, regarding Goods for use in Docks.

We think an additional article should be inserted in the Treaty, allowing the importation, (free of Duty) of all goods landed in the Docks in China, for the repair of vessels.

Suggestion regarding Coast Duties.

We think, also, that coast duties, both native and foreign, between two Chinese Ports should be abolished altogether; and as the Chinese Government are now in receipt of a large revenue, they may perhaps be induced to give way on this point, which is so clearly for the benefit of their country.

Suggestion, working mines by foreigners.

In consideration of the great demand for Coal for mercantile purposes, with the prospect of an equal, if not a greater number of steamers running upon the Coast and Rivers of this country, we are of opinion that every inducement ought to be held out to foreigners, to bore for Coal or any other Mineral, under the direct sanction of their nearest Consular authorities.

The popular dread of the "Fung-Shui" which has hitherto interfered with such improvements, could we think be overcome, if the high authorities, who should now be too enlightened to be carried away by such unreasoning prejudices, would exert their great influence in pursuading the people of the futility of their objections: and if the government once perceived the amount of revenue that might be derived from the proposed change, and if the people are convinced of the advantages to be derived by them from the enormous increase in the demand for their labour, we think we should hear no more objections on this score.

The savings between the English and Chinese systems of obtaining Coal, would, we are convinced, make all the difference to many Steam Companies, of paying a good dividend, and sinking money.

Suggestion, making of Roads.

The claim of a foreign community upon the Chinese Government, to construct roads for its pleasure, and healthful recreation, may by many persons be looked upon as a secondary consideration; but in the altered state of trade, and the prospects of a large number of foreigners spending years in the country, it becomes an important question, whether the local authorities could not, at a trifling expense to themselves, (but what would be a ruinous outlay to foreigners, owing to the "squeezes" of land-owners) construct good roads for riding and driving across the island.

We think the large income derived through the residence of foreign firms at this port, does away with any excuse the Chinese may make, as to want of means. If spread over two or three years, the cost would amount to but a small fraction of the Government's receipts.

In mentioning this subject, we are not without precedents for similar liberal acts; as the Shanghai authorities made good roads round the settlement, (partly no doubt to suit their own purposes) and the Governor of Yokohama also made splendid drives, extending for miles, almost expressly for the benefit of foreign residents.

Suggestion.—Vessels in ballast to be allowed to clear without paying tonnage dues.

We think that vessels should be allowed to enter and clear, if in ballast, without paying tonnage dues.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants

A. W. G. Rusden.

C. A. Wild.

Thos. Smith.

H. G. Pemberton.

THE AMOY MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL *by the* AMOY *residents, regarding the approaching revision of the Treaty.*

SIR,—Responding to the invitation given through you by Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, to state our opinion upon any matters connected with British interests in China, with the view that they may be considered in the coming revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, we now beg leave to wait upon you with the few following remarks.

We find that the general business of this port has considerably diminished during the last few years, and we attribute this in a very great measure to

Lee-kim Taxes.—It is impossible for us to express ourselves *too* strongly on the subject of these illegal exactions. We have protested against them on various occasions, and, as you are aware, we presented a Memorial on this subject to Her Majesty's Minister when he paid a visit this place. On that occasion His Excellency frankly informed us that the taxes were in his opinion illegal, and contrary to the spirit of the Treaty, and that he was prepared to do all in his power to abolish them. Since then three months have elapsed, but the taxes are still being collected.

We enclose copy of the above Memorial, the tenor of which we beg to confirm in every respect.

We are prepared to prove that these taxes range from 4¾ per cent. to 90 per cent., and that under this heavy incubus our trade has materially diminished. It would certainly be preposterous to expect anything else, particularly when our goods can be undersold in our own legitimate consuming districts, by importations overland from neighbouring provinces where no such illegal taxes exist. We give it as our decided and matured opinion, that unless prompt and efficient redress be obtained, many lucrative branches of our trade will be lost to us entirely. Before leaving this subject, we would beg to protest against the wanton disregard of Treaty rights. Under these we have invested considerable sums of money in real property, which will be to a certain extent useless, if the present state of matters is to obtain. Her Majesty's Minister having endorsed our opinion that the taxes are illegal, we do not see why there should be so much delay, or any difficulty in obtaining speedy redress.

Custom House.—We think that some part of the diminution of trade is due to Custom House restriction, and we would be glad to see a more liberal spirit obtain in the general administration of their affairs. At present they claim the right under clause XXXVII of levying a fine of Taels 500, in case of false or incorrect manifest. The amount is inordinately heavy, especially in the latter case, and we think the entire clause calls for revision. Also that, where there is no evidence of intent to defraud the revenue, the Custom House should have no power to call for a fine, and that in any case British merchants should not be fined unless with the consent of the British Consul. We find that the tendency of Custom House action, and the loose manner in which the Treaty of Tientsin is worded and carried out, is to take away much of the general trade from Treaty Ports and throw it into Hongkong. Amoy, for centuries previous to the Custom House being opened, was the head-quarters, in the South of China, of the trade with Siam, the Straits, and Java, but latterly very much of the trade has gone to Hongkong. The trade also in Malacca Tin, which in former years was a large and valuable one, has dwindled into insignificance. It is an

undoubted fact that large quantities of this article are imported into Chinchew (which naturally in previous years got all its supplies from Amoy) by native Lorchas from Hongkong, and the Imperial Revenue, as well as Mercantile interests, has suffered accordingly. We think that Foreign Goods and Opium, imported in native Junks, ought to pay the same duties as they do in foreign bottoms, and to effect this, these importations ought to be reported to the Imperial Custom House.

We also think that the Custom House may be said to encourage, tacitly, the continuance of smuggling at the non-treaty ports, so long as they have not an efficient preventive service on the coast. There is no doubt that smuggling by natives does take place on the coast to a large extent, and that they are encouraged in it by the absence of Revenue Cruisers, and by the high tariff dues and illegal taxes which obtain at treaty ports.

We do *not* think that the Custom House does its duty, either to the Chinese Government, or the Mercantile interests, so long as an efficient preventive service does not exist. We think that there ought to be, at least, one Steam Revenue Cruiser for each treaty port, with jurisdiction over all the neighbouring bays and creeks, and as more than a suspicion of smuggling has already attached to the so called Revenue Cruisers which are established on the coast, we think measures ought to be taken to prevent the possibility of smuggling by these vessels.

We now proceed to mention those points on which some modification of the present treaty, and additional privileges in the revised one, are required in the interests of commerce.

Transit Dues.—An imperative necessity exists for some stringent regulation being made in respect of these, and to ensure that no other Tax can by any possibility be levied. We think that none other than the Tariff duty ought to be leviable within a radius of say six miles from the Custom House at the treaty port, and that the due payment of Transit dues, as per section III, Rule VII, ought to free the goods as far up country as the importer may decide. We also think that, as a safeguard, it ought to be made competent for any British Consul, where it is proved that any additional tax has been inflicted, to order the amount to be deducted from the next payment to the Custom House.

Duties on Exports.—Tea.—The quality of a large proportion of the tea produced in the surrounding districts is very much inferior to any other class of Chinese tea, and consequently the duty of Tls. 2.5 per picul weighs much more heavily here than in any other port in China. This duty was calculated to be five per cent. on the average value, whereas in common Ankoi teas it is not less than 35 per cent. In Japan a very similar class of tea is obtained; the export duty is there only five per cent.; it is shipped to the same market as we ship the common teas of this district, and under the present heavy duty we cannot compete with it. We would suggest that the duty should be levied at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the proof of value being the price at which it is purchased.

Rice, Wheat, and all other articles of food should be free of duty entirely, and their movements amongst the coast ports unrestricted in any way. The present system, while adding very little to the revenue, is fraught with several evils. It tends to take away the trade from Treaty ports and throw it into Hongkong. It enhances the price to consumers, and in times of scarcity supplies cannot be readily sent from neighbouring ports, because, on account of the export duty, it is a rare occurrence to see rice, other than what is wanted for local consumption, stored in a Treaty port.

Salt.—The carriage of salt in foreign vessels betwixt coast ports ought to be allowed under bond, in the same way as copper *cash*. A good many vessels have obtained cargoes of salt on Mandarin account on the Formosa coast. We do not see why the Government monopoly could not be as effectually protected where the salt is shipped in foreign bottoms as it is now in native junks. In former years salt was frequently exported to the Straits and Calcutta. The article can be furnished in almost any quantity from Quemoy, and it certainly would be very beneficial to that place, and also give some employment to foreign vessels were the prohibition removed. We would suggest that the export to foreign ports be also permitted.

Duties on Imports.—Manchester Goods.—We would suggest a reduction of one-half of the present duty on these goods, and we believe that were such concessions made the importation would be stimulated in no ordinary degree.

Woollens.—At the present tariff, our goods cannot compete upon favourable terms with Russian-made goods brought in overland; we would for this reason suggest a reduction of one-half.

Dock Material.—The duty upon wood, copper, yellow metal, and all such articles is very heavy indeed. We cannot see any good reason why these or any other articles brought in solely for foreign consumption, or to be re-exported, should pay any duty whatever, and we would suggest either that they should be entirely free or that a drawback should be given on all articles which can be proved to have been re-exported.

The Dock here was not started as merely a commercial speculation, and it has since been of great benefit in providing employment in this overpopulated and poor district. We can only say that under the present circumstances, it is impossible that the Dock can prosper, or compete with the Hongkong docks, and that, if foreign enterprise is to be summarily checked, and every industrial undertaking is only to be regarded as an additional means of collecting a larger revenue, the evil of the last few years will be perpetuated.

Coal imported from Foreign countries for the use of foreign war and merchant steamers ought to be free of duty. The duty on native coal is excessive, and prevents its competing with Japanese or other foreign coal. The difference in the duty betwixt foreign and native coal is so striking that it appears to us to be an oversight, the foreign is 5 cand. per ton, and the native 6m. 6c. 8c. per picul, or say thirteen times greater than the other.

Guano and all manures we think ought to be allowed to come in free of duty.

Spelter, Saltpetre and *Sulphur.*—The importation of these articles is allowed by section III. rule V. for sale to Chinese duly authorised to purchase them; so far as we know up to date, no Chinese have been duly authorised to deal in these articles here, and the consequence is that the trade in them has gone to Hongkong. This ought to be rectified.

Coast Trade Duties.—We think the half duties now levied should be abolished, and that the payment of duty at one Treaty Port should free the Goods at all others. These duties are not provided for by any treaty stipulation, and we can see no good reason why the Trade should be taxed more heavily than any other trade.

Tonnage Dues.—These are very heavy; on looking over the Customs' Returns we find that Haikwan Tls. 86,654.4=$117,290 have been collected from 31st March, 1862, up to 31st December, 1866, while we should say that not more than $2,300 to $3,000 have been expended on improving the harbour. This is not as it should be, and we would suggest that a certain proportion, say one half of the tonnage dues, less the expense of collection, be set aside for the requirements of the port where it is collected. There is a great need of an efficient water-police, and the public bunds and wharves are both insufficient and in bad repair; there are one or two dangerous rocks in the harbour, which it would be quite possible to remove; and lastly, a good light-house on Chapel Island is a great desideratum not only for Amoy, but also for the whole coasting trade.

We think that steamers or vessels plying to Manila ought to come under the four months' clause, in the same manner as those running betwixt Shanghai and Japan. At present they have to pay each trip, and the tax is very heavy. We also think that vessels entering and clearing in ballast ought to be free, and that the compulsory sale of damaged cargo landed from a vessel in distress ought not to subject her to tonnage dues.

Pilotage.—Amoy has a great natural advantage in being so easy of access, and we would deprecate any arbitrary rules being foisted upon us in the matter of Pilots and Pilotages.

Wanchow.—We are strongly of opinion that Wanchow might advantageously be made a Treaty port; previous to the opening of the Custom-house a considerable general business was done there, which undoubtedly could be renewed and increased. It is situated too far from Ningpo on the one hand, and Foochow on the other, to be likely to take away any of the legitimate business of these ports. At present we believe a very considerable portion of the trade is done in native owned Lorchas, through Hongkong, from which the Imperial revenue benefits nothing; were the port opened, we feel certain that a large additional revenue would flow into the Custom House coffers.

Subsidiary Ports.—We advocate the opening of all the principal ports on the Coast, not as regular Treaty ports, but as subsidiary to these, and under such regulations as would ensure a large increase of Imperial

revenue, while at the same time they would prevent detriment to vested interests at Treaty ports. To effect this, and do away with the necessity of having expensive consular, Custom House, and Mercantile Establishments, at these subsidiary ports, we would propose that it be imperative that all vessels going to any of these ports must go from the nearest Treaty port, where they would deposit their papers, give bond, take out a special permit, and afterwards return to the nearest Treaty port to clear out in the usual manner. We think that without some salutary regulations, such as we have pointed out, the trade would speedly degenerate into a smuggling one.

Mandarin Salaries.—We would take this opportunity of pointing out that so long as Mandarins at Treaty ports are insufficiently paid by their Government, so long will they endeavour to exact illegal squeezes from our commerce. It is quite out of our province to offer suggestions bearing upon the internal economy of China, but there is little boubt that this matter deserves some serious consideration at the hands of those who are entrusted with the revision of our Treaty.

In conclusion, we beg to repeat that through the Lee-kim taxes, and the Custom House restrictions, we have partiaially lost several valuable branches of the legitimate trade of the port, which it had enjoyed for a very long time; it is of course manifestly unjust that our trade should be diverted in this manner from its natural channels, and we hope and trust that the impediments which have caused this disruption will soon be finally removed, and measures taken to prevent the possibility of their recurrence in the future.

We shall feel obliged by your forwarding a copy of this letter to H. M.'s Minister at your convenience, and should you require any further information upon the points on which we have commented, or upon any others, we shall be most happy to supply you with the same as far as lies in our power.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servants.

(Signed by all the British Mercantile Firms in Amoy).

To Robert Swinhoe, Esq.,
H. M.'s Consul, Amoy.

THE HONGKONG MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL *addressed by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to H. B. M.'s Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.*

To

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, H. M.'s SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Humbly Sheweth,—That at a Special Meeting of the Chamber convened on the 16th July, it was resolved to address Your Lordship on the subject of the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.

The Chamber not having received intimation from H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking that suggestions would receive consideration, it has availed itself of the offer of the Governor of this Colony, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, to transmit the result of its deliberations to the proper quarter.

In introducing the subject of Treaty revision, the Chamber begs to submit that it is of paramount importance that H. M.'s Government should, in the first place, take cognisance of the fact that in many material respects the existing Treaty is unfulfilled on the part of the Chinese Government. Your Memorialists, therefore, urge the advisability of requiring compliance with both the spirit and letter of evaded and unfulfilled provisions, as the breach of privileges accorded is a grievance long felt, increasing in intensity the longer it is suffered to remain unquestioned.

The Chamber unhesitatingly asserts the opinion that special exception should be taken to the passive resistance with which the desire to take advantage of the more advanced privileges of British subjects is met by the Chinese authorities in different parts of the Empire, barring the way to commercial progress, and impressing the uninformed among the Chinese people with the idea that many Treaty rights are not allowed by the supreme Authorities.

It may be presumed that unless weighty remonstrances upon the dilatoriness of the Chinese Government, in not appointing special Commissioners to enquire into the subject of appeals to Peking, be made a prelude to negotiations for further concessions, non-fulfilment of engagements will be the rule not the exception; and that there will be constant repetition of obstructiveness on the part of subordinate officials stationed at Treaty Ports, which resolves itself into a systematic evasion of the consideration of important matters brought to their notice by H. M.'s Consuls. This evasion is effected by reference to Peking on a plea of inability to cope with, perhaps, no difficulty, but a simple question of privilege, which the applicant would exercise in a district or province romote from the capital, or the surrendering of persons accused by British subjects of criminal acts. Appeal gains time and gives the Chinese Foreign Office (Tsung li Yamen) the opportunity of expressing willingness to further British interests, but at the same time for disposing of the appeal by a declaration of a nature similar to that by which the question was set aside when first raised.

The Chamber desires to see reform in respect of this matter and restoration of the prestige of H. M.'s Consuls, the apparent remedy being modification of the present

system, increasing their powers by the occasional display, if not employment, of more than moral force when dealing with the Chinese Authorities connected with their individual jurisdiction.

Taking the sections of the Treaty of Tientsin in numerical order, your Memorialists beg to lay before Your Grace their opinions regarding their revision and amendment.

ARTICLE VII.—Special immunities having been granted to Roman Catholics, Protestant Missionaries put forward claim to like privileges, viz: right to live in the interior, to hold property for Mission purposes and to pursue their ordinary avocations in the interior of the country without limit of distance and without hindrance.

ARTICLE IX.—Travel into the interior under passport has, in numerous instances been prevented by the evident ignorance of the Chinese people of the terms under which the privilege was granted, and opposition has been offered in consequence; though the Convention of Peking expressly requires that promulgation of the terms of the Treaty be made for general information. It is therefore very desirable that, on the revision of the Treaty, special attention be given to making all its terms known throughout the Empire.

ARTICLE X.—Requires the additional privilege to ply steamers upon the Poyang Lake. The desirability of this extension is expressed in the report of H. M.'s Consul at Kewkiang (Commercial Reports, 1862-64), and again has been brought before the notice of H. M.'s Minister by residents at that port, on the occasion of his recent visit. At the time the article was framed, the presence on the Yangtaze River of lawless persons of various nationalities, and occupation of districts bordering on the Lake by Rebels, justified in some degree the desire of the Chinese Authorities to limit the navigation of these inner waters. Restoration of legitimate authority and the revival of traffic, with the addition of there being prospect of commercial transactions increasing in importance, now offer to enterprising persons inducements to extend transactions with the interior which for a length of time have not existed. The facility of carriage afforded by the employment of steam tugs would, therefore, if introduced, greatly benefit local trade.

Under regulation, authority to take steam boats further up the Canton River than the provincial city should be granted, bringing distant markets nearer and doing away with the constant delays occurring to boats detained by prevailing contrary winds. It is also suggested that river steamers carrying cargo and passengers shall under permit have resort to towns situated within the limit of the jurisdiction of the Maritime Customs.

ARTICLE XI.—The cities of Chauchow (Swatow) and Kiungchow (Hainan), included among the open ports, have remained virtually closed, the result, in a measure, of the unwillingness of the Local Authorities to grant facilities to British subjects desirous of proceeding to these places to carry on trade. With regard to Chauchow the right of residence has been refused, and at the present time this vexed question is the subject matter of correspondence between the aggrieved parties and Peking. Treaty privileges have been entirely withheld and it is evident that official authority is not exercised on behalf of applicants; indeed, it would seem that the threatening attitude assumed by the populace is connived at by the local Chinese Authorities, a matter easily corrected if the Yamen of Foreign Affairs at Peking made a repetition of the offence ground for removing the Prefect of the city from office.

At Kiungchow a growing trade with this Colony has been blighted by an almost prohibitory regulation of the Maritime Customs, limiting vessels bound to Hainan to clearance at Canton, under pain of confiscation. The Chamber do not presume to question the reason of the action of H. M.'s Government in not taking advantage of Treaty right of resort to the port; they would, however, suggest that from among the merchants desirous of residing at the port, a British Consular Agent be chosen, who would, under the supervision of the Consul at Canton, be able to perform all necessary acts connected with the opening of the port. The protection of a Gun-boat would, for a time, be requisite. The west coast, or seaboard of the Canton Province, extending from Macao to Hainan affords promise of being connected with the Colony of Hongkong by a traffic which, if fostered, may in course of time attain to considerable proportions. The first step towards securing this, would be the opening of a port and the encouragement of trade under British auspices.

ARTICLE XII.—Although H. M.'s Government have not admitted that the insertion of the words "at other places" gives right of residence at places distant

from the Treaty ports, it is hoped that the present text will remain intact, though partially in abeyance, so as to be availed of, if needs be, during the period intervening between the present time and the year 1878, before which date difficulties attending residence at places remote from the open ports will probably be lessened.

ARTICLE XIX and LIII—are inoperative or nearly so, as on the part of the Chinese Government there has been little or no provision made to carry out their obligations, and the duty of capturing robbers and pirates has been left to be performed by Her Majesty's Navy.

ARTICLE XXIII—has often been the subject of comment, as escape of Chinese criminals from Hongkong has been of frequent occurrence. In the instance of the absconding person being a debtor, application for his arrest has to be made by the merchants to the Consuls at Canton, who can only represent the case, and demand, but not always obtain, the appearance of the delinquent. In the event of his surrendering, the prosecuting resident in this Colony has to send from this place to Canton, Counsel and evidence to prove the debt. Nothing could be more inconvenient. The mutual surrender of criminals is, primarily, a matter for the executive of this Colony. The rendition of absconding debtors escaping from Hongkong to the mainland is, however, unquestionably a clause which should be added to the articles for the protection of the interests of the mercantile community; as an authoritative demand proceeding from the Government of this Colony might receive more immediate attention than the request of the British Consul that a charge preferred be investigated.

ARTICLE XXVII—specially provides for revision of the Tariff. It has been said that in review of the past and in consideration of the present, England cannot justly require material alterations in the existing Tariff, and the Chinese Government will doubtless demur, in the first instance, to any reductions, but the object of H. M.'s Government should be to convince them that by lowering their Tariff rates they will be gainers in actual revenue; the immense expansion of trade since the introduction of the present Tariff (which is more liberal than the previous one,) leads to the conclusion that fresh reductions would lead to further expansion to an extent that would actually give more revenue that was collected under the higher scale of duties. A comparative statement of the value of Imports from Great Britain at the commencement and termination of Ten Years is concisely given in the following table:—

Imports from Great Britain.

	Hongkong & Whampoa. 1856.	1866.
Cotton Piece Goods	£501,776	£1,072,161
Cotton Twist	150,913	442,640
Woollen & Worsted Goods	65,818	229,772
Long Ells	20,925	16,030
Metals	111,398	150,011
Other description of goods, and Coals	76,777	368,251
	£997,607	£2,278,865

	Shanghai. 1856.	1866.
Cotton Piece Goods	£742,672	£3,216,906
Cotton Twist	2,190	6,706
Woollen & Worsted Goods	142,214	1,027,951
Long Ells	30,155	95,751
Metals	46,164	107,149
Other description of goods, and Coals	29,909	749,698
	£993,304	£5,204,251

Increase Hongkong & Whampoa	£1,351,258
Increase Shanghai	£4,210,947
Total of Increase	£5,562,205

The returns of Imports to Shanghai show a marked improvement, and should be the argument in favor of giving extended facilities to Trade with interior markets. Since 1861 British subjects have had access to the great consuming districts bordering on the Yangtsze, and the result appears in the statements now brought forward. There is everything to encourage advance; there is, however, disposition shown by the Chinese Government to decline to entertain proposals to give H. M.'s subjects more special admission to the great trading marts of the country.

Foreseeing that difficulties may be raised with regard to extended intercourse when the High Commisioners meet next year, the Chamber is anxious that H. M.'s Government should bear in mind the importance of combating the notion of anything approaching to a retrograde movement. At the present juncture Foreign Trade has received a severe check from the extreme depression pervading Com-

merce generally; it is therefore a matter of great moment that everything be done to stimulate and re-enliven that which directly acts upon the Manufacturing Trade and the Shipping Interests of Great Britain, and is indirectly conducive to the welfare of certain sections of the British people.

In 1856 the British Tariff imposed a Duty upon Tea of One shilling and Nine pence per pound (1/9,) and on Manufactured Silks a rate of Three shillings (3/) to Ten shillings (10/) per pound, and on particular descriptions a rate of Fifteen per cent (15%) *ad valorem*.

The Duty on Manufactured Silks has been abolished, and on Tea reduced from One shilling and Nine pence to Six pence per pound.

Taking the shipments of Tea from China to Great Britain for one year, 1866, the reduction of Duty, compared with what would have been paid had the rate remained at One shilling and Nine pence, amounts for that single year to the very large sum of (£7,000,000) seven millions sterling; the aggregate reduction therefore made during the ten years now closing is a sum total immeasurably exceeding any concession that the Chinese Government will be called upon to make. To this favorable state of affairs may be added the fact that the Export of Tea to the United Kigdom, which in 1856 was about 88,500,000 lbs., increased in 1866 to 114,900,000 lbs. giving to the Imperial Maritime Customs a gradual increase in revenue, which, up to the present time, has received no check, and is likely to continue on the increase.

The Treaty of Tientsin having been based on an entire course of reciprocity, this Chamber contends that H. M.'s Government has fair claim to very full consideration, and has strong grounds on which to frame a request for alterations in the existing Tariff. Believing that this view of the position of affairs will be generally accepted, the Chamber advocates that on the revision of the Treaty all Textile Fabrics and Metals be henceforth admitted at one half the rates chargeable under the existing Tariff, that is, reducing the charge originally computed at about (5%) five per cent. *ad valorem* to (2½%) two and a half per cent.

And further, in view of the probability that a decline in the value of Cotton during the next few years will render the rates of the existing Tariff a charge of more than 5 per cent. upon the value of Cotton Manufactures, your Memorialists trust that the proposed concession will receive Your Grace's favourable consideration.

The means of providing expeditious carriage is so greatly beneficial to commerce, that entire abolition of all charges on Coals is earnestly sought for, whether under the Tariff or imposed as Coast Dues. The fact that heavy Dues were laid upon this article seems to have escaped the notice of the compilers of the existing Tariff; it is, however, confidently expected that this fuel will be freed from all imposts, as refusal to do so would be diametrically opposed to Chinese interests.

In proof of the above, an extract is here given from Mr. Commissioner Fitzroy's last Report of the Trade of Shanghai.

"The duty levied on Foreign Coals imported into China is fixed by Treaty at 5 candarins per ton. The duty charged upon Native Coals exported is 4 candarins per picul; and therefore under the Coast Trade Regulations the duty on Coals passing from one Chinese port to another amounts to six candarins a picul. The disadvantage under which the native product labors is so evident that it scarcely needs the proof communicated to me by a foreign merchant during the last summer, being the result of two operations in which his firm had engaged as an experiment, and which I subjoin.

"1.—Duty paid in Formosa and Shanghai on piculs 7,196, Tls. 480.9.6, or 23 per cent. on value Tls. 1 997.1.7.

"2.—Duty paid in Formosa and Shanghai on piculs 10,000, Tls. 668.4.0 or 23 per cent. on actual market value Tls. 2,910.

"Thus the carriage by sea in foreign bottoms from one port to another of the produce of Chinese Coal Fields is at present virtually prohibited."

ARTICLE XVIII—contains direct allusion to irregularities in the imposition of Transit Duties which, at the close of a period of ten years, still continue to be a great source of annoyance to native purchasers of foreign Imports and indirectly to the British Merchant.

Not only does each Province of the Chinese Empire levy Dues on Foreign Goods in transit, but it is almost universal that Dues are exacted by the Prefect exercising authority over the Foo, or first subdivisions of a Province. In the Province of Fokien and the Western district of the Canton Province, a systematic imposition is practised detrimental to commercial interests, producing constant fluctuations in markets which, if uninfluenced by these illegal acts,

would be ruled by the ordinary effects of supply and demand. To quote the text of H. M.'s Treaty under revision is to express the existing state of affairs: "charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed," and to a greater or less extent this irregularity prevails throughout the Empire.

The remedy for this evil may be found in an extension of the Foreign Inspectorate, which, inaugurated to regulate and systematise the payment of Tariff Dues, is now, apparently, the only method which could be devised to correct and adjust the multifarious excesses of the Inland Revenue Department. The benefits conferred upon the Maritime Customs by calling in the aid of a Foreign Inspectorate is acknowledged by all impartial minds, and by none more readily than by the Chinese Authorities; it seems then only in keeping with the circumstances of the present time that efforts should be made to induce order in the Inland Revenue Department, where at present none exists, by the application of a system which has worked so well, thereby freeing commerce from the numerous disadvantages and obstructions resulting from the present uncertainty as to the nature and extent of the charges to be paid on Imports.

It is unnecessary to cite cases in proof of the statement that Transit Dues are levied in excess of Treaty stipulations. It is patent to British Consuls, and stated publicly in the printed Reports on Trade, issued by the order of the Inspector General of Customs, and demands the special attention of the High Commissioners appointed to revise the Treaty.

Much information regarding this infraction of the Article may be gathered by a mixed Commission of Inquiry, and it is to be hoped there may be found British subjects in the employ of the Chinese Government who, having the confidence of both H. M.'s Minister and the Chinese Authorities may be selected to act in organizing a better state of things, enforcing one uniform system, defining the stations at which collection of Dues shall be made, and by inspection at stated intervals, protecting the Chinese people trading in British manufactures, and at the same time British importers from exactions extorted at the caprice of every petty official.

Prominent among the exactions that cramp the expansion of the internal trade of China is the Lekum or War Tax, which, whether originally levied in the interior under the plea of necessity for raising a portion of the indemnity paid to the allied forces after the last war, or to replenish an Exchequer reduced by efforts made in crushing the Taeping rebellion, is judged to be an unwarrantable breach of the Treaty. No one doubts but that the Lekum is, in a great degree, pressed upon the Chinese people for the immediate enrichment, and to administer to the sordidness of persons having authority in districts where the toll is exacted. This view of the case is, in a measure, proved by the fact that it is most pressed in localities least accessible to the supervision of the Peking Cabinet.

In addition to the collection of extra Transit Dues and the War Tax, British subjects have a third grievance under this article in the levying of Coast Dues, concerning the operation of which at unfrequented ports information is with difficulty obtained. Duty at one port is in part collected again upon goods if sent coastwise, an imposition unauthorised and in excess of Treaty stipulations.

Article XXIX.—The Chamber seeks for an extension of the special coast certificate exempting a vessel, after payment of Dues, for a period of Four Months to a period of Six Months, and, also, permission during that time to resort to Japan, the Straits, and the Philippines. The certificate now issued limits vessels to trading with the open ports of China; an extension to the Foreign Ports mentioned would not only be of benefit to shipowners, but permit of more frequent and cheaper carriage of merchandise to and from China.

The stipulation to pay dues is, under this article, exacted without any corresponding return being made of benefit to the shipping interest. It therefore becomes a matter of consideration, whether this claim should be allowed under the provisions of a new Treaty unless some adequate return be made by the Chinese Authorities, by performance of the Duties undertaken under Articles XIX and LIII (relating to suppression of piracy) and Article XXXII (regarding distribution of buoys and light ships.).

Under the circumstances of H. M.'s Navy being actively engaged in the suppression of piracy, thereby lessening the dangers of the Coast Trade, not only for British vessels, but rendering the Chinese waters safer for country vessels, and for crafts under flags of all nations trading

with China, it may not be deemed unreasonable to propose that a portion of the Tonnage Dues paid by Foreign vessels be returned to H. M.'s Government half yearly by the Maritime Customs in recognition of services rendered. The payment, however, to give no privilege of employment of H. M.'s cruisers other than that which, on requisition having been made, may be authorised by H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer at Hongkong, or by the Consuls at Coast Ports not further North than Ningpo.

ARTICLE XXXII.—The consultation of Consuls and Superintendents of Customs have, it would appear, resulted in the decision that occasion exists for the erection of marks for the guidance of shipping resorting to open ports. Had the deliberations that led to this conclusion been given to the public, they would have afforded interesting matter for discussion, and would undoubtedly have elicited opinions adverse to the inaction which leaves dangers unmarked, and the entrance to several rivers without those facilities for navigation which were evidently intended to be provided. As the Chinese Authorities left to themselves do little, an improvement may he devised by their placing a certain sum, not less than one-fifth of the Tonnage Dues annually collected at each Treaty Port, in the hands of a Board composed of two or more Consuls representing nations that have paid the largest amount of Dues on vessels during the preceding year, who, with the Superintendent of Customs, shall meet periodically for the purpose of carrying out the intention of this article.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—Treats of the standard of Silver required for duty payment. The present system of payment of Duties is antiquated and highly inconvenient to those engaged in trade, and the Chamber would suggest that the tariff rates should be payable in whatever coin or bullion may be recognised as the mercantile currency for transactions between Foreigners and Chinese at the various ports without any addition for premium. The regulation requiring payment in Haiquan Sycee, a currency of which very little actually exists, or in coin or bullion with a premium added, supposed to make the payment equal to this all but imaginary currency, is one which should not be permitted to continue; it also fosters abuses committed by the so-called Government Banks attached to each Custom House, these institutions having it in their power to advance or depress the value of Sycee as it suit their interest or convenience. A case illustrating the evil of the system has lately occurred at the port of Foochow, where, for some years past, Mexican and Foochow Dollars were received in payment of Duties with a premium of Six per cent (6); this percentage has of late been raised to Ten, thus adding Four per cent. to the Duties which were levied a short time ago. Should this suggestion of the Chamber meet with Your Grace's approval, and the Chinese Government be induced to accept at the Southern Ports (Canton, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow) Dollars in payment of Duties on the same terms as they are received in general commercial transactions, not only would it be a great convenience to trade, but it might be the means of introducing largely into Chinese the Dollars coined at the Hongkong Royal Mint, and thus greatly benefit this Colony. Some years ago an arbitrary distinction was made by the Chinese between Carolus and Mexican Dollars, the latter being refused except at a discount of Twelve (12) to Fifteen (15) per cent.; a difference done away with by an edict promulgated at the instance of the Acting Consul at the time, Mr (now Sir) Harry Parkes; this case may be said not to apply to the matter here referred to, but it serves to show that reforms of magnitude were effected at a time when liberal ideas were only gaining slight acceptance, and what may be done in the interests of commerce by the representations of a Consul alive to the desirability of freeing it from unnecessary exactions.

ARTICLE XLV.—The concluding paragraph of this article permits that Foreign Grain brought into any port in China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance. The permit does not extend to Grain that has been landed and stored It has frequently occurred that stocks have been removed by the British merchants to a Foreign port with advantage. The prohibition to remove Foreign Grain to ports not in China, should be withdrawn, as it has often proved a source of great hardship to merchants not being able to avail themselves of other markets, when those of China were unfavourable.

ARTICLES XLVII and XLVIII—have been superseded by Supplemental Articles agreed to between Mr. Wade and Prince Kung, relative to cases of Customs seizure. Instances which have called for the exercise

of these rules have been few; still, objection may be taken to them as there is no gradation of penalties to be inflicted in case of any person or persons on board a British vessel being convicted of a breach of the Customs' regulations. Ship and cargo are liable to confiscation by the Rules agreed to at Peking under date of 27th October, 1865, and thus the act of an individual, according to the reading of the text of the agreement, is allowed to be sufficient to place in jeopardy property belonging to others. Modification of that portion of Mr. Wade's agreement just considered is almost imperatively required, and further alterations may be suggested with respect to the exemption of British vessels from penalty under certain circumstances such as entering a harbor as a port of refuge when in distress, towing or assisting vessels in distress, or if in ballast, for all purposes not being a violation of the law as laid down for the prevention of smuggling in most other countries. In view of the great stringency of this regulation and its unfavorable bearing upon the interests of merchants, its relaxation and amendment are earnestly sought.

The experience gained by the Maritime Customs under the Foreign Inspectorate must have dispelled the idea held at the outset that attempts to defraud the Revenue of just Dues were systematically practised. It is, therefore, surprising that so late as 1865, Mr. Wade should agree to rules stringent as ever, and, while seeking no redress of British grievances well known to him and brought to H. M.'s Minister's notice by this Chamber, consent to adjudication of cases in a Mixed Court, thereby limiting the judicial functions of British Consuls, and at the same time placing them in juxta-position with Chinese officials their inferiors in rank.

That H. M.'s Consuls would be desirous of avoiding the position appears to have been foreseen by Mr. Wade, who inserted the clause:—"The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint Deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person."

Appeals would be made only in cases of moment; the Chamber therefore begs that in all cases the British Consul may be instructed to adjudicate in person and be entitled to call a court at the British Consulate, and that at the invitation of the British Consul, the Chinese officials representing the Customs be invited to assist in the hearing of the case. The Chamber protests emphatically against the introduction of a procedure placing H. M.'s Consuls in a lower position than formerly accorded to them, which is directly calculated to weaken their power, detract from their influence, and render remonstrances addressed by them to the Chinese officials of the districts over which they have jurisdiction, less authoritative than heretofore.

This Chamber has from the very first denied the right claimed by employés of the Chinese Maritime Customs, to adjudicate in cases of contravention of the Revenue laws, and it is anything but desirable that those who are to derive a pecuniary benefit from a confiscation should sit as Judges in the case.

The removal of unnecessary restrictions and the destruction of unfair, because partial, privileges is a matter which H. M.'s Government, by universal advocacy of all that has tended to promote a liberal commerce, can fairly press upon the attention of the Chinese Government. The Chamber has already alluded to many burdens to Trade which they trust will, under Treaty revision, be removed in China. In addition to these, there is an exceptional restriction practised in Formosa which, being in contravention of the obligations entered into by the Chinese Government, is here noticed. Camphor is one of the most important exports from Tamsui; its production, however, is greatly checked by being monopolised or farmed by the Chinese Government, who make sale of the article illegal except to its own nominee. This restriction is injurious not only to the producer, who is compelled to dispose of the Camphor to the monopolist, but to the Foreign buyer, who is also compelled to submit to his extortions. The throwing open this trade to foreign competition would therefore be the restoration of a privilege which has been withheld on no tenable grounds.

The abolition of all imposts upon Coal would undoubtedly lead to an increased demand for that fuel, which could only be met by working mines with appliances common in foreign countries. With this in view it is important that permission to work mines of all descriptions and to employ necessary machinery be granted to British subjects. Coal is found in Chekiang, Oopack, Shantung and the Canton

Province, also in Formosa; it is at present surface worked. The Chinese Government exercise seignorial rights which, if defined in a liberal sense to remain without alteration, would facilitate the progress of mining.

The recent inspection of Consular establishments at the open ports by H. M.'s Minister has been productive of good, and the Chamber cannot but express the opinion than an annual visitation is likely to be fruitful of further benefit. A visit of H.M.'s Minister, accompanied by a Naval force suitable to his rank, would gain respect for H. M.'s Government, which Chinese Officials distant from the capital would not otherwise accord. Representations concerning irregularities made by H. M.'s Minister after personal investigation would carry weight which could not be gained by correspondence carried on with Peking.

It is a matter for regret that the Chinese Government has not given encouragement to those who have of late been desirous of introducing a system of Railways into the country. The Chamber considers it desirable that the privilege should be accorded, and that to insure this an additional Treaty clause be provided, as, though great difficulties stand in the way of their introduction, these are not insuperable. Looking back to the commencement of the Treaty period, now almost expired, the review leads to the conclusion that though slow in accepting all that Western civilization offers, the Chinese will, sooner or later, follow other countries in the adoption of quick transport on land, having since 1861 shown considerable appreciation of the rapid conveyances afforded by steamers plying on the Coast and on the great rivers, and from their having become large shareholders in the various Steam Navigation Companies. Not only have the mercantile classes among the Chinese largely availed themselves of the facilities offered by steamers, but officials and the most prejudiced class of all, the Literati, now acknowledge their utility and superiority to the old fashioned mode of transport.

The permanent benefits to be derived from the introduction of the system need not be enlarged upon; to China it would undoubtedly be productive of substantial advantage, the foremost being that of giving to the Chinese Government the means of checking rebellion and communicating rapidly with distant provinces. The construction of Railways would bring with it Foreigners necessary to the conduct of the undertaking, and it is to be hoped the country that gave railways to Europe will be instrumental in conferring the same benefit upon China. It is no innovation that employment under the Chinese Government be given to British subjects, and there is little doubt their assistance and co-operation would be as valuable in connection with the introduction of railways as it has been in other respects.

This Chamber therefore trusts that H. M.'s Government will use every argument calculated to induce the Chinese Government to grant permission to construct railways in all parts of the Empire, and obtain an act giving any company formed to carry out such undertaking all needful privileges.

Though the Chinese have placed difficulties in the way of the establishment of Telegraphs, the Chamber is anxious that permission be granted to carry them through any part of the country, and, in the event of their admission, that proclamations be issued making the population within a certain distance of their course responsible for any attempt to interfere with their working. A submarine cable may be laid to China before long; it is advisable to prepare for the undertaking by obtaining privilege to land the cable at any or all of the open ports, with exemption from duty of all material employed.

The Chamber begs in conclusion to express a hope that it may be permitted to know, prior to H.M.'s Minister's comment reaching England, how far the recommendations of this Memorial coincide with the views of Sir Rutherford Alcock. In order that delays be avoided, it is requested that the Superintendent of Trade be instructed to place the Chamber in possession of such portion of his despatches as may relate and reply to points now brought under consideration; the favor would be appreciated and would allow, if necessary, of the expression of assent to or dissent from the views propounded in despatches in course of transmission to the Home Government.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray.

MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON'S MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, C.B., Governor of Hongkong, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

The chief seat of the business which our firm carries on in China being, and since the first erection of the colony having been, located in Hongkong, we respectfully solicit your Excellency's good offices to assist us in bringing before Her Majesty's Government this exposition of our views as to the forthcoming revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.

2. We find our first duty in entering upon this most important subject, to be predication that the Treaty of Tientsin has proved itself an instrument which does great honour to those who originally framed it. Its results show it to have sprung from a sagacious and statesmanlike provision of the necessities of commerce; and, aside from the discussion of mere details, the fact is borne home to us that in addressing your Excellency, as we have the honour to do now, our care should be to advocate extension of views indicated by the Treaty itself, together with liberality, advertence, and consideration towards foreign interests on the part of the functionaries entrusted with its conduct and administration, rather than to suggest any radical alterations in its terms or policy. We shall, in the course of this communication, find it necessary to animadvert upon the arbitrary manner in which certain privileges—notably, that of residence in the interior of China—conferred by Treaty upon British subjects, are construed and withheld by the Queen's Ministers and Representatives; we shall feel ourselves, in the interests of trade and commerce, urgently called upon to recommend certain alterations in practice which our experience leads us to believe are imperatively required; but our main object throughout will be to impress upon Her Majesty's Government our conviction that during the forthcoming revision of the Treaty, their efforts should be directed more to the general development of that instrument's original intentions, than to the further acquisition from the Chinese of minor exemptions and immunities, which would neither advance British national interests, nor be gracefully conceded by the Emperor's advisers. We hold firmly that a defective treaty, rigidly insisted on, is of greater value than one in which no flaw is to be detected, but whose beneficial enactments are nevertheless set aside or ignored, either of design or of neglect. In the one case disappointment is never entailed upon those who may adventure their means upon the faith of the document's provisions; but in the other, hopes are constantly excited only to be defeated, and ruin may speedily accrue from too implicit a reliance upon stipulations unfulfilled. Under the latter category should the Treaty of Tientsin, we believe, be classed. Its conception displayed masterly skill, and it has already bestowed great benefits upon commerce; yet these benefits are but as shadows when compared with those which might have been reaped from it, had the rights which it confers been insisted upon in their integrity. We know well the honourable and prudential motives which have actuated Her Majesty's Government in this matter, and we acknowledge the dignified patience which they have displayed towards China under the trying ordeal upon which she entered in 1860; but forbearance is now costing England more than it brings in, and we anxiously trust that the opportunity afforded by the approaching revision will be used as much to impress upon the Chinese that in the future treaty rights and obligations shall be sternly exacted from them, as to obtain from them additional advantages and privileges.

3. Having premised thus much as to the general scope of our views upon this sub-

ject, we should state that our suggestions as the points to be most prominently borne in mind by British diplomatists at the coming conference, range themselves under four heads ; namely, the right of residence up country, inclusive both of the privilege of navigating, from the ports of entry already established, the Inland waters of China by means of foreign-built craft of a certain small size, and of the suppression of all extra-covenanted taxes and exactions ; the better, more equitable, and certain administration of justice between foreigners and Chinese ; the rightful application and the possible reduction of Tonnage dues ; together with the revision of the Tariff, inclusive of the addition of the commodity, Salt, to its list of Imports, of the rescisi on of that "Rule of Trade" which renders Articles IX and XXVII of the Treaty inapplicable to Opium, and of extension of the time allowed for claiming Drawback of Duty upon goods re-exported.

4. To commence with the first, and, perhaps, the most important, of all these *desiderata*—that is to say, the right of residence in the interior of China, with its corollaries as above set forth. It is not, we humbly conceive, to be denied, that by Article XII of the Treaty of Tientsin, the right of residence at "other places" than the ports was conceded to British subjects by China, contrary interpretation hitherto on the part of our own Government notwithstanding. We attach the highest importance to this right, which has nevertheless been ever since its concession studiously denied to us. We see in this right the only means whereby England can achieve the reward deserved by the sacrifices which she made in this Empire ; the sole method by which Western civilization can be extended ; the single channel through which is to be attained that abundant trade upon the confines of which we hover, and which would prove so greatly fraught with benefit to our manufacturing masses, as well as redound so much to the advantage of the Inland population of China. We ask, therefore, that our right of residence up-country be no longer withheld from us ; but that British subjects be permitted to settle in the interior, to hire, own, and erect suitable dwellings and places of business, and to navigate the Inland waters of China, from the ports already opened, by means of foreign-built craft, to be registered, or licensed, or obliged to carry sailing-letters, and not to exceed a certain size, whether pro
pelled by steam or otherwise. The firs
benefit, and one of the utmost importance
which would result from such enlightened
and liberal policy, if pursued, would b
the abolition at one fell blow of the illega
because renounced by Treaty, imposts an
exactions persistently laid from place
place by local authority upon all foreig
manufactures, and upon produce destine
for foreign use. It is not necessary th
we should furnish here detail of the natu
of these imposts and exaction ; the fact
their existence and the shapes they tak
are as well known to Her Majesty's G
vernment as to ourselves, and their amou
in the aggregate far exceeds that of th
legitimate Import and Export duties ; th
are the deadly foes of the English artis
for they make tea and silk dear, as well
impede the distribution, amongst millio
of buyers, of the various productions of h
handicraft. If the policy, which we a
now advocating, be adopted, we picture
the future many small foreign tradi
posts throughout the various province
whither foreign merchandize, in origin
packages as imported, could be convey
cheaply, safely, expeditiously, and th
be parceled out among the native deale
and shopkeepers. Foreigners should not
any account be allowed to open shops,
sell by retail ; as the sole end immediate
aimed at is the transmission, inexpensiv
speedy, and untaxed, save as may be la
ful, of foreign goods to the native cons
mer, and of produce to the shipping port
Upon similar grounds likewise should fo
eign owned craft be strictly prohibited a
restrained from sharing in or interferi
with the purely native Inland Traffic. Th
evidence of the past justifies us in affir
ing that but a few years duration of su
a system would bring about a most nob
and gratifying increase of our trade wi
this Empire, and open large fields for th
exercise of British intelligence and th
sound employment of British capital. W
need not dwell upon the advantages to b
also derived from more intimate acquai
tance with China and her productions
these are self-apparent ; but we must n
omit to point out that any extensive r
sort to the right of residence would rend
requisite a greater or lesser knowledge
the Chinese written and colloquial la
guages. The extent of this knowled
would not, probably, be individually gre
though it would be of daily increase, b

the benefit, which it is fair to estimate would accrue from it to civilization and to commerce, might in time acquire such stupendous proportions as merely to contemplate is to desire to set on foot.

5. The foregoing is the bright side of the question of the right of Inland residence; on the other hand must be viewed weighty considerations of not so pleasant a character. Points of collision would be multiplied; official expenditure would naturally be increased; and we shall not be surprised to find that both Governments shrink from a policy apparently charged with much explosive material. But nothing venture, nothing have; England's national aim is the extension of her influence and trade by every fair and honourable means; therefore let not her Representatives shun difficulties which *can* be overcome, to the avoidance of acquisitions which *must* be great, and which *may* prove momentous. We shall be well satisfied if Her Majesty's Government approach this delicate question in no more than a tentative spirit, so long as they do so with firmness and honesty of purpose. We would counsel their immediate obtainment of the largest measure of privilege, but their retention in their own hands of the extent to which from time to time such privilege should be accorded to the Queen's subjects. Let the area of residence be no more than periodically enlarged. Let good conduct on the part of all engaged in this Inland Traffic be secured by strict and onerous bond, to be set in motion, if necessary, upon mere suspicion of misbehaviour, and there will, we believe, remain little room for apprehension that either the honour of the British flag will be tarnished, or the dignity of the Chinese one be insulted. In further support of which opinion, we would point to the changes which have taken place in the foreign communities of China during the past few years. The privileges conceded by Treaty, the enforcement of which we now advocate, were at the time of their concession calculated, perhaps, to throw broadcast upon the Empire a lawless body of men, unacquainted with restraint, and amenable to no authority; for not only was the general temper of the foreign mind then exultant and unruly, but the common desire of both Imperialists and Rebels to avail of them for military purposes had attracted to the shores of China a most ungovernable collection of abandoned adventurers. These, the influences of time and peace have already eliminated from amongst us; while the sobering effects of misfortune have checked the spirit of too ardent traders, and are causing all classes of men to act with prudence, and to observe caution. The present moment, therefore, seems one peculiarly fitted to put in force those rights to which by Treaty we are entitled; and which are rights, also, that could not fail to prove of lasting good to either nation.

6. We take leave of this portion of our subject, hoping that the language in which we have expressed ourselves will make clear our general impression that the success of future British Commerce with China will depend mainly upon the extent to which foreign traders shall be permitted to come face to face with the people, as well as upon that to which Treaty obligations shall be respectively enforced. Yet before we proceed further, it becomes our duty in the interests of our country's trade, which are our own, to impress upon the Government that if they fail, or refuse, to secure for Englishmen the right of Inland residence in China, they must not palter with the other side of the question. The High Chinese Authorities have throughout suffered, or caused, Articles XII and XXVIII of the Treaty of Tientain to be persistently and openly violated, to the almost utter abrogation of the advantages conferred by them. In complete defiance of these Articles, foreign trade has been, and continues to be, heavily and widely taxed in excess of the stipulated transit duties; and we have consequently with much mortification often seen defeated efforts intended in the first instance to benefit ourselves, but which, had they been successful, would have likewise benefitted many others. We have pointed to Inland residence and its adjuncts as the true remedies for these grievances and evils; and we now loudly assert that if such remedies are to be denied to us, the Queen's Government ought not to flinch from the proposition and achievement of other measures calculated to secure real freedom of foreign trade with the Chinese Empire. We hold ourselves prepared to be reminded that mere Inland residence, and mere Navigation of inland waters, may not free foreign trade from illegal provincial impost or taxation to the extent which we would have represented ourselves as imagining these measures will do. We may be told that the taxes, which could not be levied upon goods protected by foreign con-

voy, might still, in another shape, be wrung by "Mandarin" exaction from the Chinese themselves. If so, it would become the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to devise means for, at least, the correction of this mischief, the probable development of which we, with much pain, confess; but there would be no need for them to be discouraged thereby; the evil might prove great, but from a national point of view certainly not so great as that of which we are complaining; and after all it would be an evil which those who have read thoughtfully the past, well know must pale and fade away before the irrepressible advance of knowledge and civilization.

7. The better, more equitable and certain accordance of Justice by Chinese Courts to foreign plaintiffs, next urgently claims attention. By articles XVII, XXII, and XXIII of the Treaty of Tientsin, the adjudication of all grievances experienced by British at the hands of Chinese subjects, was vested in the Consul and the native Officials, an appeal naturally lying to the High Authorities at Pekin. This system has not worked satisfactorily at any of the ports; but, save as hereinafter described, we are not prepared to suggest any amelioration of its practice, except at Shanghai. Shanghai is, we do not need to say, the most considerable seat of foreign commerce in China, and consequently from its dealings have arisen the great majority of English complaints against Chinese. To meet this demand for Justice no sufficient provision was made by the native Authorities, and at length the difficulty of obtaining even so much as an appearance of action from these functionaries, led in connection with the question of the good government of the settlement of Shanghai, to the establishment of what was, and is still, denominated the "Mixed Court;" that is, a Court wherein sit as Co-Judges, some "Mandarin" on the part of the Chinese, and some member of the Consulate on the part of the British. Designed at first to take cognisance particularly of Police cases, the Mixed Court became from the convenience arising from it, and because of the utter want of confidence attaching to the decisions enunciated by the Native authorities in their City "Yamuns," a tribunal of general resort whenever plaints were laid by British against Chinese subjects. For such jurisdiction, however, the construction of the Mixed Court has shown itself essentially faulty, and it is not to be denied that wh actions-at-law have been brought before Englishmen have failed to obtain redre whereas on the other hand, Chinese righ and pretensions have been supported the uttermost farthing. The Chinese poss a code of Moral, but none of Civil, la all disputes concerning property or co mercial obligations are decided by the according to crude, puerile notions of eq ty, and their officials are rarely free fr at least the suspicion of bribery. As thou to make this worse, the office of Briti Co-Judge has hitherto been filled by in viduals totally untrained to legal p suits, of but moderate rank in the p lic service, and in receipt of salar utterly inadequate to the grave responsi lities with which they have been charg So constituted, the Mixed Court has pr ed a failure, but an improvement, nev theless, upon the procedure that previou existed; while without doubt it conta the germs of a system of judicature w calculated to meet the international r quirements of both countries. The Mix Court, however, has never gained, a until reorganised never will gain, the co fidence of British subjects. It behoves therefore, to cast about for a remedy; a this remedy we would hope to find in t complete removal, as far as can be fr time to time expediently effected, of legal jurisdiction from under Consular co trol, and in the immediate erection a international recognition of a Mixed Cou at Shanghai whereof the Co-Judges shou hold well-paid, permanent appointment and be Magistrates of such high rank a *status* as that each should command atte tion and respect, not only from his ow but from the other's Government as wel It is not for us, as we have in a previo paragraph hinted, to suggest detail; th is the province of those to whom shall b entrusted the revision of the Treaty; b we believe that the object aimed would be achieved, were there to the Ch nese Co-Judgeship *permanently* appointe an Official, with the rank, it might be, Taoutai, enjoying credit and reputatio amongst his own people, and to the Briti Judicial seat a lawyer of attainments a position, so good as to cause the enforc ment of his enunciations and decisions t be incumbent upon the Chief Diplomati authority at Peking. An additional A sistant Judge of the Supreme Court China and Japan might well likewise occu

post of British Co-Judge; but, be this it may, for the future let British Co-dges be legal gentlemen of standing so portant, that neglect of their *dicta* by the inese, the British Minister neither would could ignore. Then, and then only, ll Englishmen in China place faith in the isdiction of Mixed Courts; while the be-fits accruing to civilization might, in the d, prove well worthy of Great Britain. we have said, the Chinese possess a code Moral, but none of Civil, law; is it not, erefore, the more necessary that the itish conduct of Mixed Courts should be nded to trained jurists, from whose na-e colleagues and their own concerted isions might in time arise a definite sys-n of international jurisprudence? Let lice matters and civil causes of trivial ount be decided by subordinates; but all important suits against Chinese be ard before such a Court as we have en-avoured to portray. We have already ded that we would prefer to see all legal isdiction of a civil character eliminated m amongst the duties of Consuls, ose functions and powers would then come of only an executive and criminal ture; but we are well aware that, except Shanghai, the time has not yet come for e establishment of Mixed Courts. Never-eless, one essential feature of the system ight be followed at Foochow and the ber ports, with the greatest advantage; e mean the permanent appointment of a tive co-Judge to sit with the Consul upon l important occasions. From such a easure would flow certain mitigation, at ast, of the delays and bad faith persistent-manifested by the native Provincial fficials, as well as accession of dignity and thority to the Consular judicial position, ecause the decisions of the Consular Courts ould acquire consistency and weight with e Chinese. Another subject now calls for scussion, and we proceed to it, begging our Excellency to bear in mind that the servations just made are put forward *ggestively*, and not as the opinions of men aiming acquaintance with juridical ques-ons.

8. The rightful application of Tonnage es is a duty which has hitherto been riously evaded by the Imperial authori-s, and it is necessary that the fulfilment Article XXXII of the Treaty be made mpulsory upon the Chinese; as well as e powers conferred under it upon British nsuls be greatly extended. These Ton-nage dues now annually aggregate a very large amount indeed; much more than is at all requisite for the purposes to which alone such dues should be applied; and we are, therefore, of opinion that their reduction may very equitably be insisted upon.

9. We have now arrived at the last portion of our subject; namely, the Revision of the Tariff. Upon this head it will not be necessary for us to address Your Excellency in any detail, as, regarded in a large and general sense, the present Tariff is a just and liberal one. The articles upon which it presses unfairly are few, of minor importance, and have already been brought by others very prominently to the notice of Her Majesty's Government. We would rather advert here to fixed measures of general policy, which we esteem to be desirable. The first of these is the abrogation of duty upon all Coal, native or foreign, a proceeding which would prove a boon of great value to the widely extending system of Steam Navigation in China. If the Imperial Government seek to derive revenue from the Coal-mines within their territories, let them do so by means of Rents or Royalties, but let the distribution of the fuel be freed from all impost whatever. The unrestrained re-exportation of foreign Rice may, we think, be most justly demanded by the British Government. But permission to import Salt is a privilege the concession of which we have much at heart, because it would prove a measure fraught with the utmost benefit not only to foreign shipping but to the Chinese population. We would desire to interfere in no way with an institution like the Government Salt Monopoly; we ask no more than sufferance to bring Salt to the shores of China, and there dispose of it to whomsoever the Imperial Authorities may designate. Our next requisition is that the Chinese Government be prevailed upon to allow the removal of the restrictions which, by the first paragraph of the fifth "Rule respecting Trade and Dues," are imposed upon Opium. We enter upon this subject with none of the delicacy or hesitation which, out of deference to the preconceived ideas of well-meaning people, we should have experienced eight years ago. During these eight years the trade in Opium has been ventilated, and old fallacies and fables have been cleared away. The horrible pictures formerly drawn of the evil to result to the population of China from the comparative

ly urestrained importation of this drug, are now well nigh forgotten, or mentioned only to raise a smile at their absurdity; for since 1860 it has been rendered abundantly clear that the use of Opium is not a curse, but a comfort and a benefit, to the hard-working Chinese. As well say that malt is a curse to the English labourer, or tobacco one to the World at large! Misuse is one thing; use another. If to a few the Opium-pipe has proved a fatal snare, to many scores of thousands, on the other hand, has it been productive of healthful sustentation and enjoyment. Were we not well assured that these statements are true, we should not press this matter as we are now doing; but after the evidence of the past we feel justified in claiming that those who deal in Opium shall be permitted to supply the Inland Chinese with the drug as freely as are the dwellers at the ports. We therefore again ask that the obnoxious Rule of Trade to which we have referred may be rescinded, inasmuch as there exist no just or sensible grounds for its retention, and it must simply be regarded as a barrier to that increased tradal intercourse between India and this Empire, which would prove so highly beneficial to both countries. In conclusion, we call for, as imperatively required, an extension of the period wherein foreign merchants are allowed to claim Draw-back of Duty upon goods re-exported. At present this period is twelve months from the date of the importation of the goods, a space of time manifestly too brief, and which might be extended to three years with perfect propriety, and with ample safety to the Chinese revenue.

10.—We crave reference to paragraph No. 6 of this communication. Therein we described the motives which have prompted the views that we have expressed above, and in conclusion we beg leave to reiterate to Your Excellency our belief that future British intercourse with China should be characterized by action calculated to bring about a broad and continuous, yet gradual extension of commerce; not by a policy aiming at the acquisition of small and unworthy privileges. But before we bring this Memorial altogether to an end, a grievance very pertinent to Your Excellency's Government calls for notice. We allude to the Imperial Maritime Customs prohibition against transhipment in this harbour of merchandize in transit, on board of foreign bottoms, from one Treaty port to another. This restriction, while directly inimical to the interest of Hongkong, is not *really* requisite to the protection of the Chinese revenue; because Your Excellency is doubtless ready to devise and enforce measures which would fully secure that object. We respectfully beg, therefore, to urge upon Your Excellency's attention the removal of this paltry, but vexatious, interdiction.—We have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your Excellency's most
obedient humble servants,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1867.

REPLY

TO

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON'S MEMORIAL.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Governor of Hongkong, in reply to that drawn up by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co, some months ago, on the approaching revision of the treaty.

May it please your Excellency,

It is somewhat difficult to divine why Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. have stepped out from among their compeers in mercantile pursuits, and separately addressed your Excellency in reference to the revisal of the Tientsin Treaty. One would have thought that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, composed of gentlemen who, like themselves, have interests more or less all over China, would have been happy to have received and embodied any valid suggestions which that firm might have seen fit to propose. But the motive matters little, suffice it to say that, in adopting the course they have pursued, they have challenged public attention in a very special manner; and it would have been well had their wisdom been commensurate to their boldness; but, unfortunately, in the treatment of one topic they have not only spoken inadvisedly, but affixed a stigma upon their firm, which shall remain for ever, or until they themselves or succeeding partners publicly repudiate the sentiments. I refer to the clause regarding Opium, in their letter to your Excellency, of date 28th November last.

After asking that the Chinese Government be prevailed upon to allow the removal of the restrictions imposed upon opium, they say—"We enter upon this subject with none of the delicacy or hesitation which, out of deference to the preconceived ideas of many well-meaning people, we should have experienced eight years ago. During these eight years the trade in opium has been ventilated, and all fallacies and fables have been cleared away. The horrible pictures formerly drawn of the evil to result to the population of China, from the comparatively unrestrained importation of this drug, are well nigh forgotten, or mentioned only to raise a smile at their absurdity, for since 1860 it has been rendered abundantly clear that the use of opium is not a curse, but a comfort and benefit to the hard-working Chinese. As well say that malt is a curse to the English labourer, or tobacco one to the world at large! Misuse is one thing, use another. If to a few the opium pipe has proved a fatal snare, to many scores of thousands on the other hand, has it been productive of healthful sustentation and enjoyment. Were we not well assured that these statements are true we should not press this matter as we are now doing, but after the evidence of the past we feel justified in claiming that those who deal in opium shall be permitted to supply the inland Chinese with the drug, as freely as are the dwellers at the ports." It is perfectly impossible for me to express my amazement at the self-complacency, supercilliousness, rashness and ignorance combined in these sentences. The paragraph is unique. Setting out with an air of advanced intelligence, the first sentence contains a most contemptuous and ungentlemanly reflection upon a class comprising some of the ablest men in and out of China; the second sentence begins with a misstatement of facts and concludes by gibbeting Officers of the Government, Members of Parliament, Physicians of high note and Ministers of the Gospel as fools or false; the third sentence gives us an insight into the method in which Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., contemplate the opprobrium and misery of a great nation, and the way in which they meet heart rending facts, viz., "smiling at their absurdity," and then go on to place themselves in the unenviable position of those who call evil good: the fourth sentence consists of a rare specimen of *ignoratio elenchi* which I am sure Mr. Mills will hail for a new edition of his book on logic; the fifth is a truism; in the sixth, honest misgivings having arisen, they are forced down by a yet more astounding assertion; the seventh contains a solemn asseveration of their assurance of the truth of what they say, in case your Excellency should be taken aback at the new revelation they

make, and the whole concludes by a prayer that they may get increased facilities for doing yet more mischief to a prostrate and helpless people. The whole thing appears to me another melancholy instance of the ascendency of interest over the mental vision and the moral sense.

One bright beam gleams through this painful exhibition :—as far as I know Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. stand alone in propounding these views, and I take this to be a good augury that other merchants have refused to acquiesce in the extraordinary claims and opinions put forth by that firm.

But it is time to depart from this line of remark, in which I should have been ashamed to indulge, were it not that the tone and language so unjustifiable, tempt severe criticism. With your Excellency's permission I shall now proceed to notice some of the statements they make. In one place they intimate to you that "during these eight" years the traffic in Opium has been ventilated and all fallacies and fables have been cleared away ; and again tautologically as their manner is, they say that "since 1860 it has been rendered abundantly clear that the use of opium is not a curse, but a comfort and benefit to the hardworking Chinese." In reference to this, allow me to say that my acquaintance with China dates several years anterior to 1860, that I have not been an inattentive observer of this country, although I have never before written on the subject, and that I have never seen any evidence which would lead me in the least degree to suppose that the subject had been set at rest in favor of opium. Moreover I have made enquiries on the subject lest any testimony of importance should have escaped my notice, and I can find nothing to justify such assertions. As it is therefore a matter involving very serious issues, it would be well if your Excellency would call upon Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to point out the grounds on which they found their statements. One Medical man in his Hospital Reports has alluded to the subject in an apologetic strain, affirming what we all know, that Opium was good for certain chronic diseases, that smoking Opium was less injurious to the system than taking it in other forms, and then in a general way saying that the use of Opium in this form was productive of great good, in tic douloreux, tetanus, spasms, etc. etc.*

* See Shanghai Hospital Report 1864.

And there may have been other gentlemen of that profession who may also have spoken or written in some such manner. Again I have heard Merchants affirming that they have known men who have used Opium for years without much apparent detriment, and I have found the subject "pooh-poohed" in public prints and in private mercantile circles, but I have never seen any honest effort made to cancel the facts or refute the arguments of the other party. People at home are apt to attach far too much value to such testimony as the foregoing. They say, here are medical men on the spot and merchants mingling every day with the people, who affirm that it is comparatively innocuous. Accordingly allow me, before proceeding further, to make a few remarks upon this point. The line of demarcation between foreigners in China and the natives, is so strongly drawn that many of the former know little or nothing of the latter, except what relates to their outward circumstances. They live in the Foreign settlements and when they enter the native city keep the main streets, avoiding, as they would the plague, the back streets and lanes where Opium is chiefly consumed. they make shooting excursions into the country, but on these occasions keep to the fields or banks of rivers and canals ; they have little or no intercourse with any natives except their own Compradores and servants, and almost never have the privilege of entering a respectable Chinese dwelling. And this also holds true of the medical profession. There are some noble exceptions which I could mention, but such is the rule. They seldom quit the limits of their practice : those among them, who give a portion of their time to Chinese patients, of course know more of the natives than others : but I submit even their evidence must be received with great discrimination. One of the great evils of opium lies beyond the insight of the doctor and outside the patient : the physician may discover the number of years during which the patient has used the drug, he may ascertain correctly the condition of the patient's body and draw his own conclusions, but these things do not reveal a tithe of the misery the man may have wrought to himself, his family, and friends.

It seems superfluous to point out these things to your Excellency, and equally so to proceed to adduce evidence with which you, doubtless, are more or less acquainted,

and were it not for other circumstances, I should not think it worth while to draw your Excellency's attention to the matter. But first of all, these assertions coming from such a quarter must be met: secondly a new generation of foreigners has come to China to whom the question is comparatively new: thirdly we have seen the effects of legalizing the trade: fourthly—in view of the revisal of the Treaty, when everything relating to our intercourse with the Chinese is being so thoroughly canvassed, it is well that this question be again investigated; and finally we have new evidence of the evil effects of the drug, drawn from the interior of the empire. At the same time I have no intention of entering fully on the subject; those wishing further information may consult the various publications which have appeared, such as "Statement of Facts relating to the British Opium Trade and Revenue" Andrew Elliot, Edinburgh: The Opium Trade in China by an eyewitness, Heaton & Son London: Parliamentary "Returns relating to the Trade in India and China from 1814 to 1858" etc., etc., etc., or what is far better, visit some of the opium shops which may be found at the various ports and make enquiries for themselves. I shall confine myself to a selection from the most competent authorities and the detail of a few facts which have come under my observation.

I.—*Evidence laid before the House of Commons.*

If your Excellency will consult the evidence laid before a special Committee of the House of Commons, you will find sufficient to convince you of the pernicious consequences of the traffic. Having heard the most competent testimony from all quarters, they give it as their judgement that "the demoralizing results of the opium trade were incontestable and inseparable from its existence;" and as it has gone on increasing year by year over a yet more extended area, what would that impartial tribunal say now?

II.—*Medical Testimony.*

Under this head I might present your Excellency with extracts from the various Hospital Reports in different parts of this Empire, but I content myself with laying before you the mature opinions of one who has spent a longer time in China and seen more of the Chinese—except perhaps than Dr. Hobson whose testimony is even more emphatic—than any other medical man, and who has also the merit, that no one who knew him will charge him with possessing any animus against the Merchants. I refer to Dr. Lockhart who was first in Batavia, then in Shanghai and latterly in Pekin. He says in his Book "the Medical Missionary in China" 1861 p. p. 389-390 "When a smoker first commences the use of Opium as has been noticed above, it is a pleasant and refreshing stimulant: an artificial vigour and tone are given to the system, followed by a corresponding relaxation and listlessness; after which an effort is made to remove the latter by a return to the pipe. This stage in the smoker's progress may be prolonged for some years without the health being interfered with; but he soon becomes a victim to the habit thus formed, which cannot easily be shaken off: the strength however is not impaired and business can be attended to as usual, indeed the stimulus of the drug enables him to enter with vivacity upon any pursuit in which he may be engaged. At this time a little decision would enable him to throw off the habit; but this is seldom called for and the smoker continues to use his pipe, thus accustoming himself more and more to dependence on his much loved indulgence. By and by retribution comes; he cannot live comfortably without the stimulant; all the pleasure has gone, but he must obtain relief, from the pain of body and dissipation of mind which follow the absence of the drug, at any cost; the quantity of the drug called for being, from time to time, greater and its use more frequent." In this connection I am happy to be able to adduce the testimony of Sir B. C. Brodie and many of the most illustrious of the faculty in London. It is as follows:— "However valuable opium may be when employed as an article of medicine, it is impossible for any one who is acquainted with the subject to doubt that the habitual use of it is productive of the most pernicious consequences, destroying the healthy action of the digestive organs, weakening the powers of the mind as well as the body and rendering the individual, who indulges himself in it, a worse than useless member of Society. I cannot but regard those who promote the use of Opium as an article of luxury, as inflicting a most serious injury on the human race." Signed, B. C. Brodie. This testimonial derives additional force from the fact that the above, his own wording—

was substituted by that distinguished physiologist in lieu of one less emphatic which was presented for his approval.* The other medical authorities who signed the paper are as follows. Dr. R. Bright F. R. S., Dr. P. Latham, Dr. Chambers F. R. S., Mr. R. Liston, F. R. S.. Dr. Ferguson, F, R. S., Sir C. Locock Bart. Sir J. Forbes, F. R. S., Dr. McLeod, Dr. Glendinning F. R. S., Mr. J. C. Moore, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Paris F. R. S., Sir H. Halford Bart. F. R. S., Dr. A. T. Thompson, Dr. Hodgkin F. R. S., Mr. F. Tyrrell, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins F. R. S. Dr. B. Travers, F. R. S., Sir H. Holland Bart. F. R. S., Dr. Thos. Walton F. R. S., Mr. Aston Key; Mr. Anthony White, Mr. James Johnston, Dr. J. C. B. Williams F. R. S.

III.—*Evidences of Christian Missionaries.*

Though some may affect to despise evidence from this quarter, yet wise men cannot but deem it invaluable. These gentlemen mingle with the people, speak their language and have opportunities of observing all that goes on among them; they can not only judge of its effects on smokers themselves, but can also speak of numerous collateral evils which the smoker inflicts on his family and society: and their verdict is unanimous. An opportunity may occur, in course of this letter, of bringing forward a portion of their evidence; meanwhile let the testimony of one of the ablest among them suffice—one who spent more than 40 years among the Chinese—viz. the Rev. W. A. Medhurst D. D. who says "those who have not seen the effects of opium smoking in the Eastern world, can hardly form any conception of its injurious results on the health, energies, and lives of those who indulge in it. The debilitating of the constitution and the shortening of life, are sure to follow in a few years after the practice has been commenced. The dealers in opium are little aware how much harm they are the instruments of doing, by carrying on this demoralizing and destructive traffic; but the difference between the increase of the Chinese people before and after the introduction of opium, ought to open their eyes and lead them to ask themselves whether they are not accountable for the diseases and deaths of all those who have suffered by its introduction. And if it be true that the Chinese increased at the rate of three per cent per annum before the commencement of the traffic and at the rate of one per cent per annum since, it would be well for them to consider whether the deficiency is not to be attributed in some degree to opium, and the guilt to be laid at the door of those who are instrumental in introducing it." Again, near the close of his life, being called upon by Her Majesty's Government to supply information on this subject, we find the following statement—"as to the moral evils arising from the indulgence in opium they are very patent. It blunts the moral sense, causes good men to wane in virtue, and makes bad men worse * * * Not only is the moral sense weakened in opium smokers, but the habits they have acquired naturally and necessarily lead them into associations where they are directly tempted to the most profligate vices. A man accustomed to the use of the drug therefore soon becomes worse in other respects and having commenced the downward career, every step in the rake's progress is more and more deteriorating. Opium smoking is thus the parent of numerous evils which are not originally chargeable upon it. When unable to procure the drug by honest means, such is the craving for it among its slaves, that fraud, peculation, and theft are resorted to in order to obtain it; insomuch that the Chinese themselves are in the habit of withdrawing their confidence from those addicted to the vile habit, unless they have other methods of tying them down to honesty."—(Parliamentary Papers 1858.)

IV.—*Testimony of the Chinese.*

Every person knows his own affairs best, and I think the testimony of the rulers and people of this country deserves the most serious consideration, on the part of those desirous to arrive at the truth on this matter. First then let me place before you the opinions of Tau Kwang, His late Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, and I give it only as a sample of their invariable testimony in reference to the drug. He declared that "the injury done by the influx of opium and by the increase of those who inhale it is nearly equal to a conflagration, and the waste of property and the hurt done to human beings is every day greater than the preceding."

* See an able pamphlet "An Inquiry into the Results of the Opium Trade by David McLaren, Esq." Elliot, Edinburgh 1860.

Another most intelligent Chinaman affirms that "men at first merely strive to follow the fashion of the day, but in the sequel the poison takes effect, the habit becomes fixed, the sleeping smokers are like corpses — lean and haggard as demons. Such are the injuries it does to life. It throws whole families into ruin, dissipates every kind of property, and destroys man himself. There cannot be a greater evil than this. In comparison with arsenic I pronounce it tenfold the greater poison; for those who smoke the drug are injured in many ways, 1st. It exhausts the animal spirits, hence the youth who smoke will shorten their days; and those in middle age who smoke will hasten the termination of their years. 2nd.—It impedes the regular performance of business. 3rd.—It wastes the flesh and blood. Flesh is gradually worn away and consumed from the robust who smoke, and their skin hangs down like bags. The faces of the weak who smoke are black and cadaverous, and their bones are naked as billets of wood. 4th.—It dissipates every kind of property. 5th.—It renders the person ill favoured. Mucus flows from their nostrils and tears from their eyes. Their very bodies are putrid and rotten. 6th.—It promotes obscenity. 7th.—It discovers secrets. 8th.—It violates laws. 9th.—It attacks the vitals. 10th.—It destroys life. When he has pawned every thing in his possession, he will pawn his wife and sell his daughter. Such are the inevitable consequences." A Chinese gentleman—a native of Shantung—has favored me with the following remarks. "1st — It affects the population: those who use it in any quantity—for instance 3 mace or 4 mace per day, whether male or female, after three years lose the power *liberos procreare*. 2nd—It undermines the life: If persons use it to any extent, unless they have plenty of money to obtain good animal food, they speedily die. 3rd — It renders those who smoke it obnoxious to epidemics, as cholera or fever, from which they almost never recover. 4th—Smoking opium may give people additional animation for a time, but it is just like a blast of air into a fire,—it causes the fuel to blaze forth but only to consume the material the faster, and it sinks the lower. 5th—It seduces men to utter dependence upon its stimulus: — unless they take their dose, their eyes water, their body shakes and they are unfit for aught."

Testimony of those who use the Drug.

Smokers who have used the pipe any length of time almost, if not invariably, lament the practice. In my intercourse with the Chinese at the port, but more especially in my journies, they come in great numbers and ask if foreigners have not a means of cure. They say that they have no remedy and that they are helpless, and feel just as if they were the powerless captives of some avenging demon whose daily craving must be satisfied. Dr. Dudgeon, in his hospital report for 1864, gives a letter from an opium-smoker who applied for a cure. He begins thus: "The evils of opium are great; those who take it lose their property, waste their time, destroy their morals and injure their reputation; those who have ability become dull and stupid; their strength and vigour change into weakness and frailty; they fall into a lower stage and sink into the rank of demons. All the bamboos growing on the Southern mountains would be insufficient to describe the evils of opium. It would take all the water of the North Sea to wash away the stains of opium from the heart," etc., etc. This reminds us of the confession of Coleridge, and shows that opium, though taken in a different form, produces the same results. He says: "I used to think the text in St. James 'that he who offended in one point offends in all' very harsh; but now I feel the awful, the tremendous truth of it. In the one crime of opium, what crimes have I not made myself guilty of; ingratitude to my maker; to my benefactors injustice; and unnatural cruelty to my poor children; self-contempt for my repeated promise-breach, nay, too often, actual falsehood. After my death I earnestly entreat that a full and unqualified narration of my wretchedness and of the guilty cause may be made public that, at least, some little good may be effected by the dreadful example."

The observation of the Writer.

My own observation—on a somewhat extended scale—goes towards the corroboration of the preceding statements. The only qualification I would make is—the obvious one—that it does not affect all men alike. Those who live much in the open air, and rich people who can afford to live well on animal food, can smoke it longer with comparative impunity. Again, compradores and servants who are obliged to be always on the alert, and whose occupa-

tion precludes them from lengthened and regular indulgence, also suffer less; but were their foreign employers or masters to follow them to their haunts at night, or visit them early in the morning, they would soon discover the odious surroundings and consequences of the drug. Your memorialists say that the use of opium "is not a curse but a comfort and a benefit to the hard-working Chinese." I know not to whom they refer. If they allude to coolies and chair-bearers, and out-door handicraftsmen, I have to remark that these come to some extent under the ameliorating condition above specified. But waiving this I ask, how do Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. know that it is a benefit to the working man? Do they ever visit such men in their homes and investigate the matter there? Without this, I venture to say they are not in a position to judge. They may have observed hard-working men under its stimulus going on merrily with their duties, and they may have known persons do so for three or four years, or even more; but I am afraid few can point to many instances of such men remaining at their post and giving satisfaction for any length of tine. At all events I can speak for myself:—Sometime ago I had occasion to employ carpenters; the cleverest man among them was an opium-smoker in a moderate degree; I warned him of the evil, and when the work was finished they all went away. A few months afterwards I again required their services; the opium-smoker did not appear. I asked where he was, and was informed that he was not fit for honest labour, and had gone home. Shortly after this he came to our house in rags and a most miserable object, begging a little money. Having given him something, I remonstrated with him. He admitted the evil, but said there was no cure; he went away, and the next time I saw him he was half-naked, picking up the offal in the back lanes of the town. Again, on journeys I have unfortunately twice had carters who took opium; they were an unmitigated nuisance; overslept in the morning; went off to some quiet corner in the inn where we stopped for dinner, and were nowhere when we were ready to start; they were often half, if not completely, idiotic, and the only time I ever lost any thing in travelling was with one of them. Further, take the case of coolies, many of them take to opium; they begin by a very trifling quantity, but I have not known one case of their remaining satisfied with that. They invariably increase,—at first they spend twenty-five per cent. of their earnings; they have still seventy-five per cent. for food for themselves and families. By-and-bye they smoke fifty per cent.,—their families suffer; then seventy-five per cent.,—their families have now to look out for themselves; and at this stage the smoker cannot obtain sufficient wholesome nutriment. "*Facilis descensus averni.*" Catastrophe and ruin speedily overtake them. Undoubtedly men who have plenty of time on their hands—such as the sons of wealthy people, and men of sedentary habits—such as students and the literati, suffer most. But here lies the hope of the nation, and if the drug works havoc there, it destroys the very vitals of the empire.

The excuses made by those who seek to palliate the evil.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., echoing the universal excuse, say that it is not so bad as malt; or as others put it "ardent spirit." Their reference to tobacco is simply ridiculous. If honorable Chinese merchants volunteer to place themselves on a level with spirit dealers, it is impossible not to admire their humility; and I beg to congratulate them on their arrival at a just appreciation of the character and standing of their vocation. At the same time I am sorry to be obliged to dispel their happy illusion by intimating that they have obtained about half an idea of the evils consequent upon the traffic in opium.

1st.—I must confess I cannot understand why intelligent men will persist in comparing the use use of malt liquors &c., with opium; they differ widely. Beer or wine can be taken in moderation without any evil consequences; and few, except debauchees, take them with intention of becoming drunk; but opium is taken with this end in view. The great purpose of the opium-smoker is to fall into a trance or partial insensibility, in which he enjoys a species of ecstacy, and nothing short of this will satisfy him. Mr. Matheson, one of the original partners of the firm in question, but who left it from conscientious motives, says "the only comparison which can be made, is between opium smoking and drunkenness"* not moderate drinking. With opium smokers it is not use in moderation—not "sustentation" and health-

* What is the Opium "Trade." By Donald Matheson, Constable, Edinburgh.

ful enjoyment, but a true species of drunkenness, the habitual upsetting of their mental constitution—the image of God—in which lies their terrible sin ; and this ought to be solemnly weighed by all who are in any way implicated in the trade.

2nd.—It is far more insidious than strong drink. It begins by imparting undoubted enjoyment and pleasant stimulus ; this repeats again and again until it fastens its talons in its prey and holds them its victims. Doctors Lockhart and Medhurst say there is perhaps no form of intemperance more seducing than the use of Opium—nor is there any more difficult to be delivered from. An eminent medical man calls it the most seductive of vices. Here it differs from strong drink—men can take this and want it, multitudes take it all their days on to old age, but of those who use Alcoholic drink, speaking generally, not one in a hundred falls a victim to it ; while on the opposite hardly one in a hundred who begin the use of Opium, ever frees himself from its grasp or escapes ruin.

3rd.—Again, as we have just seen, the use of opium is much more difficult to break off than strong drink. Here testimony is unanimous. Formerly medical missionaries used to think that they succeeded in the cure of hundreds, but experience has taught them differently. They have found that many who come for their pills were aware that they contained opium, and frequented the hospitals as a cheap means of procuring the drug, and that many who honestly desired to be cured and took their prescriptions with advantage have afterwards fallen back into the vice. Dr. Dudgeon in his first report on the Pekin hospital for 1864, took a very lenient view of the matter. In 1865 he spoke less favourably ; and now in his last report says "during the last 3 years 510 opium smokers have applied for relief but comparatively few in my opinion have been reclaimed. It is a powerful habit, a second nature, stronger and more insinuating than strong drink * * * To give up the fascinations and associations of the pipe and to overcome and hold out against the agonies, pain, discomforts, even with the aid of foreign medicine, which are induced by attempts at reformation, requires great strength of will. After abstinence for months perhaps, the victims relapse into their old habits. During the last three years I have had four different applications from the same person for medicine to effect a cure," witness also the testimony of Dr. Kerr in his Hospital Report for 1864. He says "Hitherto medicine has been given indiscriminately to all who applied, but it was found that very few persevered when they began to feel the tortures which necessarily follow the withdrawal of the intoxicating drug. Those who wished to be cured were required to become inmates of the Hospital. (See also his Report for 1862 p. 9.) (See also Hankow Hospital Report for 1864 5.)

Another eminent physician says that the only hope of curing is to shut them up for months. He has tried this cure and would as soon take charge of lunatics as opium patients.

4th.—Drunkenness transmits its baneful influence to progeny, but opium in a yet more marked degree. This has been alluded to in the evidence of one of the natives. When it does not arrest, the children are weakly.

5th.—Defenders of opium say it is not so deadly as strong drink. We freely admit that it does not attack the great organ of the frame, such as the stomach, liver, etc., in the same way as strong drink, and we also believe that smoking opium is not so speedily injurious as eating it, but is it therefore not deadly ? The truth is that it is a disease in itself far more insidious and general in its character than strong drink ; as Dr. Kerr says, "The other disease has its train of woes in ruined health—craving appetite for the narcotic drug, which after a time it refuses to satisfy—a deadening of all the means of which happiness and enjoyment are received—mental imbecility and death." When it does not kill, it lays one open to other diseases, and so is in the end equally deadly.

6th.—Malt and ardent spirits unseat the judgment for the time and directly attack the physical frame; but opium lays its deadly finger upon the mind and the moral nature, it quenches every virtue, often touches the inner being of a man and leaves him more or less idiotic. Here is another great distinguishing feature.

II.—Many, like your memorialists say "use is one thing, misuse another, we are not responsible for the consequences." What ! are tempters exempt from culpability ? The origin, essence, and personification of all evil is designated by the highest authority "The Tempter" "The Great Adversary." He cannot force to evil—

he can only present and solicit poor mortals to sin, yet he is the abhorrence of God and man. Dealers in opium do nothing more; they only present and solicit. The ministry is one, the service is the same—a service of temptation—and the end cannot but be ruin. As has been well said "the sovereignty of the universe is not divided, whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically or financially or economically right"* God loves man above all his creatures and no man who tempts his fellow men to sin can prosper in the end. He is sure to suffer either commercially, bodily, or otherwise.

In the preceding remarks I have endeavoured to show the evils of the use of opium as it prevails in China. I have produced the verdict of the most intelligent assembly in the world, delivered at a period when the evil was not so widely spread, the evidence of the very highest medical authorities in China and in Europe, the testimony of the most experienced missionary, the opinion of the rulers and people of this country; no witnesses could be more competent, no language could be more explicit and no condemnation more complete. The substance of their evidence is this that it injures the frame of man, strikes down the spirit that is in him, and lays its axe at the roof of the nation, outstrips strong drink in its deadly specialities, and is the very bane of man, and yet this is the traffic Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. pray Her Majesty's Government to facilitate and extend through the inland rivers, lakes, and thoroughfare of this Empire.† They say that the legalizing of it which was forced upon the government last war is not sufficient. Let us in conclusion look at some of the results of this last enactment that we may judge of the consequences of further freedom.

The Consequences of Legalization

The first effect of legalizing the traffic has been an increased consumption of the drug. The under-noted figures speak for themselves; they are taken from the Custom-house Returns. Take the new opened ports. The Imports are as follows:—

	1863. Piculs	1864. Pls.	1865. Pls.	186 Pls.
Swatow	3,743	4 712	4 121	5,46
Takao & Tamsui...no returns		997	2,288	2,54
Hankow	1,412	1 999	3.852	4,11
Chinkiang	600	1,693	4.886	5,02
Chefoo	873	1,314	2.044	3 79
Tientsin	3,708	2 875	5.561	9,16
Newchwang .....no returns		504	1,515	2,66

These tables show that the importation o opium has increased three-fold in som places and four-fold in others, and th steady yearly augmentation is ominous fo the future. These figures, though they d not include that imported by junks, ar sufficiently accurate to demonstrate th great increase of the traffic. The gain i relation to the merchants has been great but how in reference to the people! I 1855 Dr. Medhurst made some calculations which gave the number of those who smoke opium—foreign and native—at 3,000,000 Since then the number is greatly increased

But leaving figures as in a measure prob lematical, I am in a position to speak positively in regard to its growing use in the interior. One gentleman who has spent about four years in travelling over the Northern Province says that "along all the great highways in Shantung, Chili Shansi, Shensi, and Manchuria he finds opium springing into use in all directions. Formerly no innkeeper dared sell it, and if the drug was used it was smoked in some retired place, but now it is as freely offered as articles of food by every innkeeper, and great numbers of travellers regularly and openly indulge themselves, morning, noon and night, on the public kangs to the disgust of decent men. Not long ago public sale in the towns and cities of the interior was interdicted and the low dealers had to content themselves with opening houses in remote localities and even then covering the door with a screen,—now it is very different, they are to be found in the main streets, signboards announce the den and the sale is comparatively public. This is especially the case at the Seaports on the Coasts of Shantung, Chili, and Manchuria: the opium shops and the miserable victims of the drug with their concomitant vices, force themselves prominently and constantly upon the notice of the traveller." In some localities he found it used most immoderately: at a city in the south of Shansi called Ngan-i-hien "man, woman, and

* "Inquiry into the Opium Trade," p. 16.

† The Tientsin merchants have also signalized themselves by making a similar demand, and moreover suggest that it be covered up under the name of "East Indian Produce" A motto has occurred to me which I venture to propose for the arms of that Foreign community or others prepared to persevere in the traffic "*Lucri bonus odor est ex re qudlibet.*" The smell of gain is good, it matters not from whence it cometh.

mild appeared to use it. The streets were lit up at night and business going on by torchlight as in daytime elsewhere, the victims not being able to rise in the morning. They were most uncivil, and acted in the most uproarious way. He says "the crowd filled the inn yard, roaring and shouting to see us, and trying every now and then to break open the door. We were reminded of Sodom, and the drunken fiendish faces of the populace, and the proximity of the Salt Lake did not tend to allay our apprehensions." He also affirms that almost invariably when he met with any incivility it was from opium smokers. Dr. Porter Smith of Hankow in his first report 1863-5 refering to opium smokers says that, those who come to him almost all used native opium grown in Honan and Szechuen; but in the report for 1865-6 he says "I regret to say that the increased consumption of the foreign drug is most serious and startling, formerly it was the exception but now it is nearly the rule to smoke it * * * I would earnestly and respectfully beg all right hearted persons to consider how far they are called upon, at least by their consciences, to surrender with good grace a part of their admitted right to trade promiscuously in any article of commerce, which is currently known to be almost entirely perverted to purposes which, in their fulfilment, result in the certain shipwreck of all that is healthful and hopeful in God-made man." There is yet a third witness viz., Mr. Macpherson of Newchwang who says, in reply to various enquiries from several travellers from Mongolia, Kirin and the confines of Corea, "one and all have assured me that in their own neighbourhood and bordering the great cities along which they journey, opium shops have sprung up in villages where the odour of the drug was formerly unknown" and "that in inns in which a few years ago they could not be procured the pipe and lamp are now offered to travellers," (see Customs Returns for 1866 p. 105.)

This wider use of the drug is producing terrible consequences: to-day a native gentleman told me of a village in his district inhabited by branches of a family, the ancestors of which had made a large fortune by trading in Pekin; several took to opium, it spread among them; men and women, young and old fell into the snare, they parted with their patrimony and furniture till now they are in utter destitution.

2nd.—It has given the trade a status and respectability it previously lacked. Smuggled into places on the coast and carried contraband into the interior, respectable men avoided all connection with it, and then many youths and others were deterred from beginning that which almost invariably proves their ruin. But now evil doers are bold; they feel as if they were acknowledged: they open shops in the main streets; publicly court customers and worse than all many are not ashamed now at their homes to offer it to guests instead of the usual cup of tea. In consequence of this, it is spreading among the women; and having once found its "way there, who can tell where it will end?"

3rd.—Opium has a great deal to do with the paralysis of the present government. The late Emperor is uniformly reported to have used it, a large proportion of the Mandarins of all grades are known to use it at present. (See "Medical Missionary in China" p. 391,) and not only so, but the writers, runners, inferior constables and others connected with public offices as a rule use the drug. A friend long resident in Pekin informs me that a very large proportion of the Opium brought into the Capital is consumed in the palace. When therefore we consider the unquestionably enervating and demoralizing effects on the body and mind, who can wonder at the present state of the Government? and who cannot but wonder at such requests as those proffered by your Memorialists? I feel sure the prayer of your Memorialists will never be granted. It is a reflection on our common humanity. A respectable Chinaman said to me the other day "it is bad enough just now, but if Western men be allowed to carry Opium inland it will be irretrievable ruin." The Chinese are less able than ever to withstand the temptation;—few possessing much principle at best, the unsettled state of the country has produced a sort of despair in many minds, such as would lead them to take Opium wildly as an antidote to their troubles, so that if Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to discountenance the growth of the poppy altogether, I trust they will be content with the present revenue and not disgrace our country and our common religion by interfering further in favor of the drug. Some say, "if we do not import it, others will," or "the Chinese will grow it themselves." Alas! that honourable and humane men should be driven to this subterfuge: It is the argument

of the low publican. A misguided man goes reeling into the store and demands a glass; "if I do not, another will," and he hands him the accursed liquid. Why should we execrate the one and honour the other? I know well that the present class of merchants dearly love the traffic. It enables them to buy Tea and Silk at an advantage, inasmuch as they give opium for native produce, and not silver. Moreover, it is a safe trade, as sure as human depravity. The smokers could do without our manufactures, but not without opium. But, further, it is injurious to honest commerce in every respect; and were it not for this, China might be the first market for British and American produce, whereas it is little beyond Egypt or Cuba, and St. Domingo. I.—It takes away the surplus which might be spent in the purchase of our manufactures. II.—It is the great cause of estrangement betwixt us and patriotic Chinamen (for there are such). One said to a friend of mine, "Better no trade at all with Western nations than opium," and this expresses the judgment of the thinking portion of the people. Your Memorialists say truly that we are hovering on the edge of a great trade, and they say that illegal imports are the deadly enemies of English artisans. The truth is, opium is the deadly enemy of our commerce; suppose that manufactured goods had been sold to the Chinese instead of opium, can any one imagine that our markets and relations with China would have been in the present condition?

Moreover it is one of the great obstacles to the progress of Christianity. Some affect to look upon this as the cry of disappointed personal ambition on the part of the missionary, but if Christianity be from God and if Christianity be intended for the whole world, surely men should pause and consider, before they further traffic which, directly and powerfully in great variety of ways, impedes the diffusio of that which involves the highest well being of man and the purpose of Almight God. (See further p. 36.)

I trust Your Excellency will pardon th great liberty I (so humble an individual have taken in addressing you at such length Right views on this subject appear to m of the very highest importance at the pr sent crisis. Opium has got so inwrough into the texture of Chinese affairs, diffused throughout the whole body corp rate; that the resurrection and advanc ment of the nation greatly depend up the action taken in reference to the dru If the consumption go on at the presen ratio the consequences must, speedily, b most serious. At the same time I a afraid the remedy is now beyond the pow of either Government. Were the growt in India interdicted, it would be import from other places, or grown in larger quan tities in China; for the present generati of Officials are too weak and corrupt grapple with the evil. My only hope is the diffusion of the truth; the creation a strong public opinion against it amon the natives, and a consequent re-actio I therefore humbly think that all who wi China well, freeing themselves from all pa ticipation in the traffic, should do all th can to aid missionaries and others to a vance the great end.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant

* * * *

12th February, 1868.

To His Excellency
Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C. B
Governor of Hongkong, etc., etc.

REPLY BY H.B.M.'s MINISTER.

The following circular from Sir Rutherford Alcock in reply to the Memorials on the Revision of the Treaty has been forwarded to H. B. M. Consuls.

PEKIN, *February 17th*, 1868.

SIR,—I enclose for your information and guidance, copy of a communication from H.H the Prince of Kung, announcing a reduction of duty on Tea dust, when under 5 Taels in value for 100 catties, from 2 Taels 5 mace to 1 tael 2 mace 5 cents.

It would appear that this reduction had already been virtually made in 1866, and was about to be formally authorized, when the discovery of an attempt at Hankow in July of that year by one of the large mercantile firms to pass a chop of Tea as just on payment of the half duty, determined the High Authorities from any further action. This may possibly have been the unauthorized act of some agent or subordinate, and one would willingly think so, but the result shows not the less clearly how much the general interest suffers by attempts on the part of individuals to defraud the revenue. It has led in the present instances to the maintenance for nearly two years of a heavy tax which the Customs Administration were willing of their own accord to reduce for the general benefit.

It would seem especially important that attention should be drawn to this subject at the time when memorials from all the Ports are freely circulated in print, charging the Customs with oppressive stringency in their regulations, and the native authorities generally with persistent violations of Treaty and obstructiveness. Apart from the criminative matter, these memorials demand, with little variation the relaxation of Custom House vigilance. Exception from restrictions and surveillance, together with the better administration of the law in cases of litigation either with the Custom House Authorities or the natives, constitute the burden of the whole.

These documents have all been published, and are in the hands of the Chinese. It can hardly be a matter of surprise, therefore, if the Authorities, in view of such comprehensive demands and indiscriminate denunciations, should be disposed to stand upon their defence, and turn a deaf ear to representations avowedly based upon their alleged malfaisance, lest concession should be construed into a virtual admission of the charges. At all events, it is too much to expect that they will not recriminate if there be good grounds for retort. Unless the mercantile community, therefore, be perfectly clean handed in the matter of Custom House frauds and violation of Treaty stipulations, their representatives would probably have done better for their interests, had they dealt more sparingly in charges of bad faith and disregard of Treaty engagements. The tone of virtuous indignation in which such acts are condemned, would of course be just as applicable to Foreigners as to Chinese upon conviction. Such arms as these, when employed against Foreign Governments, however immaculate the assailants, are seldom without a dangerous recoil, however safely they may be used against their own. And whether the objects sought be claimed as concessions, or demanded as Treaty right, a flourish of weapons of any kind hardly seems the best mode of preparing the way for successful negotiation. And desirable as greater freedom of trade and increased facilities for its extention may be, Her Majesty's Government cannot be supposed likely to seek the promotion of such object by any means incompatible with the maintenance of those international relations of amity and commerce for which existing Treaties were made.

Whatever may be thought of the canons of interpretation by which a clear right is educed from the text of the Treaty of

Tientsin with its exterritorial clause, to trade without limit or control in the interior—to buy land and set up permanent establishments throughout the provinces—to navigate in Foreign vessels all inland waters—to work mines and lay down railroads and telegraphic lines across the face of the country, irrespective of the wants or wishes of the people and the will of the Government, it must, I think, be very evident those are measures which either presuppose the complete command of the country, or the willing co-operation of its government. The first means the disintegration of a great empire, the second a mutual agreement between the high contracting parties. Which of these do the memorialists contemplate? If the latter, they need hardly be told that any course which makes negociations more difficult and concession less attainable, is unwise as a matter of policy, and cannot fail to be prejudicial to the interests of those who seek to profit by both.

For this reason if for no other, these memorials cannot be allowed to pass entirely without notice. Without stopping to point out the many fallacies and grave misconceptions which run through the various documents—though some of these are eminently calculated to mislead the mercantile communities in China to their prejudice—I deem it incumbent upon me to take care Her Majesty's Government shall in no way be identified with the memorialists.

Their views and the arguments are their own, and it is enough that it should be known the responsibility of the Government is completely disengaged.

With this notification I should willingly leave the subject without further observation, but as the memorialists, those of Hongkong more especially, have expressed a particular desire to know how far the recommendations of their memorial coincide with my views, I add a few remarks on the three principal heads under which all that has been advanced in the several addresses may be roughly classed.

1.—The Tariff of Maritime Duties and action of the Custom House Administration in their collection.

2.—The Administration of Justice in cases of dispute with the Custom House Authorities and in Mixed cases where natives are concerned.

3.—The system of Inland Duties and the abuses attending their levy.

In reference to the first head, the Tariff of Maritime Duties and Custom House Administration, a clear understanding of the conditions under which Foreign Trade has been placed by existing treaties is necessary to any fair or intelligent examination of the questions raised. The right to trade in China exists for Foreigners only by virtue of the Treaties. And the right has been conceded by the Emperor, subject to the obligation of paying certain duties specified in the Tariff.

This right to levy duties and collect a revenue on Trade by such means as are usually adopted in every Western State, is therein explicitly and distinctly recognized. But lest there should be any lingering doubt on the subject, the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai appears to have been at the pains to obtain, and with great candour has given publicity to, the opinion of "two of the best legal authorities in England in conjunction with very able associates"—and that opinion declares the right to levy duties, and by confiscation and fines to enforce payment and protect the revenue from attempts at fraud, "is among the rights of sovereignty of the Chinese Government which have not been given up by Treaty."

And in the exercise of this right every Government compels obedience to the Custom House laws and regulations in all who trade within their territories, on pain of confiscation, fines or other penalties. The Chinese Government not only have not given up this sovereign right, but care has been taken that it should be recognized in the most explicit terms in all the Treaties entered into with Foreign Powers.

In the Treaty of Tientsin, for instance, Article XLVI provides that "the Chinese Authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling." This then is the true point of departure for the consideration of all questions connected with the Customs' Administration and their regulations.

As a rule, it is evident that the formalities must have some relation to the difficulty experienced in collecting all just dues, and securing the revenue against loss by fraud or smuggling on the part of the traders from whom payment has to be exacted.

Free ports might probably be more advantageous and agreeable to the foreign merchant, as has been suggested in one of

the memorials—although I think the first of these results is very doubtful. But it is enough to observe that free ports are not the condition under which it has seemed good to the several Governments in Treaty with China to place the trade. Unless merchandise could be secured from all inland taxation, however, it is very evident that nothing would be gained; and in taking away all direct interest of the Chinese Government in the preservation or extension of foreign trade, the best security for its protection would be lost. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce informs the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Treaty of Tientsin is based on an interchange of reciprocity. So, I think, H. M. Government has always understood; and it is strictly in accordance with this principle that the same right of taxation is reserved by Treaty to the Emperor of China, which is freely exercised in the Queen's dominions on all foreign trade.

The only questions of a practical nature, therefore, are plainly such as have reference either to the mode of collecting duties or their rate.

As regards a remedy for any defects in the first, a revision of Treaties is not necessary. There is no reason why any changes which experience may have shown to be desirable, should not be at once proposed and obtained by the ordinary means at the disposal of Her Majesty's Minister. Without going into the particulars specified in the several memorials, or pledging myself to adopt the same views in each case as the memorialists, I have lost no time in bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Foreign Board, with a view to the adoption of such suggestions as may seem practicable, and not incompatible with the legitimate interests of the Chinese Government; and, even as to a reduction of duties, although there is not the same right to discuss them without a demand for a formal revision, I do not anticipate from my knowledge of the disposition of the Tsungli Yamên, that any difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a fair consideration of those proposed, and the desired reduction, subject to the same condition of its being compatible with a due regard to other interests. The number of articles does not seem to exceed some ten or twelve; and if it can be shown that a great advantage will result to the foreign merchant, without any grave prejudice to the Chinese revenue or native trade, it may fairly be presumed no difficulty will be made. It seems very doubtful to me, however, whether the reduction proposed, in some cases at least, would materially benefit foreign trade. As regards native coal, for instance, which is one of the articles enumerated the duty levied at the pit's mouth—at the mines in this Province, and in Formosa—although a source of revenue and profit to the people who own them or the provincial Treasuries, form, in reality, so small an item in the selling price of the coal by the time it reaches a shipping port, that I doubt exceedingly whether a single ton would be added to the consumption or export by the reduction proposed. The cost of carriage to the coast is so large an item that the royalty or duty forms but a very fractional part of the selling price. These are matters however for further investigation.

In reference to the demand of the memorialists for increased facilities at the Custom Houses and less stringent regulations, the only ground, obviously, upon which any or all of the facilities desired can be demanded by one Government of another, is the compatibility of such concessions with the security of the revenue, and the recognized right of the Emperor to collect it:—and as regards the relaxation of Custom House rules more especially, the amount of trust that may safely be placed in the honesty and good faith of the Foreign traders. It is upon this ground that the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong have very properly based their demand for the removal of the restrictions they object to, and the grant of new immunities. They appeal to the experience of the Maritime Customs under the Foreign Inspectorate as furnishing decisive evidence that attempts to defraud the revenue on the part of Foreigners are not systematically practised. Nothing can be fairer; and the Chinese Government must be very willing to acquiesce in any verdict based on the witness borne by their own Custom House Administration But they will undoubtedly not act without such evidence, or against it, and I think you will do well at once therefore to obtain from the Commissioner of Customs at your port an authentic record of the number of cases of irregularity or smuggling detected during the past year, with a report of the general results of their experience. There will then be a solid foundation to build upon; and the question of greater facilities can be satisfactorily

dealt with at once. Any relaxation of stringency, or simplification of administrative forms compatible with security, would be an undoubted gain to both parties. The Chinese Government would save in the diminished expenses of their establishment; the merchant would gain in freedom from restrictions and quicker despatch, and every Treaty Power would have reason to rejoice at the attainment of so desirable a result.

It is evidently a question, however, which must turn on the results of experience already gained. The records of the past will have to be consulted. My knowledge of the disposition of the Inspector General of Customs leads me to conclude that there is every desire on his part to give the greatest possible freedom compatible with the collection of the revenue. Less ought not to be given, and more cannot be claimed. But if it be true, as is frequently alleged, that there is no country in the world perhaps where the maritime duties are so light as in China, and none in which Customs rules and procedure press less heavily on the Trade, it must be very difficult to make out a case of exceptional hardness so strong as to justify a demand for extensive change of system or administration.

The various modifications, however, suggested in the matter of drawbacks, both as regards extension of time and mode of payment—the collection of coast trade duties at the same time with the exports—the abolition of Tea bonds—these, and other questions raised in the memorials, are all under consideration in order to determine in communication with the Foreign Board how far such changes as have been suggested are practicable and can be effected with general advantage.

But there are many conflicting interests to be considered, and if possible reconciled even in respect to Foreigners; and the task is by no means easy. Drawbacks for instance cannot, I understand, be paid in cash as suggested without risk of serious loss to the Customs, and complication of accounts, the price of sycee differing from day to day. Again the collection of the coast trade duty at the same time with the export duty is to enable the carrying river steamers to come and go rapidly; the steamer interest therefore would certainly cry out against any change in this direction. Neither do I conceive, from the information before me, that the proposition to do away with the Tea bonds would be received favourably by those chiefly interested. Formerly the coast trade duty had to be lodged for Tea; that was done away with in the interests of the Foreign shipper, and bonds substituted. The revised Yang-tsze Regulations of November 18[illegible] provided for the simultaneous payment of full export duty on goods shipped by river steamers, and for the return of the half import duty in the event of the goods being sent to a non-Chinese Port within three months. In June of the following year the Yamên was induced to extend the period allowed to twelve months, and in the winter of 1864 the authorities consented to regard Tea as a special shipment—that is to say, nearly all the Tea that leaves the Yangtsze Ports being for Foreign shipment, it was agreed that it should not have to deposit half import duties at the time of shipment, and that the shippers should simply enter into a bond the conditions of which were that, from that date, he would within twelve months either produce a certificate from the Shanghai Customs proving re-export, or failing that, pay the half import duty.

Thus it appears there has been a succession of measures adopted entirely in the interest and for the convenience of the Foreign merchant, and up to the present time they were thought to have fully answered the end contemplated, and pleased both the owners of goods and owners of steamers. The Hankow memorialists now propose to get rid of the system of bonds and the simultaneous collection of the coast trade duties, on the ground that the first is superfluous and the second a cause of delay and inconvenience. There is here an evident conflict of interests; but at all events, before any change can be proposed there must be a careful investigation. By the present rule as all the Tea leaves within the twelve months, the half duties, amounting to some 600,000 or 700,000 taels, are left for that period in the merchants' hands; to be turned to profitable account, instead of being locked up for months in the Custom House banks. And this is an advantage not to be lightly thrown away.

As to any sweeping reduction of the Tariff to one half the present rates boldly proposed by the Hankow and Hongkong memorialists, on a plea of reciprocity and probable immunity from any serious loss to the Chinese revenue, it may be suf-

ficient at present to remark that while the Duty on Tea in Great Britain is still 50 %, the ground of reciprocity seems to be very bad argument for a further reduction upon a duty of 5 %. And as to the probable loss or gain to the revenue of China, it is usual for Governments to form their own opinions on such matters, and those of the Government of China, so far as my information extends, are not very likely to be in accordance with the conviction of the memorialists, that by lowering these rates to 2½% "they will be gainers in actual revenue." At any rate, if such a proposal were made to them they would in all probability have something to say in a contrary sense under both heads—that of reciprocity and improvement of revenue — which would neither be altogether irrelevant nor inconclusive. The better opinion as to the existing tariff seems to be that recorded in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, where it is stated that "in the tariff of duties important alterations are not called for," and by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in their separate memorial addressed to the Governor of Hongkong "that the present tariff is a just and liberal one, and the articles upon which they press unfairly are few and of minor importance." Of these few articles, among those specified, tea dust is one and the duty has already been reduced one half and in respect of the remainder the question of reduction is under examination.

In regard to the second subject, the better administration of justice in cases of dispute with the Custom House authorities or litigation between Europeans and natives, it has long been under serious consideration, and various steps have been taken some very recently though not yet quite perfected, to attain the very desirable end in view. I quite agree with the memorialists that there is much need for the establishment of some form of International Tribunal,—the *Freigerath*, long in successful operation in Turkey furnished us with an example, by which prompt and impartial justice may be done in all mixed cases. A Tung-chi of corresponding rank with a prefect or subprefect, is about to be appointed to reside in the settlement north of the Yang-king-pang at Shanghai, to preside over the Mixed Court there, with special powers and jurisdiction to enable him to give effect to the judgements of the court in all cases where natives are concerned. A Yamên or Court-House has already been built; and some definite basis of law and proceedure is also under consideration. I hope at no very distant period this may be brought into such shape as will admit of practical application. The difficulties in the way of all such innovations on the established laws and customs of the country, and the constitution of a tribunal for which no distinct provision has been made in the Treaties, are necessarily great. All legislation for such an end must in the first instance be tentative, and more or less hesitating and progressive in its advance from small beginnings. An institution of this kind, if it is to have any permanence or success must be of native production, however fashioned and nurtured by Foreign culture and grafts; and time must be allowed for assimilation of new elements and the penetration of the roots deep into the soil. Impatience at such slow processes will not advance any good work, and is only likely to destroy all present chance of healthy growth.

In regard to questions of litigations or dispute between the Foreign merchant and the Custom House, there is not the same difficulty, and taking the existing four rules, which have been provisionally in force at Shanghai to regulate cases of confiscation, as a basis, the principal of these has been applied more extensively, with certain modifications, so as to include all cases of dispute, whether confiscation or fine be in question, and these will be made equally applicable to all the Ports. I trust very shortly to make known to you the provisions to this end now under final revision, with special instructions as to their general bearing and application.

In so far, then, as changes or modifications may be required to give fuller development to the principles on which existing treaties are based, and better execution of the provisions regulating the conditions of foreign trade in China through the medium of an administration of Maritime Customs at the ports, an effective revision is already in progress, with every disposition on the part of the Chinese Government to give it effect and to sanction such modifications as experience may have shown to be desirable in the interests of trade.

It is not in this direction, however, that relief is to be sought for what is most real or serious in the grievances set forth in the

memorials; but in the fiscal system of the provinces, and the levy of inland duties with all the accompanying obstructions and abuses which constitute the greatest obstacle to the extension of trade and the free exchange of the staples of foreign trade, whether import or export. The abuses are manifold, and press heavily upon the springs of commercial activity and development. There also the greatest difficulties are encountered in the way of redress or improvement. I entirely agree with the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, that the most essential questions for consideration are those connected with "the *bonâ fide* admission into the country of English manufactures." To this end free communication between the great markets of the interior and the coast—increased facilities for the transit of goods and produce, greater security for their safe transmission; and exemption from all arbitrary charges or vexatious delays are all wanted. These essential conditions of any large extension of trade are, of course, connected with the question of material means necessary to the end. The right of residence in the interior,—of inland navigation for vessels of foreign build, and the establishment of such improved facilities of transit and communication on land as only railroads and telegraphic lines can fully supply, are undoubtedly among the principal of these, and cannot be left out of consideration whether in the treaty or not.

But it is not less clear that these are conditions involving the gravest questions of national policy, and point to objects only attainable by fundamental changes—not only in the whole fiscal system of administration throughout the Empire, but in the relations existing between the Provinces and the Central Government. The question of transit dues and inland taxation is more important than any other to merchants. Unfortunately it is also one of deepest interest to the Provincial revenues, and all who are responsible for the means of Government, and hence, mainly the hitherto insuperable obstacles to any satisfactory settlement. From the signature of the first Treaty at Nanking to the present moment, all attempts to deal with it successfully have failed.

The provisions in both treaties have proved wholly inadequate to secure the end proposed. When the Treaty of Nanking was signed, in ignorance of many things now known as to the fiscal system and other practical details, as well as the theory of the Provincial Government in China; the endeavour was made to meet the difficulty by an Article in the Supplementary Rules designed to fix a limit by reference to the amount (left blank) leviable on native goods in transit.

After twenty years experience a further effort was made in the same direction by a stipulation that in no case should the amount exceed 24% *ad valorem* with reservation of a right of commutation in one payment at the port of entry to give total exemption; and the system of transit certificates and papers was devised to give this practical effect, but this, like the first, has been in a great measure a failure. Not altogether, however, it must in justice be admitted, by the malversations or bad faith of natives. The foreigner has also contributed his full share to make the whole system unworkable, as might be very plainly proved were this a fitting place or time to enter into such a discussion. The main result is what chiefly concerns us now, and how a remedy is to be provided. To this end it would seem there is need of some fundamental changes in the existing stipulations of Treaties which may modify some of the conditions under which Foreign trade in the interior is conducted. But this is a subject for the consideration and decision of H. M.'s Government alone, and in the mean time the memorialists must be content to know that their complaints of defective execution of the Treaty in this and other particulars have been laid before the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the additional information that I think there is great room for improvements, and urgent necessity for some effective measures to facilitate trading operations in the interior.

You will communicate this despatch to any of signataries of the memorial from your Port, and to the British community generally residing within your jurisdiction.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

CHAS. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.
H. B. M.'s Consul,
&c., &c., &c.

H. I. H. THE PRINCE OF KUNG, Etc., makes the following Communication.

In the 7th month of the fifth year of Tungchih [September 1866] a despatch was received from Mr. Commissioner Fitz Roy, representing that some change was desirable with regard

to the duty on Tea dust, the value of this article being inconsiderable, it seemed hardly just that the same duty should be levied upon it as upon Tea.

It came however, under the notice of the Tsungli Yamên that in the fifth month of the same year [July 1866], Messrs. Dent & Co. shipped 591 loads of Tea at Hankow, for which they paid only half the proper duty, representing it to be 'Tea dust,' a falsification which was discovered by the Customs' officials on examination. It was on this account thought unadvisable to lighten the duty on 'Tea dust,' and orders were accordingly issued to the several Ports to levy the same charge on Tea dust as on Tea.

In the twelfth month of the fifth year [January 1867], a despatch was received from the Inspector General of Customs' also, in which he observed with reference to the falsification by Dent and Co. that on its discovery by the officials, the firm should of course have been required to pay the whole duty. It seemed hardly just, however, that Tea dust, which is a coarse and inexpensive article, should pay the same charges as Tea; he thought it would be more equitable arrangement if a smaller duty were levied upon it.

Seeing that Messrs. Dent and Co. had been required to pay the full duty, the Yamên considered that nothing further need be said about the matter; but with reference to the question whether or not the duty on Tea dust should be lowered, it was necessary to wait until the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade had considered the details of the case, and made their reports.

In the spring of the sixth year (February, March 1867), the Northern Superintendent stated that in his opinion the duty on Tea dust might be reduced to half that on Tea. The reply of the Southern Superintendent had not yet arrived; but in the 6th year, 11th month, 3rd day [November 27th 1867], a despatch was received from him in which he quotes a report from the Taotai of Hankow. The Taotai states that "there is a great difference in price between Tea properly so called and Tea dust, which comes exclusively from Hunan and Hsiang-t'an, and consists principally of the refuse dust of "Red Tea, mingled with a few stalks." The Superintendent remarks that whether or not the duty is to be reduced one half, namely, to Tls. 1.25, depends, of course, upon the conclusion the Tsungli Yamen may arrive at.

The Yamen, having thus ascertained that Tea dust is a cheap article exported from Tsiang Nan, and that if the duty on it remain at Tls. 2.5 it will be prejudicial to the welfare of the merchants, has consented to make a compromise.

It is therefore ordered that the following alteration shall be made in the Customs' Rules. —If the Tea dust do not exceed in value 15 Taels per 100 catties, a duty of Taels 1.25 shall be levied on it; but if it be above this value, the duty shall remain as before, viz. Taels 2.50. Orders have been issued to the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade, as well as to the Inspector General of Customs, to have this regulation carried out; and it was also requisite to write to H. B. M. Minister on the subject for his information.

With the object of preventing the falsification referred to above, it will be necessary to act in accordance with rule 10 of the Treaty, which distinctly states that it is " at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on Foreign Trade."

The Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade will therefore meet the Commissioners of Customs and arrange for the carrying out of the following regulation:—When a vessel freighted with Tea dust is about to leave a Port she must be examined on her arrival at the jetty, and on payment of the duty be allowed to proceed, and similarly with a vessel arriving at a Port. But if a cargo of Tea be falsely represented to be Tea dust the officers shall be empowered on discovery to confiscate the whole of the goods. This is a perfectly just measure, and one calculated to prevent falsification.

It is requisite to inform H. B. M.'s Minister of the reduction of duty and of the regulation which has been made, that he may acquaint the Foreign Merchants of the change.

A necessary despatch to

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.
etc., etc., etc.

Tung-chih, 6th year, 10th Moon.
December 29th, 1867.

Shanghai.
Customs with dispatch No. 345;

NOTIFICATION.

THE annexed copy of a despatch from His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c., &c. to H. M.'s Consul at Amoy, in reference to the opening of additional ports on the sea coast and the establishment of landing places on the Yangtsze, is published for general information. A copy has been specially communicated to the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and the undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to invite individual opinions on the subject from any member of the mercantile community who may feel desirous of expressing his views, or affording any information or suggestion that may be of service to Her Majesty's Minister.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M. Consul.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, 28th Dec., 1868.

No. 20.

PEKING, *December* 11*th*, 1868.

SIR,—In the Memorial to my address from the Merchants at Amoy, forwarded to me last year, there are two paragraphs, the one relating to the opening of an additional Port at Wenchow, and another, of much larger scope, proposing the opening "of all the principal Ports on the Coast, not as regular Treaty Ports, but "as subsidiary to them."

From various other sources, opinions have been conveyed to me on the part of the Mercantile Communities in China, more or less distinctly deprecating the opening of any more ports on the coast, as likely to be productive of expense incommensurate with any advantage to be anticipated.

In this conflict of opinion among those more immediately concerned, there is room for doubt as to the course of action which would best meet the interests of British Trade. It seems desirable, therefore, before any revision of the Treaty is actually entered upon, to learn with greater certainty the views of the Mercantile Communities generally on this subject. And, as regards the Memorialists at Amoy, I have to instruct you to ascertain more precisely what they mean by "Subsidiary Ports," and to what places on the Coast they allude?

I may as well state that, were other difficulties overcome, I have ascertained, from recent discussions with the Foreign Board at Peking, that the Chinese Government will not voluntarily consent to open any Port without stipulating for the residence of Consular Agents, and without themselves placing a Customs establishment at each place.

On the other hand, it is in contemplation to open to Foreign boats or vessels, not propelled by steam, all inland waters leading to and from any place, within the limits of any Customs district, where British Merchants may trade, in order to facilitate the transport of Foreign goods, or Foreign-owned produce; and for the better security against unauthorized or unnecessary obstructions and delays. Assuming such a concession to be ultimately agreed upon, it would appear that, under another name, the advantage sought by Subsidiary Ports, so far as I understand what is meant, would, in effect, be obtained. That is, a privilege which would enable Merchants settled at any Treaty Port to trade directly with all the places along the Coast, or up the rivers, in the vicinity of their own ports, and in boats of their own, which they can build large or small, according to the ascertained requirements of such local trade.

The Amoy Memorialists appear to have contemplated, in connection with the system of Subsidiary Ports which they propose, that it should be imperative on all vessels going to any of these Ports to go to and from the nearest Treaty Port, where they would deposit their papers, give bond, take out a special permit, and afterwards return to the same Treaty Port to clear out in the usual manner.

I do not see very clearly how such a system of permits and obligations could be carried out without the intervention of a Foreign Customs Establishment and a Consular Agency, one or both, at each Port of call; and it may, farther, be a question whether any vessel would find it expedient and profitable to go to a Subsidiary Port which could, very probably, neither take nor give a full cargo, and return direct to the Treaty Port at which her papers were left.

On the Yangtsze, something of the nature of Subsidiary Ports has been under consideration, so far, at least, as the erection of landing places at certain points where cargo and passengers may either be taken up or set down, would supply a means of Trade. Yochow, Nganking, Tatung and Wuhu, have been pointed out as desirable places for such an experiment.

If any new Ports were to be opened on the Coast, Takuchow, Taichow, Wênchow, Kipchi, Shiutung, and Pakhoi have been spoken of as the most eligible; but it is entirely an open question, yet, whether any or which of these shall be open, in the event of a general revision of Treaty stipulations being determined upon.

These possibilities are here referred to because, as they have already been under discussion, and have now been submitted to Her Majesty's Government for consideration, it would seem desirable that the Mercantile Communities in China, generally, should have a farther opportunity of stating their views more specifically on points of so much importance in their bearing on the final results of any revision.

I shall accordingly forward a copy of this despatch to H. M. Consul at Shanghai, directing him to communicate its contents to the Chamber of Commerce there, and otherwise to ensure such publicity as will give any members of the Mercantile Communities in China an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and affording information for my own guidance and that of H. M. Government. That there may be no unnecessary delay in communicating the result, you are authorized to forward a copy of any communications you may receive from individaal Merchants, or any Mercantile body at your Port, direct to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
RUTHERFORD ALOCK.

W. H. PEDDER, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

SHANGHAI, February 1st, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 30th ultimo, covering despatch from H. E. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, to H. M. Consul at Amoy, Mr. W. H. PEDDER, in which H. E. asks for an expression of opinion from this Chamber upon certain very important points likely to be raised in the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.

I have on the part of the Chamber to reply; and in doing so, to remark that it is gratifying to find that the difficulties in the way of opening up this vast country are at last being fairly grappled with, and to assure H. E. Sir R. ALCOCK, through you that if in any possible way, by practical suggestions, this Chamber can assist in the solution of the difficult problems at issue, it will readily do so, not in a spirit of seeking unlimited concession from the Chinese, but in the practical way which the opinion of its Members indicates as fair to the Foreigner and the Native.

H. E. requests further information on the question of subsidiary Ports, more especially alluding to the Amoy Memorial on the subject, and gives his views as to subsidiary Ports on the Yangtze, and further states that the Chinese have it in contemplation to open the Inland waters within the limits of any Custom's district, to foreign owned vessels *not propelled by steam.*

Opinion that Ports should be opened. Selection.

This Chamber desires to express its decided opinion, that the ports named by H. E. on the coast and rivers should be opened to foreign trade, on the principle that commercial intercourse between Foreigners and Chinese, should be facilitated and encouraged by all available means. But if it be deemed necessary, as H.E. intimates, that a Consular and Customs establishment be placed at every port so opened, then it rests with the foreign governments, having a due regard to the expense to be incurred by such establishments, to select such ports as promise an adequate return in the way of increased trade, and the consequent benefit to the populations of the various countries interested. The Chamber conceives it to be its province to indicate the relative merits of these ports, and furnish the Minister with information which may assist him in forming a judgment.

Wenchow.

Of the ports named by H. E. there can be no question about Wen-chow having the first claim to attention. Situated on a navigable river, having a depth of water of 17 feet within 3 miles of the town, and 12 feet at low water at the town, and an entrance easily navigable by steamers, this port is most advantageously situated to become a centre of foreign trade. The existing trade of the place is known to be large, and an active business in Alum and other articles was carried on by foreigners some years ago, which was only stopped by the Customs regulations.

Its proximity to several important Tea districts would render Wenchow the most convenient shipping port for a large quantity of Tea which now finds its way by indirect and lengthened lines of transit to Foochow and Ningpo. Native Cottons are imported largely into Wenchow, and the traffic in various other native products is very extensive; and a considerable trade in Foreign imported goods would doubtless spring up if the port were opened to Foreign vessels. And the trade in fruit, which only awaits the aid of rapid communication by steam to become at certain seasons an important item in the business of the place, ought not to be overlooked—considering the new sources of wealth it would open up for the cultivators, and the benefits it would confer on the population of Keangsoo.

Taichow.

The port of Tai-chow is in the opinion of this Chamber of less importance, and as it is distant from Wen-chow only 60 miles, it is improbable that both places could flourish as ports of entry, and therefore, if selections are to be made, the Chamber would urge the claims of Wen-chow in preference to Tai-chow.

Ta ku shan.

Ta-ku-shan, the Chamber is informed, is a convenient channel for the trade of Corea, and part of Manchuria, and if opened to foreign vessels would facilitate the transport to various inland markets of merchandize, which at present has to follow circuitous routes, viâ Newchwang. It possesses moreover an independent trade of its own in pulse and other products, second only to that of Newchwang, and both Cotton and Woollen fabrics of foreign manufacture are imported, as well as Nankeen Cloths, Opium and Metals. From the geographical position of this port, however, H. E. has probably more reliable materials for arriving at a conclusion in regard to it than any with which the Chamber can furnish him.

Southern Ports.

The other places named by H. E. viz:—Kipchi, Shintung, and Pak-hoi may be considered beyond the sphere of this Chamber's knowledge or interest, and are therefore left to be reported on by the residents of the Southern ports of China.

Kiangchow. Wei-hei harbour.

It has likewise been suggested that a port on the south of the Shantung Promontory would be a useful addition. The harbour of Wei-hwei is reported to be a better one than that of Chefoo, and would be a great advantage as a port of refuge, besides being conveniently situated as regards various lines of commerce into the interior of Shantung Province.

W. H. MEDHURST, ESQ.
H. B. M. Consul, Shanghai.

River Ports. But while the Chamber is thus sparing in recommending the opening of new ports on the sea-bord, it cannot feel the same hesitation in urging very extensive additions to the foreign trading stations on the river Yangtsze, and the inner waters generally. The economical or prudential considerations which are assumed to have great weight as regards the coast ports do not apply in anything like the same degree to inland places, because efficient supervision by Customs and Consular establishments is there attainable at a minimum of cost. The foreign vessel that enters the inner waters becomes a hostage, so to speak, for her proper observance of government regulations; and the facility of locomotion on rivers or canals, would place extensive districts completely under the control of a very small staff of government officers.

Subsidiary Ports. Ngan-King. The Chamber therefore learns with great satisfaction, that it is in contemplation to establish certain subsidiary ports on the Yangtsze as landing places for cargo and passengers. The city of Ngan-king, though not known to be a centre of great trade, is the only town on the left bank of the river between Kiukiang and Chinkiang, and being moreover the capital of a province, it will doubtless be a convenience to the Imperial government to make it a place of call for steamers.

Wuhu. Wu-hu, an outlet for the Taeping Tea districts, and connected by good water communication with a large and important tract of country, needs nothing more to recommend it as one of the proposed experimental ports on the river.

Tatung. Ta-tung is known to be a feeder for a large extent of country on the south bank of the river, and it also enjoys the peculiar advantage of commanding a navigable river or canal on the north bank. It is thus well situated for a landing place whence foreign goods would be forwarded into the interior. There are also some Silk districts in the neighbourhood.

Kiang Yin. The Chamber would propose in addition, that some port be opened on the Yangtsze between Shanghai and Chinkiang, to facilitate trade with that populous region lying between that part of the river and the sea. Kiang-yin would appear to recommend itself from its position at the junction of several water courses.

Yochow. The proposed opening of Yo-chow (on the Tungting lake) also calls for the unqualified approval of the Chamber, as if it possessed no other merit, it is at least a step in advance of our present outposts, and one stage nearer to the only ultimate solution of all these questions, the opening of the whole country. A depôt 130 miles higher up the Yangtsze than the highest point open at present is an object of no slight importance. It is 130 miles nearer to the great emporia of Szechuen, the producing districts of Hunan, and the consuming marts of Siangtan, Changsha, and others lying to the south of the Tungting lake. But it should be kept in view that Yo-chow has no pretensions to be itself a centre of trade.

Inland Navigation. Intimately connected with the extension of Ports of entry on the Great River is that of the right of navigation of the inner waters generally. After the discussion on this subject that took place in 1866 between this Chamber and Sir R. Alcock, it is unnecessary to say that the Chamber and the whole community of Shanghai and other places look forward to the full permission of the Chinese Government, being granted to Foreigners to travel freely "for their pleasure or for purposes of trade to all parts of the interior," as a right which has been withheld from temporary causes; but the Chamber is deeply disappointed to find that this freedom of locomotion is only proposed to be granted under certain almost prohibitory restrictions. The limitation of the privilege to boats Prohibition of Steam. "not propelled by steam" the Chamber conceives to be fatal to the development of trade, which is the primary object of the revision of the Treaty. In an age when the only question ought to be between steamers and railways, it seems almost humiliating that Foreigners, accustomed to the speed and luxury of travelling in other countries, should still in China be suing for permission to transport their goods by the time-consuming process of boats worked by manual power. The Chamber is at a loss to conceive why the Chinese Government, having the demonstration before its eyes of the advantage of steam communication on the coast and the River Yangtsze, should still wish to deny the trading population the facilities which every other commercial nation enjoys. It is too evident to require argument, that every other concession bearing on the privilege of travelling, residence and trade in the interior of China will be almost neutralized if Foreigners are debarred from employing steam boats as their means of conveyance. And it seems also to the Chamber to admit of no doubt that by the introduction of steamers the Chinese Government would possess a greater security against infractions of its regulations, breaches of the peace, and all those evils which are presumably objects of apprehension than it would if steam were forbidden. The owner of a costly steam-boat would be far less likely to expose himself to the risk of delay or of penalties of any kind which would follow the neglect of established rules than the petty adventurer whose capital was invested in a common sailing boat. Steamers on the coast have done much to decrease piracy, and steamers on the Yangtsze have almost annihilated it. If the Chinese Government were not aware of these things there might be hope of its views being modified by reasons and facts. But the prohibition of the use of modern scientific appliances to the machinery of transport and locomotion in China, is but too suspicious a symptom of the old exclusive policy of this Government. The Chamber is convinced that this is one of the most important points to be overcome in the revised Treaty; that the removal of the proposed restriction will be productive of incalculable advantage to Foreigners, and great prosperity to the native traders and people generally; and that H. E. should use his most strenuous endeavours, while such favourable opportunity offers, to secure for his countrymen the right of using steam both in travelling and in the transport of merchandise.

If the Chamber limited itself to a mere reply to H. E.'s communication, it might stop here; but on such an important occasion as the present, when the conditions of foreign trade and general relations with China are on the eve of being fixed for ten years to come, the Chamber craves permission to express its convictions on points not noticed in H. E.'s despatch, but which materially affect the interests of all foreign nations.

Whole country to be opened.

The Chamber desires once more to place on record its opinion that the chief places of trade in China, and the mineral resources of the country should be thrown open to the capital and mecanical skill of Europe and America; and while in the present communication the Chamber has accomodated itself to the terms of Sir Rutherford Alcock's Despatch, in particularizing certain ports and places, this is not to be held as a surrender of its claim for complete freedom of commercial intercourse withe very part of China. The Chamber is persuaded that a comprehensive measure framed for that end, and guarded by precautionary regulations, would neither entail damage nor inconvenience to the Chinese authorities, nor would it be productive of undue expense to foreign governments; but on the contrary, would be the surest guarantee against lawlessness, the best antidote to insurrection, and a boon to very large numbers of the Chinese population. A comparison between the appearance of the river Yangtsze, and the condition of the cities on its banks, as they were seen eight years ago, before the admission of foreign steamers, with the present aspect of affairs is as conclusive evidence as can well be that the opening of the country to foreigners is an unmixed benefit to the Chinese.

Szechuen.

The Chamber, therefore, makes no further apology for taking up the list of inland marts where Sir Rutherford Alcock leaves off; and they would first point attention to the vast productive and commercial region of *Szechuen*, from which foreign trade is almost entirely cut off.

Chunking.

In the order of importance among the trading towns on the banks of the upper Yangtze, *Chun-king* stands pre-eminent as an enormous distributing centre. Situated in the heart of a rich country, at a distance of 720 miles from our present most inland station, Hankow, and commanding the commercial channels from Kwei-chow, Yunnan and Kansuh, it circulates in every direction foreign goods of various kinds, Silver, Gold, Copper, Tin, Lead, Coal, Wax, Silk and Hemp, and is a purely commercial town, containing half a million of people. The opening of such a mart as that to foreign trade would, in the opinion of the Chamber, create a demand for English manufactures which would amply repay any trouble, risk, or expense entailed on the government in making it a port of trade.

Bathang.

The Chamber would also suggest a connection with the opening of Chung-king and Sze-chuen that the frontier town of Bathang would be eminently desirable as a station or town that should be free to foreigners to reside in, having in view its ultimately being on the highway to India, from which it is distant only 10 days journey, and further considering the importance H. M's Government have lately attached to the opening of a route to central Asia in that direction.

Wan (hien). Kweichow. I-chang. Sha-sz.

Following the downward course of the Great River, and passing over the minor commercial stations of Wan (hien), Kwei-chow, and several others, about which little definite information is to be obtained, the next important place is *I-chang*, 360 miles from Hankow. The present commercial importance of I-chang is inconsiderable, the trading centre being Sha-sz, 76 miles lower down the River; yet as the highest point on the Great River to which the large steamers now running on the river could reach, it should be opened provisionally to foreign trade, that is until some more convenient station be found. All authorities seem to agree as to the navigability of the river up to I-chang; and all equally agree on the impossibility of any steamer, unless built specially for the work, ascending the rapids between I-chang and Chun-king; but the practicability of overcoming these obstacles by mechanical contrivances must necessarily be left for future investigation.

Hunan. River Seng. Siang-tan.

Leaving the Yang-tsze, there is another very important water route which the Chamber would point out, leading through the rich province of Hunan, and to districts productive of Tea, Coal, Iron, Timber, Corn and Oil. The Seng river, running through the Tungting lake, is said to be navigable by steamers for 300 miles from Yoh-chow. The town of Siang-tan on this river is well known as a vast emporium of trade, and a distributing centre for foreign manufactured goods. This town is one which the Chamber would urge should be selected as a depôt for foreign trade, probationally, for the Chamber is informed that the irregular barrier levies which are so prohibitory to foreign trade in other districts do not prevail there, and therefore the advantages to be derived from the opening of the port would be almost confined to the substitution of steam conveyance for that of native boats.

River Han. Fan-ching. Seang-yang. Laou Ho-kow.

The next important line of water communication is the river Han, which forms the main channel of a large portion of Honan, Shensi and Hupeh. The emporia of Fan-ching, adjoining the city of Seang-yang, nearly 400 miles above Hankow, and Laou-ho-kow, 50 miles higher up, are described by travellers as very extensive, and the boat traffic generally on the Han is very great. It is a remarkable fact that few foreign goods find their way from Hankow up the river Han, but the Chamber is not in a position to furnish an explanation of this circumstance. With regard to the commercial capacities of this route, as well as the upper Yang-tsze and the river Seng, the Chamber feels that more accurate information is needed, before any final decision is taken. For this purpose it would seem that a commission to examine and report on these subjects would render a very valuable service.

Commission to examine.

The navigation by small steamers of the channels of the Poyang lake has been so fully treated of in the Memorial addressed to His Excellency by the merchants at Kiukiang, dated 2nd July 1867, that this Chamber has only to add its own opinion to that of the community of Kiukiang in favor of the opening of the routes to Woochin, Shuy Hung and other places where steam can be effectively introduced. The port of Kiukiang would be a convement point from which supervision over the movements of foreign vessels in the Poyang lake could be maintained.

Regulations. Which of the ports and places thus enumerated would be classed among the new ports of entry or registry, and which would be considered as subsidiary to some larger centre, would be decided according to the exigencies of each case. The Chamber is of opinion that Consular and Customs establishments would only be required at a few of the principal places on the river; that the inner waters, more strictly so called, might be traversed by foreign steamers taking their departure from a Consular port, where they might be called on to lodge heavy securities for their due observance of such regulations as it might be found necessary to establish; and they might be required to repair to their port of registry at stated intervals. As at the outset the new ports would be inconsiderable in importance, it would not be necessary to erect permanent establishments, until experience shewed where they would be wanted. The experience of former occasions would prevent both governments and individual merchants from sinking money in establishments until the expenditure was warranted by the growing trade of the particular port.

The general question of "Inland Navigation" by small steamers was fully discussed in the Memorial which this Chamber addressed to H. E. in October 1867, and of which an extract is appended.

The Chamber would only now add that the routes and districts within which it would be desirable to grant the permission should be determined from time to time according to information acquired. At present the Grand Canal between Hangchow and Chinkiang, and the whole water system of which it is a port should be opened to steamers of proper construction, and under proper restrictions. The Grand Canal also to the north Chinkiang as far at least as Tsinkiang pu should be included in the concession now.

Residence in the Interior. The right of residence in the interior has at various times been argued, and on this subject also an extract from the Memorial of October 1867 is appended. The Chamber is more than ever convinced of the wisdom of this demand, and feels that it cannot impress too strongly on H. E. the necessity of urging this point on the Peking government. Russian merchants live in the interior on friendly terms with the Chinese, and under the protection of their own government; and if on no better plea than that of the favored nation clause, the privilege accorded to Russian subjects may surely be demanded on behalf of other nationals. There would be no chance of large settlements being founded in any inland town; Foreign merchants cannot compete with natives of China on their own ground, and therefore large foreign communities could not be supported in the interior. There is nothing therefore for the Chinese government to fear.

Since the suppression of the Rebellion, the Chinese authorities cannot but have seen the mistake in their ideas as to the conduct of Foreigners resident in this country, and the representatives of Foreigners, also, must be aware that the old supposition of Foreigners contemning Native authority, and of "Rowdies" wandering over the country, are purely imaginary. Foreigners are as a fact trading in the most peaceful way, and even under exasperating circumstances subjecting themselves to law and order, in a remarkable manner.

It would be well that this example of the past few years should be thoroughly impressed on the Chinese. The desire of trade is alone sufficient to make all Foreigners—in every rank of life—respect the customs of the Chinese, and the authority of their rulers, wherever they come in contact; and it may be laid down as an axiom, that the same desire would make it a more prevailing necessity were the country freely opened.

Coal Mines. The question of the general development of the vast mineral resources of the empire may be deemed too comprehensive to be discussed in the present communication; but as cheap fuel is an essential element in the success of steam-boat enterprise, which it is the desire of the Chamber to promote, the free opening of the various Coal Mines to foreign competition seems to be a legitimate object for the Chamber's solicitation. It is true that in many parts of China, Coal and other mines are already worked; but it is under the enormous disadvantages of want of skill, of cheap transport, and of the mechanical appliances which can only be provided by foreigners, and by which means alone native Coal can be made to compete with the product of other countries, which has to be carried 16,000 miles to the China markets. The Chamber need not dilate on the stimulus to native industry, and the material benefits which the Chinese people would derive from the free permission to foreigners to hold land, and do all that is necessary to utilise the vast wealth which is latent in the Coal-fields. In pointing out the heavy burden which expensive fuel at present lays on steam-boat enterprise, the Chamber have furnished all the argument that is necessary to support its request that foreign capital and skill should be permitted to be employed in the Coal-fields in China.

Transit Dues. But perhaps the most important question of all in connection with the revision of the Treaties, is that of "Transit Dues," and while referring to the remarks of the Chamber in the Memorial of 1867 on the subject, it may be well to re-iterate that the principle on which this should be decided is, that the 2½ per cent, or whatever charge may be agreed upon, to be charged in the shape of Transit Dues, shall not be paid into the Imperial Treasury, but shall be handed over to, or collected by the provincial authorities at the place of shipment or discharge. These latter are held responsible for the due administration of their governments, and must raise a revenue. And in cases where goods pass through more than one province, a method of dividing the amount of duty between the different authorities represented might be devised.

In the few districts where transit passes are admitted to cover foreign-owned goods, the foreigner has to accompany them by himself or by his Agents, and furnish evidence of ownership. This is attended with inconvenience, and it would be more in accordance with the spirit and intention of the Treaty to consider all goods of foreign import, by whomsoever owned, as covered by the Transit pass. This privilege is expressly stipulated for in Article 10 of the Treaty of Nanking which was confirmed by that of Tientsin; and though the Chamber is not sanguine enough to hope that the right thereby acquired can be easily put in practice, the broad assertion of the principle would be of use in providing against disputes.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Chamber would beg H. E. to explain clearly to the Chinese government, the objects the foreign communities have in view in seeking free access to the interior. It seems that the government labours under considerable misapprehension on this point. It is surely unnecessary to repeat that a body of Foreign merchants are not likely to be animated by feelings of hostility or aggression towards the people or government of China. On the contrary their great desire is to see the government strengthened to maintain order, and the people enriched that they may become good customers. That in plain terms is the mercantile view of the question. Foreigners are convinced that the difficulty of transport, and the irregular or excessive inland taxation on merchandise prevent foreign goods from penetrating far into the interior, depriving the Chinese people of the opportunity of purchasing articles of use at a cheap rate, and excluding foreign manufacturers from a vast and legitimate field of enterprise. Thus both peoples suffer by the existing restrictions, and both would therefore gain by the remedial measures, which this Chamber has now once more taken upon itself to advocate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. PORTER,
Chairman.

EXTRACTS FROM MEMORIAL OF 1867.

Inland Navigation.

"Closely allied to the privilege of residence in the interior in its bearing upon the progress of trade, and the protection of traffic from arbitrary imposts, is the right to convey specie and merchandize in steam cargo boats up and down the navigable creeks connecting the country districts with the shipping port: on which subject the Chamber of Commerce addressed your Excellency at length on the 25th July, 1866."

"It is desirable to point out that two very distinct questions appear to have been confounded with regard to this matter. That of navigating the whole of the rivers in China with vessels bearing foreign flags has become mixed up with the minor one of a merchant being permitted to send into the interior small steam cargo boats for the purpose of transmitting his treasure and goods or bringing down such produce as he may have purchased. The former question, viz. the right to navigate all the rivers and waters of China in large steamers, is one which your memorialists are not prepared to open; but the latter, which applies only to the employment of small steam cargo boats, is of considerable importance."

"The acquisition of the right has been advocated for the reasons that it is in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty, that it will substitute for an antiquated system of carriage,—at once expensive and hazardous,—a speedy, cheap, and safe mode of lighterage, and will afford a safeguard against illegal levies upon merchandize *in transitu*. The Chinese have opposed the innovation, on the grounds that classes of the population would be thrown out of employment, and that control over the foreign crews would be impracticable.

"Your memorialists need not expose the fallacy of the economical grounds on which opposition to the proposal is offered by the Chinese Government, or enter at length upon a consideration of the manifest benefits which would accrue no less to the interests of trade than to the amelioration of the condition of the Chinese people, from free communication between the coast and the interior; but with regard to the exercise of control over the proceedings of the boats and their crews, your memorialists consider that all that would be necessary to secure the Chinese Government from evasion of their fiscal regulations, and the native population against lawless outrages, would be to apply to foreign craft the same system which is already in force with regard to native boats, viz: that the steamers should be registered at the Custom Houses of the Treaty ports to which their owners may belong, and bonds taken from responsible sureties that the vessels shall be confined to legitimate traffice and their crews be held prumptly amenable to the jurisdiction of the Consular authorities. It may also be deemed desirable to make stipulations as to the capacity and build of the steamers which it will be lawful to employ."

Residence in the Interior.

"With respect to residence in the interior, your memorialists would observe that it seems almost beyond a question that unless this privilege be accorded, the force and bearing of the Treaty applicable to the freedom of trade from the arbitrary restrictions placed upon it, will be wholly lost. So long as we are confined to the Treaty ports, it is within the power of the Chinese Officials to tax our trade to any extent they please; and experience has fully demonstrated that they will not hesitate to make use of this power."

"The right of renting land and houses in the interior would pave the way to the introduction of railways, and the development of the mineral resources of China, and your memorialists need scarcely refer to the important advantages to be derived by all interested in steam-navigation from the efficient working of the coal fields of China. The recent discovery of coal mines near Chinkiang in a particularly favorable position, gives a practical bearing to the question.

"Should Her Majesty's Government not be of opinion that the Treaty will admit of residence in the interior, it is the earnest hope of your memorialists that they may consider it advisable to negotiate for this privilege; or at all events for the right of residence within a fixed radius, of perhaps two hundred miles from some or all of the Treaty ports."

"Your memorialists suggest that Licenses from the Consuls at the various Treaty ports should be issued, and regulations framed under which the foreigner in the interior would be liable not only for the payment of all personal taxation to which he, in common with his Chinese neighbours, may lawfully be subject, but also for his appearance at the licensing port on the summons of his Consul, to answer any charge which may be preferred against him."

"Your memorialists are not of opinion that the privilege would be at first numerously availed of, the necessary agents skilled in the language not being at hand; but they are impressed with the conviction that the residence of qualified foreign agents at the principal internal marts is the only means of deriving accurate information regarding the sources of supply and the wants of consumption, without which no trade can be conducted on a sound basis."

"Your memorialists consider the presence of these agents in the interior, and the fixed commutation of local taxation known as the Transit Dues, to be the proper safeguards against the exhaustive and illegal levies, which are sapping the foundations of profitable traffic, and promissing to render nugatory all the advantages offered by the Treaty."

Transit Dues.

"In respect to Transit Dues, your memorialists are strongly in favour of the system which provides for a commutation of inland dues upon Imports and Exports; and upon careful consideration, are of opinion that a great advantage would be gained by making the Transit Duty of 2½ per cent, as leviable by Treaty, payable at the market in which Export produce is bought or Imports sold, in place of paying it, as at present, into the foreign Customs. It is naturally a source of vexation to the local authorities that dues which, according to custom, formerly came into their own coffers, should be now paid to the Provincial Exchequer subject to Imperial control; and it is also to be remembered, that to a certain extent, this is an injustice to those officials who look to taxes upon the produce bought or goods sold in their districts as the means of raising their revenue. Under such circumstances a strong prejudice is naturally felt by them against foreign trade; and they are under temptation to impose taxes on produce bought by foreigners; while in consequence of no other duty being levied on it in the district, they are able to do so without fear of popular discontent."

Chamber suggests they should be paid at places where goods are bought or sold.

"If, however, the Transit dues were paid, as they should be, to the local officials at the place where the transactions occur, the mandarins would welcome the foreigner and be inclined to foster his trade, seeing that it would contribute handsomely to their local revenue. All that would be necessary for carrying out this arrangement in the case of Exports would be that the foreign merchant should be required to lodge at the Custom House of the Port of Export a receipt from the Chinese official in the district where the goods had been bought, for the amount of Transit Dues payable by Treaty. In the case of Imports a receipt could be handed to the Agent in charge of the goods by the Revenue Authorities at the place where the cargo may be sold, and should be returned to the Customs' Office within a reasonable period."

CHINESE NAMES OF TOWNS AND PLACES MENTIONED IN ACCOMPANYING LETTER.

Wen-chow	温州
Tai-chow	台州
Ta-ku-san	大古山
Ngan-king	安慶
Wu-hu	蕪湖
Ta-tung	大通鎮
Kiang-yin	江陰
Yo-chow	岳州
Siang-tan	湘潭
Chang-sha	長沙
Tung-ting Lake	洞庭湖
Chun-king	重慶
Wan (hien)	萬
Kwei-chow	歸
I-chang	宜昌
Sha-sze	沙市
Siang-tan	湘潭
Fan-ching	樊城
Seang-yang	襄陽
Laou-ho-kow	老河口
Woo-ching	吳城
Shuy-hung	瑞洪
Tsin-kiang-pu	清江浦

United States Consulate

General.

Shanghai,

Enclosure No. 2,

With

Dispatch No. 345,

Sir R. Alcock's letter

and

Chamber of Commerce

response

Shanghai February 8th 1869.

George F. Seward Esq.
United States Consul General
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Having addressed H. B. M. Consul at his public invitation upon the subject of the revision of the Treaties, I beg leave to enclose a copy to you, that in case there is anything in my letter deserving of consideration, it may be of use to our own authorities.

As only the English Treaty is open to revision there is no direct method by which Americans can express their individual opinions except by availing themselves of the courteous invitation of the English Consul.

It is supposed by some, from the provisions of the supplementary treaty signed at Washington in July of last year, that the United States is indisposed to further any attempts to extend the present facilities for intercourse with China.

Believing on the contrary, that our country is as ready, as it has been always heretofore, to join in any reasonable measures to that end, I offer what I have to say with confidence that if it is of any value, it will be used.

In handing you the letter I take

take the liberty of making a few reflections of a general nature, which I trust I may do in this informal letter without being accused of presumption.

It seems to me that foreign nations alternate between too lenient and too forcible an attitude towards China. It is sometimes assumed that it is an existence, weak jointed and halting perhaps in physical health, but full of good intentions and even of lofty aspirations. That its course is guided by maxims of profound wisdom, and its governors and statesmen animated by a sagacity and shrewdness beyond the average of those of western nations. This is the view that Mr. Burlingame advocates and it is the view that will no doubt now for a time be in the ascendency.

The Chinese under the temptation that results from the forbearance of foreign nations under this condition of relations, soon bring about a reaction by a display of very opposite qualities.

In this reaction extreme opinions still have sway but in the other direction.

The national character is then represented by the Western Press, as a very low type of character indeed, full of cruelty, injustice, rapine and corruption.

The truth of course lies between. There certainly does not exist a high morality. A lofty standard there may be

be, but of little effect practically.

Though moral platitudes appear constantly in their dispatches and edicts and in their conversations with the Foreign Ministers, very little of the spirit reaches to their acts.

Their sagacity is cunning and their astuteness is distrust.

They cannot see their way to a policy! they cannot even discriminate between useful and harmful propositions. Their simple plan is to reject all, as long as the liberty of action is left to them. They know, in fact, many advanced maxims for in their former days of prosperity they reached a point which would have been civilization one hundred years ago, but as for an enlightened policy or any liberality of ideas, such a thing is unknown in China.

There is the shallow pretence, but without the reality.

On the other hand, as we who live here, well know, they are not savages by any means. Education, of a sort that trains the mind & refines the manners, has long ago reached a high point among them. It bears, in these days, fruit in no way proportioned to its pretensions, and barren of the practical benefit to society which results from Western systems, but at all events it elevates them far above the uncivilized portions of mankind.

In short, they cannot be treated on the one hand as if they had knowledge to

to see the right, and virtue to do it when seen; nor on the other, as if they must, as a matter of course, be forced to give justice and to adhere to engagements.

It is more especially in their state affairs that the Chinese need assistance. They are incapacitated from reforming these by their conventionalism, their self-conceit, and by what may be termed the custom of dishonesty. They cannot even think honestly on such matters. They refuse to see conclusions which are painful or distasteful, and cling to error when they must know that it is error. Their boasted wisdom is merely the dry husks of maxims which they cannot apply to the current affairs of the day.

There is thus no vigor in the administration, and without vigor there follows corruption in any country. In China, where the tendency is unchecked by moral considerations and encouraged by customs unsuited to the present day, it reaches the extreme.

When therefore it is asserted that this is a great and progressive country, governed upon great principles, guided by a generous policy, eager to enter upon the race for improvement among the foremost nations of the world, not only are Western nations misled, but evil is done to China herself. For in so far as the first act upon such assurance, they will act to the ultimate injury of the latter.

It

It is a simple fiction to say it is a progressive country. It would not have progressed one iota (unless it is progress to travel on the road to decay) but for the force from the West which has propelled it.

It is not even a great country except in regard to numbers, and is that only by taking words for facts. For it is but one country, but several, feebly bound together, and many portions a source of weakness and offence to the Central Government instead of a source of strength.

The Government is guided by purely selfish instincts, the instincts of an alien race that fears the advent of more vigorous ideas, as injurious & dangerous to its own feeble powers.

As for "a policy" or "generosity" as affecting the destinies of the Empire in the interests of the people, one smiles either with contempt at the credulity or admiration at the audacity, of such an exponent of their principles.

These views of the progressive tendency of the Chinese rulers of to-day are of course asserted in the interests of these rulers as, if foreign nations could be brought to believe them, they would leave the Chinese to develope in their own way.

There being in truth no will there would be no way, but still as regards the rulers alone they would be relieved from pressure and so gain their

immediate

immediate object.

Whether they would gain ultimately depends upon the disposition of Russia.

If China stood isolated in the world, the forbearance of all might be an advantage.

Shouldered as she is by so powerful and aggressive a neighbor it may be that the only effective protection for the present dynasty is in intimacy with the other Western powers.

If it can be made to appear that the Russians have the will and the power to occupy China, it will be granted that there is at least a strong likelihood of that great event coming to pass.

As to the will there is no proof of course, one can judge only by analogy.

They have extended themselves in Asia wherever they have had the opportunity, and they have recently conquered and annexed the kingdom of Bokhara at great cost; completing the extension of their dominions in that quarter to the borders of British India, a boundary which they must accept as final in that direction. The difficulties in that enterprise were greater and the advantages not to be mentioned as compared to those to be incurred or gained in the acquisition of China.

In the actual direction of this Empire, they have taken and occupied with forts within a few years, the great

tract

tract of country lying between the Amoor and the present Chinese frontiers, without any advantage in the region itself to attract them and apparently only for the object of reaching nearer to China proper. They obtained a valuable port upon the coast, but that they could have had without the costly annexation of so great a territory.

They have more young men learning the Chinese language in one way & another than all the other Westerns together and they push their traders into the country with a pertinacity quite uncalled for by the exigencies of their trade.

Finally, there lies before them a prize unparalelled in the history of the world!

A nation of at least 200 millions of industrious, energetic & ingenious people, ripe for conquest & capable when conquered of giving inexhaustible supplies of excellent soldiers & sailors; a nation poor indeed in resources at present, but capable of a miraculous re-surrection under an energetic rule.

A country full of natural wealth with an immense area of fertile soil already under cultivation, with a system of navigable rivers unsurpassed in the world; a coast abounding in fine harbors and commanding this side of the Pacific, a dominion reaching to the tropics and including in its wide embrace every climate and

almost

almost every valuable production of the earth.

It is impossible that with their antecedents, their settled policy for centuries, the Russians should fail in desire for such a prize as this.

As for the power unless succoured by other Western nations, the country would be defenceless before the assault of 50,000 men led by a General skilled in modern war.

Such succour, if it came at all, would probably come too late.

By occupying the Western and North Western Provinces under one pretext or another and with the declaration that it was provisional & temporary, they could fairly reach the coast & have possession of the main strategical points, with two or three hundred thousand Chinese soldiers under arms and in effective condition, before any European power would have concluded to intervene. Their conclusions then would be uninteresting.

In view of this greatest of hazards it would seem to be the natural policy of the government to cultivate as close relations with other Western people as possible; to introduce them into the country; to accept their inventions & improvements; to obtain foreign arms & equipments; to train an army to the European standard of efficiency and under European officers.

These

There are the steps which should be pressed on the Chinese authorities by their well wishers, and sedulously followed up if they wish them to maintain even their present position.

It may be however that in the great interests of humanity, foreign representatives may not have the prosperity of the present dynasty and government really at heart. Of this I do not pretend to judge.

They may feel that nothing will elevate the Chinese people, and place the country fairly in the path of progress and reform, but the government of a Western Power.

It does indeed seem impossible that any real good can come from the selfish and apathetic race of rulers that now misgovern the country; and in the interests of the millions who suffer from their incapacity or perversity, foreign powers are perhaps bound to withhold advice or suggestion that may delay the hour of deliverance.

If such is the case, no course seems so wise as to leave them as much as possible to such seclusion as they can keep, and to their present narrow policy.

With no Western influence but Russian in the interior, & no advisers but their antiquated maxims, they will drop the easier prey into the lap of their vigorous neighbor-friend

friend or enemy as he chooses to take the part and as circumstances recommend.

Whether Russia will do evil or good to the world at large when she has an army of Two millions of men on the Pacific, and a revenue to match, is a further point for consideration, but much beyond my province to discuss.

I only express the conviction that such a course of things is not only possible but likely, if the Chinese inclination to resist progress and to hold Western nations at arms length is allowed to control events.

I am, dear Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

(Signed) Edward Cunningham.

Shanghai. 12th February 1869.

W. H. Medhurst Esq.
Her Brittannic Majesty's Consul
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your advertisement in the local journals, inviting suggestions regarding the Treaty of Tientsin, and to our conversation on the Revision of the Treaty, I now beg to offer the following observations.

The Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin were concluded after successful warfare, and were the results of the rights we had acquired by conquest. Now, however, we are preparing for a new Treaty after a lengthened period of peace, & the present is a fitting occasion when we might introduce into our method of dealing with the Chinese, some definite political principles, which would enable us to carry out a just & reasonable policy. Hitherto our demands have been uninvited, although the conviction is almost universal, that it is not advisable to open up China except by gradual steps. Still, we have been afraid to assert that such is the fact, in case it might be thought we were abandoning our rights as conquerors, to live and trade in every part of the Chinese empire. Yet this barren assertion of our rights has never been countenanced either by our own Government or by that of China; and we have simply weakened our just representations & fair demands by

by joining on to them this impracticable claim for concessions which we never expected to obtain.

There is one important consideration that has generally been lost sight of in our treatment of the Chinese, & that is the moral responsibility of the British Government for the results of concessions which they may demand of the Chinese Government. I am not aware that in any memorial which has been drawn up regarding the Treaty, there has been any sufficient attempt to prove to the British Government that the recommendations made could be carried out without danger or injury. In the case of the River Yangtze it is asked that it be opened up to Chungking for steam navigation, a distance of 720 miles above Hankow. Now our information is so scanty, that we are unable to estimate the probable results of such a concession, or to form any accurate idea of its effect on native interests.

We wish to approach more nearly to the inland marts of the empire, to find additional navigable waters for our steamers; and, as Chungking is the most remote port of importance to which steamers can run, that has been fixed upon as the place to which we ought to insist on the Chinese Government opening up the river to steam navigation. It seems to me if we suddenly introduce steamers between Hankow & Chungking that, in the

the absence of any positive reasons to the contrary, we cannot fail to displace a large amount of labor, and for a time at least deprive a considerable body of people of the means of earning a livelihood. Now this might prove a source of serious embarrassment to a weak government like that of China, which has to confront rebellion on occasion of every deficient harvest, or overflow of the banks of the Yellow River.

It has however never been pretended either by statesmen or economists, that great industrial changes can be accomplished without considerable temporary injury and hardship to the persons whose labor is superseded. Even when thoroughly convinced of the utility of changes, European statesmen have often been careful of even comparatively trifling industries, so as not to expose them to immediate ruin; and have prolonged to longer or shorter periods the dates at which successive changes would take place. Now if such has been the practice in enlightened Europe, if a certain judicious caution has there been regarded as necessary, the question comes to be, are the circumstances of China such that these precautions can be dispensed with? As to whether the Yangtze will ultimately be opened up to Chungking for steamers, I can only say that few things seem to me more directly in the natural, if not distant course of events. But we know

know that the Chinese Government will not spontaneously concede the navigation to Chungking by steamers at present; and, such being the case, I think the British Government ought to hesitate about exerting pressure to accomplish this object, especially as the demand is of such a magnitude that few European Governments would yield the concession under similar circumstances. We would do well to show to the Chinese Government that we do not wish to deal recklessly with their interests & industries, while we deal carefully with our own.

There is every reason to suppose that the Peking Government are willing to open the Yangtze as far as Chungking to foreign-owned boats not propelled by steam; & this will give us the fullest opportunity for collecting information regarding the trade & navigability of the river, while it will not interfere with the employment of the people. However, while thinking it unwise to insist upon concessions so extensive that the Chinese might reasonably take exception to them, it is most necessary to refrain from such recommendations as show to them that we are anxious to make our own progress subordinate to what even they must conceive as the interests of the empire. Taking into consideration their just fears as to the results of sweeping changes, the opening of the Yangtze to steam as far as Ichang

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on the Tungting Lake, a distance of 130 miles above Hankow, seems to me a measure which we may fairly demand, and one which the most scrupulous government might well urge in the strongest terms on the Chinese authorities as an important step in advance, and yet one which is moderate & reasonable.

I refrain from any parallel between the internal navigation of Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, & the United States, which is forbidden to foreign vessels; and the internal navigation of China, where we are in the habit of asserting our unlimited right to do as we please with foreign vessels, because aggressive commerce & civilization gradually making way in semi-civilized countries cannot possibly be subject to the same laws as are suited to the West. But at least the restrictions in the case of civilized nations, ought to make us regard our departure from the universal law of the West, as imposing upon us duties & responsibilities towards the Chinese, rather than as clothing us with indefeasible rights to which everything must conform.

As to the opening of a few more ports on the coast, the Chinese Government seem to be willing enough that this should be done; and the question may be whether the British Government will accept as open ports all those that the Chinese will

will be willing to grant.

The question of the opening up of the inner waters generally to steam navigation, is not in my opinion one of very pressing importance; and I can hardly think that under a persuasive policy the Chinese would long hesitate to permit small steamers to be introduced within reasonable limits. They appear however at present entirely opposed to it; but, as yet, it has been demanded of them through Sir Rutherford Alcock as a Treaty right, and I presume they have felt themselves bound in honor to reject it as such, and I do not think that any British representative would feel justified in contesting their interpretation. It might have been wise for the Chinese to have yielded to the desire expressed in favor of small steamers, & especially as during the ascendancy of the Taiping Rebellion, small steamers had not been hindered in navigating the inland waters; but when we are suing for permission which it is entirely at the option of another power to grant, it becomes us to ask for this permission, even though the power be the Chinese Government, and not to demand it as a right.

I come now to consider the question of the Transit-Dues. This is certainly one of the weakest points in the Treaty of Tientsin. I waive all consideration of the question as to

to the right of the Chinese Government to organize its internal taxation on any system it pleases; but I may state that the taxation of foreign imports generally including internal squeezes to places of which we have definite information, is not so high in the majority of instances, as is the tariff of the United States or Canada; and the inference might be drawn that the right of interference is the same in Canada, as in China under such circumstances, conceding however, what I by no means admit, that we have the right to regulate the taxation of foreign imports in the interior, I have now to ask whether under any system of justice we have the right to extort from the Chinese Government more favorable terms of trading for ourselves, than are accorded to the Chinese people themselves. I take the following passages from the annual volume of the Reports on Trade for 1867, from the pen of Mr. J. K. Leonard, Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo.—

"My remarks last year on the "daily abuse of the Transit Pass system "are equally applicable to 1867. These "documents are still an article of "traffic between the Foreign & native "merchant, who buys foreign protection "for his cotton in transitu by a payment "of fifty cents per bale. As the Chinese "merchant saves 50 % on the amount of "his inland taxes by using a Foreign "Transit Pass, he can scarcely be blamed for

"for transacting his business in the way
"most profitable to himself; the fault
"lies in the state of affairs which makes
"it worth his while to obtain the document.
"If the Foreign merchant made
"an effort to retain the business of the
"port in his own hands by only procuring
"Passes for such goods as were brought
"from himself, or brought from the
"Interior to his consignment, we could
"sympathize with his aim; but these
"documents are applied for to cover
"goods that have never been in his
"possession, & of the existence of which
"he is quite ignorant."

I may here state that the province of Chekiang, in which Ningpo is situated, is the only one in which the Transit Pass system has been fairly carried out by the authorities; and the above quotation shows that in the article of cotton, cited as an example, foreigners only pay one half of the taxes payable on the same goods by natives; & further that there are foreigners known to live by frauds on the Chinese Government without the Consuls, the foreign officials of the Customs, or the Chinese authorities themselves taking steps to put a stop to such practices. To the first of these considerations I have to say that it is unjust that foreigners should be placed in a better position for trading throughout the empire than the natives;

and

and to the second, that it is lowering to the honor of foreign Governments to have privileges extorted in the name of justice, abused for the private benefit of a few individuals.

The only ground on which the Transit Pass system can be fairly introduced, is that of the single Transit duty being an ample commutation for all inland taxes. It is manifestly unjust that foreign imports should bear less than their proper share of the taxation of the Empire. In the province of Chekiang the Transit Pass system is carried out in spite of its injustice, in this province of Keangsoo the system has proved a failure on account of the opposition of the Mandarines, and according to Mr. Dicks Report on the Trade of Tientsin for 1867, the internal taxation is so light in the North that Transit Passes are unnecessary & therefore are not applied for. To show that the Chinese system accommodates itself to circumstances, I may draw attention to a statement in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock, to the effect that at the time the Memorial was written, November, 1867, the inland charges on a piece of shirtings going from here to Soochow were Tls. 0.36, whereas it is now asserted on the authority of the foreign officials of the Customs that they are reduced to Tls. 0.10, and I may safely say from personal enquiries that they do not exceed Tls. 0.15. The inland

inland charges therefore on shirtings going to Soochow amount to from 5 to 7½ per cent, and the duty payable on landing at Shanghai is 4 per cent, so that the total duty at Soochow is from 9 to 11½ per cent, an amount which could be easily paralleled among foreign nations, and at least, it would be very strange if we insisted on our cottons passing into the interior at lower rates of taxation than native cottons.

As to the opening of coal mines, the course of the British Government is clear & decided. Of all the measures advocated this is the least objectionable, and there are stronger reasons for pressing it on the Chinese Government, & fewer reasons for their refusing it, than is the case with any other demand. The opening up of coal mines & working them by means of foreign appliances, would be the gain of a new & important industry for the employment of the Chinese people, & would enrich the owners of the mines, besides yielding a royalty to the government. It would be the creation of a demand for new labor, which must always be an extremely desirable object amongst an indigent people; and while it inflicted no injustice or injury, it would add strength to a weak Government. The only sufferers would be Great Britain, the United States, Australia,

Australia, & Japan, from which countries a large part of our supplies of coal are at present derived. The consequence is that in exerting pressure on the Chinese Government for the opening of Coal Mines to foreigners & foreign methods, the British Government would be adopting a policy which would prove its own justification. From the Chinese point of view, this concession would be in every respect beneficial, and if there is any single case in which it might be desirable to urge on the Chinese Government the necessity of yielding, it is this of the opening of coal mines.

But while the principle involved may be accepted in the most unqualified manner, it would be unwise to place our demands before the Peking Government on too large a scale. The chief coal mines well known to us, are those close to the banks of the Yangtze near Hankow and Chinkiang, at Chaitang in the vicinity of Tientsin, and in the Island of Formosa.

These are all worked at present except those near Chinkiang; and, as they are readily accessible, would enable us to obtain coal at the places where it is most wanted, the concession for at least these four localities might fairly be urged on the Government as an experiment, the success of which would soon lead to a more general development of

mining

mining.

The introduction of Railways on any extensive scale is not likely to be permitted at present; but, it would be a considerable point gained, if a concession could be obtained for the construction of a line of moderate length as an experiment. At the same time there are considerations connected with the density of population & the weakness & want of enterprise on the part of the Chinese rulers, which have been but imperfectly examin-ed in view of the social & economical derangement, which would necessarily follow in the path of any extensive Railway system. One of the evils under which China labors is over-population, & its attendant extreme poverty, even although there may be tracts of country which have been for a time depopulated by rebellion; and we have in the West no economical question which attains anything approaching the magnitude of those in China. The enormous numbers of the people, their extreme indigence, the incapacity for initiative in the rulers, the slowness with which the national resources especially minerals are developed, all point to conditions existing in China rendering sudden changes exceptionally dangerous, as compared with the economic conditions which prevail in the West.

On

On the subject of telegraphs however there can be but one opinion. They interfere with no industry, are not accompanied by any danger; while they would do much to improve the relations of the various ports of this vast empire, & would be a benefit to foreigners.

On one other of the more important questions now under discussion, I wish to offer a few observations. The present position of Missionaries calls for some more precise definition of the limits within which their calling is to be pursued. All of them without distinction are permitted to go where, & to do what they please, so that the prudent & the imprudent amongst them are placed exactly on the same footing, and they act prudently or imprudently according to their individual tastes. The case of Mr. Hudson Taylor & his party who have lately come into unhappy prominence at Yangchow, will serve as an illustration. As the facts of the Yangchow proceedings are only before the public in a very imperfect form, I offer no opinion on the merits of the case. But it is perfectly well known that the majority of the Missionaries themselves, are opposed to Mr. Taylor's method of going about the country with a party of married & unmarried men & women, who dress in the native garb; because they feel that, especially as regards the women, it is an outrage on Chinese feelings and ideas. I am also informed Mr. Consul

Pittock

Fillock of Ningpo had already warned Mr. Taylor that his proceedings were of a nature which would almost certainly lead to a conflict with the natives. But exonerating Mr. Taylor & his friends from even the suspicion of blame at Yangchow, the question resolves itself into this, Is it wise in the British Government to permit Mr. Taylor & his friends to travel freely about the empire, when the almost unanimous opinion of Protestant Missionaries, & the equally decided convictions of the Consuls, point to the extreme danger of their provoking the natives to acts of hostility, which in a greater or less degree we should feel bound to avenge? Mr. Taylor's case is doubtless an extreme one, but it is at least real & not imaginary.

It is undoubted that amongst the Missionaries there are many enlightened & able men to whose labors in literature & to whose general observation we are deeply indebted; but on the other hand, there are many whose zeal & imprudence are their chief qualifications. It is one of the first steps of the propogandist to set aside the national gods & national customs of China; & that this process can be accomplished even by the most prudent man — not to speak of the imprudent, without wounding the just susceptibilities of the people, it is difficult to believe.

With regard to the Opium trade, little

little need be said. The exigencies of Indian finance have identified the British Government so closely with the trade in this article, that it has been accepted as one of the branches of commerce in which honorable merchants may engage. It is unfortunate that its whole history as regards China, should be such as we cannot look back upon with any satisfaction; and for an article which is having such a disastrous effect on the native, to constitute about one half of the whole import trade by means of which we pretend to lead the Chinese on to civilization, is to say the least regrettable.

But the coolie emigration has not as yet passed into the category of honorable occupations, although it has been stated in the public press that leading London houses grant the Letters of Credit under which the trade is carried on. It does not seem possible to organize this emigration under contracts for a certain term of service, on any plan by which the Chinese can be shielded from the cupidity of unscrupulous traders; and, as in its present form, it is nothing more nor less than a revival of the slave trade in a peculiar form, strenuous efforts ought to be made to put it down entirely.

It would be highly desirable that the new Treaty should not be concluded for any definite period, & especially for such a long term as

ten

ten years. The further opening of the Yangtze and its affluents to steam navigation, might proceed at intervals of two or three years, and if we can induce the Chinese authorities to interest themselves actively in the working out of the concessions we may obtain, there will frequently be need for changes which experience will show to be necessary, and for further concessions which the Chinese will be satisfied can be yielded without danger.

The theory of avenging offences in the localities where they have been committed, without reference to our Minister at Peking, seems to be sufficiently open to objection to warrant re-consideration. Nothing can be clearer than that, if China is to attain to any condition of national independence as regards the foreign powers, this method of exacting vengeance is bound sooner or later to give way; and such being the case, prudence would suggest that if it can be dispensed with, & full satisfaction obtained through our own Minister & the Peking Government instead, the sooner we escape from what will be, if it is not now, a false position, the better.

It is the bounden duty of the British Government to issue instructions to its officials to see not

not only that the Chinese fulfil their Treaty obligations, but, what is really more important to us as the more enlightened party to the Treaty, to see that foreigners do not transcend the limits prescribed for them. I am aware that high authorities look upon irregularities such as the frauds on the Chinese Government under the Transit-Pass system, as things which should not be too closely inquired into, seeing that, if they are prompted by selfish motives, they are arrived at a corrupt system, & therefore perform some service.

From this theory I entirely dissent. It is demoralizing to foreigners to be permitted to do, or to be abetted in, acts which in the West would be regarded as criminal, your own national honor requires that in this question of the faithful observance of treaties, we should show a rigid example of our superior moral practice.

The chief object for which I contend is justice to China. I wish to see a policy inaugurated which, starting from a careful and reasonable Tariff will deal firmly with the Chinese, and will be as careful to fulfil the duties incumbent on a higher civilization, as to assert the rights it has acquired amongst an inferior people. If it is often difficult to find any clearly defined principle to guide us as to what-

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we should do, but it is generally not so difficult to determine what we should not do. For the first time we are about to negotiate a Treaty the basis of which is not to be the right of conquest, or the humiliation of hopeless defeat; but, in the calmness of peace, reason & justice, we are about to try to persuade the Chinese Government to yield those concessions which we undertake the responsibility of recommending, & I trust we will generously abandon those points on which we have ignorantly perhaps & at least in the flush of victory, exceeded the clear limitations of a just policy.

I am,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) James Barr Robertson.

Copy.

The Hon. G. F. Seward
U. S. Consul Gen. &c.

Sir:

As Mr. W. H. Medhurst H. B. M.
Consul at this port issued, under
instructions from his Ex. Sir Rutherford
Alcock, British Minister to Peking, an
invitation for expression of individual
opinion, and tender of suggestions, on
matters concerning negociations now
pending for revising the Treaty of
Tientsin, I assume that the views of
American citizens on the same subject,
will not prove unacceptable to the
United States Minister, I beg therefore
to be allowed again to urge, that the
claims of the Telegraphic Enterprise,
may, at this opportune moment be
submitted to the reconsideration of
the Chinese Government:- I am the
more desirous of addressing his
Ex. J. Ross Browne, in relation to
the Electric Telegraph, as that subject
does not seem to have attracted attention,
commensurate with its importance, in
the communications which have been
addressed to the British Minister, on
the needs of foreign commerce, in
China.— You are aware that as
Commissioner of the East-India Telegraph
Company, I petitioned the Chinese
Government, through several Viceroys,

for

for Telegraphic privileges in behalf of that corporation, and also that although I was favored with the support of foreign Legations at Peking, the desired concession was not granted. Since that time however, the Imperial Government has in various ways exhibited its appreciation of recent scientific discoveries, and has manifested an unexpected disposition to cultivate friendly relations with foreign Governments. These facts seem to justify the hope that in revising terms of comity with H. B. Mis Plenipotentiary, they will not be unwilling to reconsider the claims of an improvement, which must prove conducive to the interests of China, and which is well nigh indispensable to the foreigner, whether diplomatic, or mercantile. There is reason to believe that the reluctance of the Imperial authorities to consent to the construction of Telegraphic lines, is mainly because it is an agent of too great power, to be safely committed to foreigners, but, as the project of obtaining a concession of this kind has been abandoned, there remains no longer an insuperable objective to the introduction of Electricity as a mode of intercommunication. The Telegraph need not augment the numbers, or influence of foreigners in the land,

nor

nor is it obnoxious to the charge of throwing persons out of employment, nor of disturbing graves, or of seriously offending popular belief in geomancy. The ownership, construction, working, & profit of the lines, might all pertain to the Government, and yet foreigners nevertheless obtain, all needful telegraphic facilities.

Moreover Telegraphy can be readily introduced into China, without the necessity of a foreigner appearing beyond the precincts of the Treaty ports, and as I have demonstrated the myriads of Chinese characters can be easily transmitted by the ordinary telegraph, the same apparatus being applicable alike to alphabetics, and ideographic writing:— the autographic method has not yet fulfilled its early promise of superseding the one in general use. Already Telegraphy has been brought to the portals of China, but messages that are sent from America, and Europe, to the foreign Legations at Peking, and to the mercantile houses at the open ports, are intercepted at the frontier, and their value greatly impaired by delays incident to their further transmission, which under the present system amount to fifteen days, often more, from Kiachta to this port, while in winter, communication is wholly suspended.

When

When we consider that of the 17 days consumed in conveying a message from London to Shanghai, 15 are occupied in traversing the gap in the line of communication the unreasonableness of thus thwarting the needs of diplomacy, and commerce must be apparent to the Imperial cabinet itself.

The exclusive policy which subjects foreigners to so grave an inconvenience being entirely incongruous with the professed desire to cultivate friendly intercourse through the Embassy to the Treaty Powers, we have a right to expect a speedy abandonment of all needless restrictions on intercommunication, to the extent at least of allowing the trans-Mongolian line to be extended from Kiachta to the capital of the Empire. It is safe to affirm that a line from Peking to the Russian frontier will not be long in operation before the advantages that must accrue to the Chinese from its extension to the provinces and ports will be so obvious that they themselves will hasten its extension in every direction and thereby contribute to the peace, and prosperity of the Empire, a consummation to be desired by foreign, not less than native interests.

Let Telegraphy be considered

by

by the Peking Government, apart from the other demands that are being made upon them, and it cannot fail to obtain their approval.

I am aware that Western representatives at Peking have not unfrequently represented to Chinese statesmen, the desirability of introducing into the country all those appliances which are adapted to develope its resources, and that the value of the Electric Telegraph may not forgotten, but as misapprehension still exists amongst the Chinese on the subject, it is possible that the opinions herein expressed, may not be without use, at the present juncture, and are therefore deferentially submitted.

In conclusion it may be proper to add, that foreign merchants at this port, are ready to advance requisite funds for constructing Telegraphic lines for the Chinese Government on equitable terms.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Most respectfully yrs
(Signed) D. J. Macgowan.

Shanghai, February 18th 1869.

Copy.

Shanghai. 17th February 1869.

George F. Seward Esq.
United States Consul General.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir.

Referring to our conversation on the questions which are now under discussion in connection with the approaching Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, I beg to hand you a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. W. H. Medhurst, Her Brittannic Majesty's Consul, on the subject.

As the questions raised are of considerable importance, and as it is desirable to have as great a variety of opinion as possible, I consider that no apology is needed for thus bringing my views under your notice, and especially as they differ somewhat from most of the opinions that have already been expressed.

I leave you to make ~~what~~ ever use of my letter you may think fit.

I am.
Your's faithfully
(Signed) James Barr Robertson.

Copy.

Shanghai. January 31st 1869.

Walter H. Medhurst Esq.
H. B. Mé Consul.

Sir.

Understanding from you that you are willing to receive letters upon the subject of the revision of the Treaties from American residents at this port as well as from your own countrymen, I do myself the honor to respond to your invitation to the community made through the local papers.

I beg to premise that I am a member of the committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, and have therefore taken part in the formation of the letter addressed to you by the chairman of that body.

What I have to say will not conflict upon any point, with the views there expressed, and it is quite probable that I shall fail to give any additional light upon the subject. But as you have expressed the desire for <u>individual</u> opinion, I make no further apology for giving mine, though it may prove to be a mere amplification of those offered by the Chamber.

H. E. the British minister does not ask our mind upon the general question of opening the country

country entirely, nor upon that of unrestricted use of steam vessels upon the inland waters. But both are so intimately connected with the questions upon which he does ask for an opinion, that it is impossible to give an intelligent answer without referring to them.

1. Like every other resident in China who has had experience of the difficulties attending trade under the present system, I believe the general opening of the country to be not only the readiest way of removing those difficulties, but the most practicable, and the least injurious course for the authority of the government. By an easily devised system of pass-ports, by which each great point of trade would be made the centre of a certain district, taking in one or more provinces or only part of a province as the case may be, and which would require that no resident or traveller could live or pass in that district without a passport or visé from that centre, the very small number which would penetrate a country so unattractive to Western travellers, would be easily and completely controlled by a limited number of consular Establishments.

It is needless to point out that

that with such a change in the position of foreigners, the whole difficulty of illegal exactions, and all hindrances to trade of like character, would vanish, and a great source of disagreement between the foreign representatives and the government be thus removed.

Nor does any person who has lived long in the country believe that other and greater causes of trouble would arise. The legal disability removed, and no ground left for the misrepresentations of the officials and literati, there can be no question that the Chinese would view the residence and the passage to and fro, of foreigners with complete indifference.

When to these grounds for urging this great step is added the fact that we are entitled to the privilege by the favored nation clause, it seems impossible that the question should not be pushed as far as foreign governments can push it.

The Russians are fairly settled in the interior of China. They live <u>as Russians</u> in the tea districts, and are entirely and perfectly at home there, so much so that they offer to contract and make teas for other foreigners. I have had such an offer pressed upon me by a Russian firm whose tea hongs competed with those of the Chinese whom we employed.

It

It would seem to a bystander that with this most aggressive of neighbors at their very door, the moment the authorities were compelled (as they were) to admit these intruders, they would have invited other foreigners, and pressed for their coming, as a counterpoise to this new influence of their dangerous neighbor.

2. The navigation of internal waters is a kindred subject to the other, and one really vitle to the Chinese themselves. Besides facilitating trade, and correcting a hundred evils otherwise impossible of correction, it would kill piracy, now rampant all over the country, and would connect distant places, and bring them under central authority, a consummation absolutely necessary to the existence of the Imperial authority.

A great part of the laxity and disorder prevailing in the administration of affairs, is owing to the difficulty and delay in transport of troops and material, and to the time required in visiting distant points for purposes of surveillance, causes, which though always in existence, were not felt in the youth of the dynasty when all parts of the machine were in full condition. As to control, the same system would apply as in the case of individual residents

or

or travellers, and would apply too. whether the country is generally opened or not.

It seems to be certain that, at least, more great points of trade, will be opened, and each of these would serve as the centre of a district to all parts of which steamers, large or small according to the waters, could penetrate, being under bonds to appear at the centre at stated intervals to renew their licenses and always liable to a summons on any complaint of wrong doing.

I have been thus diffusk upon these two great points, because I do not see any halting ground between the present system of a few great centres of trade, and the general opening of the country, except only this matter of internal navigation. That could be combined with the present system and serve as a stepping stone, if one is required, to the greater concession.

3. Proceeding to the questions of H. E. the British minister they are, stated shortly:

Should any more ports be opened, and what ports if any, and upon what principle should their Consular arrangements be based.

I think there are undoubtedly a few important centers of trade to open in Central and Northern

China

China, if the present system is continued. There is difficulty and doubt in determining which, owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate information, but points for selection can be indicated by following certain principles.

I shall treat of this subject of selection as if there were no possibility of obtaining the greater grant, and I treat it upon the basis that there is no advantage in right of residence at minor points until the whole country is opened, and that there is nothing to be gained by opening a radius round any port or central point unless steam navigation is allowed.

It will be admitted that the principle upon which the opening of any new port to foreign commerce should be determined, is as to whether it gives additional facilities for the purchase or shipment of Chinese productions used by foreign nations, or gives readier access to Chinese consumers of foreign fabrics.

With regard to the opening of any port, where the business is only in productions for Chinese use, it is unquestionable that the trade would remain in Chinese hands, and such ports would

would only advantage a very small section of foreign interests, that is, that concerned in the carrying trade.

Such ports should not be selected therefore, where we are restricted to a choice, particularly as it is manifestly impolitic to press upon the Chinese the opening of ports where we cannot claim to have any interest in the business.

Unless the selection of ports to be opened is carefully and rigidly restricted by the single consideration given in the above paragraphs, it is plain that the number of places pressed upon the notice of the selectors would be beyond all bounds, for in such an extensive Empire, especially if we include the interior, the points of contact with native trade which could be named as desirable under one consideration or another, are so numerous as to preclude all possibility of adoption as a whole, and if presented for selection, would by the indefinite character of their various pretensions only embarrass, instead of assisting a choice.

Though the choice is thus narrowed by the strict application of the principle that as long as foreign trade is to be confined to specified ports, only ports of shipment of tea

and

and silk, and main points of distribution for foreign fabrics should be chosen, great difficulty still exists in making this choice.

The only sources of information are Chinese and in the absence of statistics or of the habit of collecting data for purposes of generalizing, these sources only misleads, if used as basis for a decision.

To refer to precedent, the fortunate selection of four coast ports after the first English war, was made with the advantage of their being known to be of great importance, three as capitals of rich provinces, and one as the seaport of a great emporium.

But the conditions upon which the selection was founded proved not to exist at the time of the selection except in one: Shanghai. At the others there was no trade that at all equalled the expectations of foreigners, and years were required before they developed into the anticipated importance to foreign trade.

On the Gangtze, of three ports chosen, Kankow and Chinkiang were so marked, that the choice could not be amiss. There was only room for doubt in the third port, and that chosen has proved a failure.

It is therefore not without reason that the mercantile communities have been loth to be too specific in their recommendations. They know there is no reliance to be placed on Chinese information and that even observation on the spot may lead to error. An inland town, for instance, may have a busy suburb on the water's edge, its streets be full of bustle and thronged with life, and yet be valueless to foreign trade being simply a place of call for cargo boats, without trade of its own beyond the supply of wayfarers.

It is most apparent that in designating proposed new ports, the main foundation of the selection must be common report of a very general character, and the position of the point indicated in relation to fertile and populous districts, more particularly those producing tea and silk.

There can be no pretension to any accuracy in the knowledge of the existing trade and an ultimate decision should not be made until every place under consideration has been visited by a commission.

4. The Chamber of Commerce, in designating new ports, has refrained altogether from recommending any which are merely subsidiary to the ports already opened, or which might be considered desirable as giving access to the tea and silk districts. The grounds for

this

this reticence seems unanswerable.

The presence of foreigners in the centres of the silk or tea districts would only serve to enhance the cost of those staples. It is certain that the Chinese collectors are as expert in trading and far more economical in their charges & expenditure when acting for themselves, than Europeans in this climate ever can be, and even were the latter at liberty to reside where they pleased, could ultimately keep this business in their own hands.

Could foreign goods be saved the illegal exactions of local officials by this device there might be an argument on this score in its favor.

But unless foreign owned boats can pass to and fro carrying merchandise, this end would not be gained and if that were allowed it seems the end would be gained, without the residence, as far as concerns particular points. For the goods could be sent on foreign account to native agents.

Even supposing this is questioned, the residence would go but little ways towards correcting the evil. For at the barriers outside the town selected as a point of residence, the dues could and would be collected just as they now are immediately outside of Shanghai.

To repeat, the only remedy for this last great evil is the general

opening

opening of the country, and it ought to be an additional argument to the Chinese in favor of the measure, that foreigners acknowledge that the management of the internal business of the country would remain as now in native hands. Safe and speedy transit, freedom from irregular and illegal exactions and a better knowledge of the resources and wants of the country, are all the advantages that would accrue to foreigners.

5. As regards coast ports, I can only endorse the suggestions made in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce.

Wanchu stands alone prominent for selection, the others may or may not prove of advantage and are very certain to be of very minor importance.

On the Lower Yangtze the towns named by the Chamber are undoubtedly distributing or collecting points. To them I would add Hokau at the mouth of the Poyang Lake as a substitute for Kiukiang in case the privilege of internal steam navigation cannot be gained.

The Poyang Lake has interested foreigners from the first opening of the Yangtze. Its importance has probably been greatly overrated, and its character and condition misunderstood.

From the surveys made and the various explorations as well as from the Chinese accounts, instead of

of a great inland sea, it seems to be a mere swamp into which several small rivers flow, their waters uniting through devious channels and passing into the Yangtze at Kukau. The towns and walled cities at the points where these various small rivers enter the swamp are only places of call for the boats from distant productive districts and are neither centres of wealth, of distribution nor collection. The famous potteries which helped to give the lake its fictitious reputation, are nearly in ruins, and in their best state were probably not of sufficient importance to influence seriously foreign trade. To reach farther back and pitch upon the centres of the tea districts would serve no purpose but to increase the cost of tea to the foreign consumer as already suggested with regard to both tea and silk. In short the only place connected with the Poyang Lake which seems to offer any advantages, is Kukau at its opening.

If the tea boats could meet the Yangtze steamers there, instead of being compelled to pass 17 boisterous miles of river to the stormy port of Kuikiang, the change would be of very practical advantage.

For though seventeen miles seem of small importance in a journey of 150 or 200, they happen

to

to be particularly difficult in the season, owing to the prevalence of strong head winds, creating in the long and wide reaches of the river a sea that swamps the native boats, constructed principally for creek navigation. Whole fleets of tea laden boats are thus detained at and about Hukau for weeks, in the heart of the season.

If steam navigation is allowed however, the substitution of Hukau, for Kiukiang becomes unimportant. Small steamers would then tow the fleets of boats from the various collecting points directly to Kiukiang, and that town would become the consular centre for that district.

b. Passing up above Hankow, there are central points named by the Chamber, both upon the Han & the Yangtze desirable to open, but which must be chosen, even with a commission sent to examine them, with the chances of failure as successful selections.

Chungking in Szechuen, and Siantan to the south of the Tungting Lake are, however centres of such importance that there is no room for error in their selection.

Such places serve as points of departure to great and fertile districts, and there can be no doubt that

that from them foreign goods would reach interior points where they are now unknown. The tendency at all such ports is for trade even in foreign goods to pass into Chinese hands, and whether opened as exceptional points under the present system, or established as centres for districts under a general opening, the foreign residents would certainly be very limited in number.

The advantage, however, would not be the less great, though perhaps less apparent, if not a single foreign vendor or purchaser of merchandise resided in them.

The goods bought by Chinese in Shanghai, and conveyed to their destined river port in foreign steamers, would reach it at the lowest possible cost of charges or commissions and without official dues but those allowed by the Treaties. The direct advantage to foreign trade is as palpable as if foreigners manipulated the goods up to their departure from the city precincts in far Szechuen, and all the greater that the goods would reach the consumers unburdened by the extra cost of supporting expensive foreign agencies.

Szechuen especially is so rich a province in natural productions

its

its inhabitants so industrious and ingenious, that we may fairly count on a remarkable and perhaps unprecedented increase in the sale of foreign fabrics, if they can be placed cheaply at their very door, and probably at this moment there is no other point in the Empire so important to reach for foreigners, as its chief commercial centre.

Begging that you will excuse the length of my letter,

I am,

Your most obdt servant

(Signed) Edward Cunningham.

United States Consulate Journal

Shanghai.

Enclosure No. 3,

With dispatch

No. 345,

Mr James B. Robertson's

letter.

Per U.S. Mail Feby. 20.
& Overland.

Received. No. 943.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Feby. 13th 1869.

Ack'd May 10

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I hand you herewith inclosed the following Returns for the fourth quarter of 1868. all of which I trust will be found in order.

Inclosure No.	1	Form No.	1 ✓
"	2	"	11 ✓ State
"	3	"	13 ✓
"	4	"	14 ✓ State
"	5	"	31 ✓
"	6	"	128 ✓ State
"	7	"	138
"	8	Civil Suits.	✓
"	9	Criminal actions.	✓
"	10	Police Cases.	✓
"	11	Jail Report.	✓

I have the honor to be.
Your obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT

Return of Civil *Suits from the* 1st *day of* October *to the* 31st *da*

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.		NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.		NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE ASSESSED.	AM
277			Pending from last quarter				Pending		
284			"				"		
291			"				"		
292			"				"		
307			"				"		
309			"				"		
310			"				"		
312			"				"		
314			"				"		
315			"				"		
317			"				"		
318			"				For Plaintiff		
319			"				Pending		
320			"				"		
321			"				For Defts		
324			"				Pending		
325			"				"		
326	Oct.	6	H. Mullen	Ire	W. H. Moore	Contract	For Pltff	$ 160.	"
327	Nov	4	Probate	Am	Anthony Pace	Probate	Pending	" 1100	"
328	Oct	24	Abating	Ch	G. F. Carlos	Contract	For Pltff.	" 84 25	
329	Nov	11	Do	Ch	F. W. Bates	Do	Settled	" 21	"
330	Oct	29	Probate	Am	J. U. Minton	Probate	Pending		
331	Nov	16	W. Probate	Ir	G. W. Anthony	Contract	For Pltff	U. 30	"
332	Dec	11	Probate	Am	Chas. F. Williams	Probate	Pending		
333	"	17	Machen	Ch	G. W. Anthony	Contract	"	$ 31	50
334	"	"	Poaching	Ch	Do	Do	"		
335	"	"	Forgery	Am	Idem	Do	"	$ 725	"
336	"	22	A. E. Knights	Am	Russell & Co.	Idem	"	" 700	"
337	"	20	Probate	Am	Frank Grennan	Probate	"	" 1000	"

E & O E

U.S. Consulate
Shanghai

[Form No. 124.]

URT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

2 Suits from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of Dec. 1868, inclusive.

	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
Pau	Last quarter		Pending							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			"							
			For Plaintiff		31 70 5 "	22 50	4 50			
			Pending							
			"							
			For Defts		55 " 18 " 6 "	25 "	9 "			
			Pending							
			"							
Po	W. H. Moore	Contract	For Pltff	# 160 "	18 60 5 "	9 10	4 50			
Am	Autting Pacer	Probate	Pending	" 1100 "						
Ch	G. F. Carlos	Contract	For Pltff.	" 84 25	13 20 5 "	4 20	4 "			
Ch	F. W. Bates	Do	Settled	" 21 "	5 05	1 05	2 "	2 "		
Am	J. U. Minton	Probate	Pending							
Pr	G. W. Autting	Contract	For Pltff	U. 30 "	27 80 5 "	13 30	9 50			
Am	Chas. F. Williams	Probate	Pending							
Ch	G. W. Autting	Contract	"	# 81 50						
Ch	Do	Do	"	"						
Am	Idem	Do	"	# 720 "						
Am	Russell & Co.	Idem	"	" 700 "						
Am	Frank Freeman	Probate	"	" 1000 "	3 [illegible]					
					151 35 35 " 6 "	74 88	33 50	2 "		

E & O E

U.S. Consular Genl.

Shanghai. Feby. 1st 1869

Geo. F. Seward

Inclosure

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

with No. 343,

No. 7, 8.

Return of
Civil Suits

Dec 31 1868.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SH

Return of Criminal *Suits from the* 14 *day of* October *to the* 21^ *day o*

OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.		NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	~~Charge~~	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT O AND I
31	Nov.	3	United States	James Scott.	Assault.	Guilty	10 "	
32	"	17	"	Geo. Coppen	Assaulting and Robbing a horse.	Guilty 6 Mos. imprisonmt.		Mon
33	Dec	17	"	G. W. Anthony	Assault and Battery	Guilty Twenty days in default of fine.		

2

E & E

W. H. Hannula
Chairman

Ge

[Form No. 124.]

NITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

the 1st day of October to the 31st day of Dec. 1868 inclusive.

T.	Charge	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates. Clerks. Marshals. Interpreters.	APPEAL.
	Assault.	Guilty	10 11	13 40 5 "	1 50 6 90	
n	Assaulting and Robbing a horse.	Guilty 6 mos. imprisonmt.		None Collected		
ny	Assault and Battery	Guilty Twenty days in default of fine.				

None Collected

13 40 5 " 1 50 6 90

E & E

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, July 11th 1869.
Geo. F. Seward.

Police

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From the First of October to the Thirty first day of December 1868, inclusive.

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF [redacted] RECEIVED. Costs	DISPOSITION OF [redacted] FEES. Marshal.	Clerk.	APPEAL.
Oct. 7th	H. Johnson	Drunk	M. Antoine	Fined		$4.-	$2.-	$2.-	
" "	E.C. Eldridge	Taking man to sea without shipping	R.L. Lewis	Fined	$20.-				
" 14	J. Smith	Drunk &c,	P.C. " 12	Warned & dismissed					
" 16	Wm. Gregory	"	" " 41	Fined		10.-	5.-	5.-	
" 19th	A. Cameron	"	" "	"		10.-	5.-	5.-	
" "	Jas. Scott	"	Duncan	"		10.-	5.-	5.-	
" 24	H. Francis	"	"	"		10.-	5.-	5.-	
" 26	G. Chapman	"	P.C. " 22	"		10.-	5.-	5.-	
Nov. 2d	H. Gray	"	"	Dismissed					
" 14	Geo. Boyce	"	Wilson	Fined		10.-	5.-	5.-	
" 16	A. Raymond	"	"	Sent on board "Ashuelot"					
" "	H. Parker	"	P.C. Moore	" " "					
" 17	Geo. Casper	Wilfully stabbing a pony.	H. Gubbey	Committed for trial by the Consul Gent.					
" "	Jas. Carman	Furious riding	P.C. Moore	Warned & dismissed					
" 18	H. Sullivan	Drunk &c	A. Stripling						
" "	M. Spellman	"	"	Sent on board "Ashuelot"					
" "	G. Wilson	"	"						
" 19	F. Smith	"	"						
" "	C. Custom	"	"						
" "	H.T. Russell	"	Wilson	Sent on board "Iroquois"					
" "	P. Grant	"	"						
" 27	Wm. Gray	"	A. Stripling	Dismissed					
" "	A. Castro	Theft	"	Committed for trial by the Consul Gent					
" 28	John Ryan	Drunk	"	Sent on board "Iroquois"					
" "	Peter Mott	"	"						
" 30	R. Murphy	"	"	Dismissed					
		Carried forward			$20.-	$64.-	$32.-	$32.-	

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ Police CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From the First of October to the Thirty first day of December 1868, inclusive.

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF ~~FINES COLLECTED AND~~ RECEIVED. Costs.	DISPOSITION ~~OF FINES AND FEES.~~ Marshal.	Clerk
				Brought Forward		$20.-	$64.-	$32.-	$32.-
27	Nov. 30th	J. Smith	Drunk	A. Stripling	Fined		10.-	5.-	5.-
28	Dec. 1st	J. Kelly	"	"	"		7.-	3.50	3.50
29	" "	L. Nelson	"	"	Sent on board "Iroquis"				
30	" 2	R. Carlin	"	"	Dismissed				
31	" "	D. O'Brien	"	Duncan	Fined		6.50	3.50	3.-
32	" 12	Wm. Gray	"	"	Warned & dismissed				
33	" 14	Louis Pelre	"	"	Fined		10.-	5.-	5.-
34	" "	D. O'Brien	"	"	Warned & dismissed				
35	" 18	E. Gray	"	"	Fined		10.-	5.-	5.-
36	" 19	F. Harmon	"	Wilson	Dismissed				
37	" 27	J. Ballentine	Drunk & assault	"	Fined		10.-	5.-	5.-
						$20.-	$117.50	$59.-	$58.50

E. & O. E.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai, Dec. 31st 1868.

C. E. Lewis.
Dy. Consul General.

Approved
Geo. F. Seward
Shanghai, Feby 11, 1869.

Inclosure

Acct. No. 343

Amt. $1.10

Police Cases.

Acct. Dec. 1868.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF October 1868.

No. from last Report	2	No. discharged during month	3
" admitted during month	3	" remaining	2
Total	5	Total	5

No. of days served during previous months 8319

" " " " past month 62

Total to date 8381

BER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
1	C. W. Thayer	July 25th/68			31	
3	Jas. Smith	Aug. 4th "	6 months	Oct: 12th/68	12	Pardoned
7	Jaminick Frederick	Oct: 9th "		" 15th "	7	Sent on board "Golden State"
8	Wm. A. Mc Carty	" 12 "		" " "	4	
9	Geo. F. Carlos	" 24 "			8	
					62	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal

John Kennedy
U S Jailor

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF November 1868.

No. from last Report 2
„ admitted during month 9
Total 11

No. discharged during month 8
„ remaining 3
Total 11

No. of days served during previous months 8381
„ „ „ „ past month 161
Total to date 8542.

NUMBER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
211	A. H. Thayer	July 25th 1868.		Nov. 26th 1868	26	Sent home in ship "Golden State"
229	Geo. F. Carlos	Oct. 24th "		" 11th "	11	
230	Jas Scott	Nov. 2d "		" 26th "	25	
231	Edward Askew	" 7th "		" 26 "	20	Sent home in ship "Golden State"
232	Geo. Borrow	" 14th "		" 28 "	15	
233	Wm. Kendall	" " "		" " "	15	
234	Robt. Murphy	" " "		" " "	15	
235	Nicholas Trandolff	" 16 "		" 21st "	6	
236	Geo. Capper	" " "	Six months		15	
237	Alfred Bush	" 21st "			10	Vagrant
			Carried over		158	

REPORT FOR MONTH OF November 1868. (CONTINUED.)

NUMBER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
		Brought over			158.	
238	Antonio Castro	Nov. 28th 1868.			3	
					161.	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal
John Kennedy
U S Jailor

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF December 1868.

No. from last Report 3
„ admitted during month 4
Total 7

No. discharged during month 5
„ remaining 2
Total 7

No. of days served during previous months 8542.
„ „ „ „ past month 107
Total to date 8649

NUMBER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
36	Geo. Capper	Nov 16./68	Six months		31	
37	Alfred Bush	" 21st "		Dec. 18th/68	18	
38	Antonio Castro	" 28th "		" 2d "	2	
39	Thomas Kelly	Dec. 1st		" 14th	14	
40	Dant. O'Brien	" 2d		" 18th	17	
41	Jeremiah Robinson	" 5th		" 14th	10	
42	Geo. W. Anthony	" 17th			15	
					107.	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal.

John. Kennedy
US Sailor

Approved
Geo. H. Ward

REPORT FOR MONTH OF _____ 186 . (CONTINUED.)

NUMBER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.

Inclosure

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

with No. 343

No. 10

Jail Report.

Dec 31 1868

FORM No. 1.

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China.

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
Geo. F. Seward	Shanghai	United States	Consul General		
B. R. Lewis	"	"	Con Clerk	Oct. 1 1866	
O. B. Bradford	"	"	" "	May 27 1867	
B. Jenkins L.L.D.	"	"	Interpreter		
C. Williams	"	"	Marshal		
John Kennedy	"	Great Britain	Sailor		
Köh tze Mei	"	China	Chinese Writer.		
Yü Chang Föke	"	"	" dispatch bearer.		
Ah Nee	"	"	Office Boy.		
Ah Pin	"	"	" "		
Ah Fah	"	"	Cook in Jail.		
Wu Sae	"	"	Coolie " "		

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai, January 10 1869.

Geo. F. Seward

1

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Desp No. 345

No. 1

Names & pursuits comprising the staff of the Communist Journal.

Dec 31 1968

FORM No. 13.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at formerly Shanghai, H^d Quarters 1868,

DATE 1868	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Oct. 6	736	Tau Tai Shai	Transfer Elephants' Land		
7	7	" "	Return of Cancelled.		
	8	U.S.C. Amoy	Seamens accts.		
	9	Tau Tai Shai	Man drowned		
	740	A. B. McClellan "	" "		
	1	U.S.C. H. Kong	Bill Jacobs		
	2	Fifth Aud. Ty.	Salary apc 3^r Q. 1868		
	3	C. Genl Frans Shai	Return of Cert.		
	4	" Prussia	" "		
	5	" S. & Norway	" "		
	6	" Portugal	" "		
	7	" Belgium	" "		
	8	Consul for Italy	" "		
	9	" Denmark	" "		
	750	" Spain	" "		
	1	" Lubeck	" "		

FORM NO. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Oct.	782	Comm for Russia	Return of b spul.		
	3	" Netherlands	"	"	
	4	E. Cunningham	"	"	
	5	Consul Customs	"	"	
8	6	Dicty Note	Land Regulations		
9	7	U.S.G. Foochow	Imperfect Note & spo Returns		
	8	U.S.M. "	Rect of dispatch		
10	9	Fifth Aud. Ty	Salary a/c S.B.B.	3	1/4
	790	" "	" "	B.R.L.	"
	1	" "		Interpreter	"
	2	" "		Marshal	"
	3	Dicty Note		O Rent	"
	4	" "		Town S &	"
	5	Fifth Aud. Ty		Court	"
	6	Tou Tai	Shun Ning Chang's death		
	7	Dicty Note	Annual Returns 8th Quarter.		

FORM NO. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Oct. 13	78	Fifth Aud. Ty	Quarterly Returns 3rd Quarter		
	9	F. B. Forbes Esq	Ex. Wages D. H. Austin		
	80	U.S.C. Canton	Acct rect. dis.		
	1	" Boston	" " "		
14	2	Fifth Aud. Ty	Form No. 161.		
	3	" " "	" " 17.		
	4	P. M. Genl.	Arrival of mail		
	5	U.S. Minister Yedo	"Bertha" matter.		
	6	Secty State.	Corean matters.		
	7	" "	Navigation of Yangtze.		
15	8	H.B.M. Minp. Const	Summary Returns		
16	9	R. Nicholl and Canton	Returning Acct of Paerski		
17	80	Dr. Williams	Consul Returns 3rd Quarter		
	1	U.S. Minister Peking	Acct. of dis.		
	2	" " "	Sending list of associates.		
	3	Tau Tai.	McClellan's matter —		

FORM NO. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Oct 19	794	U. Consul Shai	Wharfage dues Commutation		
	5	Tow Tai "	Application " " " .		
	6	U.S.G.C. Chefoo	Coman C.G.C. Coman		
20	7	Spanish Consul	" "Charley".		
	8	U.S.G. Frocbow	Sending Stationery		
	9	U.S. Minister Pdo.	"Jung Hai an" Case		
	800	U.S.G. Revenue	Jurisdiction matters		
	1	" Minspo	Tonnage dues.		
21	2	Tow Tai	Wharfage dues.		
	3	U.S. Minister Peking	"Otto MacConnell" matter.		
	4	Tow Tai	D. Macgowns application.		
22	5	A.S. Foo Chow Wanchi	Estate A. F. Shaw.		
	6	U.S.G. Amoy	Rect. of returns		
27	7	U.S. Supreme Court	Summon witness		
28	8	U.S. Minister Peking	Midway Reefs.		
	9	Russell & Co	Minspo Steamers		

FORM No. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Oct 29	810	U.S.C. Swatow	Ack. ais.		
	11	H.B.M. Sup Court	Summon witness		
	12	Tsu Tai	Absence C. Insl.		
Nov 2	13	Dist. Magistrate	Sick at Tomhaus		
	14	Tsu Tai	Passport printing		
4	15	Camacho	Est. F. Pearson		
	16	Tsu Tai	Returns to Mangnai		
	17	"	Game Hong matter		
	18	Oliphant & Co.	Bridge "		
	19	Tsu Tai.	" Charter		
6	820	Russian C. Insl.	Steamers &c		
	1	Tsu Tai	Sung Lindo " Case.		
	2	" "	Mc Clellan Case.		
9	3	Dicty State	Est. A. Scott.		
	4	Tsu Tai	Passports & interior		
10	5	Dicty State	Hamilton &c & drafts.		

Form No. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1900	826	Mr. Comnicel	Roads Bridges		
	7	Duty Note	Customs Bill. Instructions.		
12	8	Mr. Council	Proposed Bridge		
	9	Transmitting Mail.	Duty Stamps.		
	830	" " " "	" " dead letters		
13	1	U.S.C. Swatow	" " dispatches		
	2	P. M. General	Arrival of Mail.		
14	3	C. Richter Chicago	Matter H. Müller.		
	4	Duty Note	Nagasaki Steamers dues.		
	5	P. M. Genl. H Kong	Mail for Nagasaki		
	6	U.S.C. Nagasaki	Mr. Yates matter.		
16	7	Llewellyn C. Shai	Ent. P. Stanley.		
17	8	W. Cobble	Cable is continuing.		
	9	R. L. Low. "Manila"	Case J. Copper.		
20	840	Duty Note	Midway Reefs. dispatch.		
	1	R. L. Low. "A"	Case of J. Copper		

FORM NO. 13.

7

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Nov	842	U.S.C. Cumming	Stationery & forms		
	3	U.S. Tubby	Case J. Coppin		
21	4	U.S. Minister Peking	Need of legislation.		
	5	E.U. Neale	Est. allowance.		
23	6	U. Council	U.S. vs Coppin		
	7	" "	Rec'y dis.		
	8	H.C. for Spain	" " "		
	9	J.M.C. Fombam	Matter of Chief held.		
	850	Dist. Magistrate	" " "		
	1	Tow Tai	Rec'y dis.		
24	2	Secty State	Copy dis on legislation wanted		
	3	Tow Tai	Mixed Court.		
25	4	Fr. C. Consul.	Lemuel "B. Bangs".		
	5	Tow Tai	Kia Hing misconduct trouble.		
27	6	P.M. Genl	Mails in U.S. Steamers.		
	7	Hall & Holtz	Estate F. T. Ward.		

FORM No. 13.

8

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Nov 30	858	Tien Tai	Mail Call		
Dec 1	9	" "	Fanchaus Child matter		
	860	" "	Collision Rules		
	1	" "	Municipal dues.		
2	2	Minister Japan	"Cayotta" piracy Case.		
	3	" Peking	Rules & Inward Collisions		
	4	Consul Customs	Drawbacks		
3	5	P. M. Shell	Mail Regulations approved		
	6	Tien Tai	Desp 214.		
4	7	" "	Hang Gue Roads.		
	8	Acting Note	"Cayotta" Case.		
	9	Chefoo.	Wilson's matter		
	870	Acting Note	Knight's application		
5	1	U.S.C. Hakodadi	O.H. Boke not found.		
	2	" Nanchang	Rest y dispatch		
	3	Tien Tai.	Desp 225 & 231		

FORM NO. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Dec 7	874	U.S.S. Bobb Shai	Cable no authority		
	8	Tow Tai.	Collision Rules		
10	6	U. Council	Roads in Hong Kong		
	7	G.W. Anthony	Cable as Anthony		
	8	Jardine Matheson & Co.	"Charley" Case.		
14	9	Dist. Atty.	Opposite Compradore		
	880	U.S.S.C. Chefoo	Numbering dispatches		
15	1	G.W. Anthony.	Appl. for Execution.		
	2	Dusty Otte	Memoir T.F. Burn		
	3	Fifth Cond. Ty.	Re Detention at Amoy		
16	4	P.M. Genl.	Arrival of mails		
19	81	Olyphant & Co.	Enc. G.W. Anthony.		
21	6	Br. C. Genl.	" " "		
	7	F.B. Johnson	Loss of "Charley"		
	8	W. Lancaster	" "		
26	9	Dietas & Co Chefoo	Bill against Holmes		

FORM No. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Dec	890	U.C. Chefoo	Ex. wages Low		
26	1	Tau Tai	Chautung Bridge		
	2	J.W.M. Farnham	Kia Hing business trouble		
	3	" "	" "	"	
	4	Tau Tai.	Girl at Farnham's School		
28	5	R.H. Lloyd	Estate Mrs. Schultz		
29	6	C.D. Poston	Telegrams in China.		
30	7	Pres. C. Seal	Springside Murder Case.		
	8	U.S.C. Swatow	Amended Revenue Regulations.		
	9	" Foochow	"	"	
	900	" Amoy	"	"	
	1	" Canton	"	"	
	2	" Macao	"	"	
	3	" H. Kong	"	"	
	4	" Tientsin	"	"	
	5	" Newchwang	"	"	

FORM No. 13.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Dec 30	906	U.S.C. Ningpo	Annual Return Regulations		
	7	" Chefoo	"	"	
	8	" Hankow	"	"	
	9	" Kiu Kiang	"	"	
	910	" Chinkiang	"	"	
	911	" Ningpo	"	"	

U.S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, Feby. 13th 1869.

Geo. F. Edwards

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Letter No. 243

No. 3.

Lieuts Rent.

Hd Quarters 1868.

FORM No. 138.

REGATE RETURN of all Fees received at the Consulate of the United States at Gunnel Shanghai, and the Consular Agencies connected with it, from March 16th to Dec. 31st 1868., inclusive.

NAME OF CONSULAR OFFICER.	OFFICE.	WHERE LOCATED.	Fractions of Fees for the quarter ending March 31.	Fees for the quarter ending June 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Dec. 31.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Geo. F. Seward	Con. Gnl.	Shanghai	89.83	888.81	1602.88	2029.43	4577.95	
TOTAL							4577.95	

CONSULATE AT Gunnel Shanghai, China

December 31, 1868.

Geo. F. Seward.

United States Consul. Gunnel

NOTE.—This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may be communicated to Congress, as required by law. Amounts are to be given in American currency, and the total amount to be stated.

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Mail No. 34

No. 1

Aggregate
Return of Exports
for 1868.

Dec 31 1868.

Received No. 3444. Ans. May 3

U.S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, Feby. 18th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have you herewith a memo. of papers. Envelopes. &c received from Washington. No invoice. list of articles. or other advice has been received relative to the shipment. except the bill for freight. which I have paid. and charged in my account Form 58.

I have the honor to be.

Your obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Memo. of Stationery. &c. received from Washington. December 14th 1868.

80 Boxes Letter Envelopes. (15.000.)
21 " Note " (10,500.)
30 " Sealing Wax.
6 " Eyelets.
72 " Quill pens.
1444 Lead pencils
1444 Penholders.
12 Press Copying Books.
25 Blank Books
40 Packages Note paper
40 " Foolscap "
10 " Account "
10 " Dispatch "
1 Ream Blotting "
1 Eyelet Machine.
1 Date Stamps. and box & dies.

The above was received per P. M. S. S. Co. Steamer "Costa Rica" December 14th 1868. in tin lined cases.

Wm. H. Seward

U.S. Consulate General.
Managua. Feby. 18th 1869.

Indemnity

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Note No. 3444,

No. 1

Rec. for perusal,
re Jun Dept.
of State.

Received No. 346. ack May 8

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. February 18. 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 189. forwarding a box containing the treaty lately Concluded between the United States and China.

As soon after the opening of navigation as safety will permit. I will forward it to Peking.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient Servant,

Geo. F. Seward

No. 347.

ack May 3

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai. February 20th 1869

Sir.

As the intent of the Treaty between the United States and China entered into at Washington last year is in my opinion generally misunderstood in China I have thought it well to have a few copies of my dispatch No. 345, which treats briefly of our position and policy in this Empire printed for distribution among our Consuls at the several ports, and I now have the honor to hand you a few of the printed copies.

I have

Geo. F. Seward.

To

Honorable,
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State. Washington.

Received No. 348.

DEPT. OF STATE
MISC. DIV.
Jan 17

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 6th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose the Returns from the Tientsin Consulate for the year 1868. Desp. 32

The informalities apparent in the Returns I am disposed to overlook. as the office is unsalaried and Record Books are not supplied, while the amount of shipping is large.

I am.
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Seward,

Received No. 349.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 12 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I inclose herewith a dispatch from Mr. F. P. Knight. Consul at Newchwang asking that the amount of certain expenses incurred by him during the year 1866. may be paid by the Government.

The occurrences by which the expense was occasioned. are fully stated in his dispatch. and the several dispatches from the Legation relating to the case. published in the Diplomatic Correspondence for 1866.

The opinion of the present Minister is shown in the inclosed copy of a letter which he has addressed to Mr. Knight. My own is quite the same.

The amount does not seem so appropriately chargeable

to

to the Destitute Seamens fund. as
the fund for the expenses of foreign
intercourse.

The delay in transmissin
of the dispatch is the result of a
oversight in this office.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
Alb. Gallatin

United States Consulate

=B. Kanagawa June 13th 1870

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of February last past, wherein you request me to transmit certain vouchers for monies disbursed (as referred to in my letter No 33 to the Department of State, of the 30th September 1869) on account of James Smith a wounded seaman; and you inform me therein that my claim cannot be allowed until I furnish such vouchers, that is to say, the vouchers of the parties to whom Messrs Knight & Co paid the several sums.

I must at once express the hope that the Department with regard to this case, will alter its determination of not allowing my claim without the presence of such non existing vouchers;— first, because at the time the expenses which the circumstances forced me to incur, were made, I was not aware such proofs would be necessary; second, because Messrs Knight & Co's receipts have ever been accepted by the Department as suitable

H. D. Barron Esquire

Auditor

Treasury Department

Washington D.C.

suitable vouchers for all my Consular accounts; third, because receipts for small payments are rarely exacted from the Chinese. As additional reasons for urging the acceptance of my claim, I may be permitted to add the peculiar circumstances connected therewith, its justness, and the length of time elapsed since the expenditure were made.

Messrs Knight & Co inform me with regard to the amounts paid, "for day and night boatmen from April 1st to July 1st 1866 including a Native attendant to Hoo 15 4 $163.11" — "Board at Newchwang 4½ Months @ $35. per month. $162.50", and "Sundries including Clothes, Washing, and Letters $43.12", the bills were paid from time to time under my general instructions regarding James Smith's expenses, viz, that they were to be charged to my account, through their Comprador, and that it is not customary for them to take receipts from the Chinese, only in exceptional cases.

The amounts charged for "Board at Chefoo including Passage thence to Hongkong $66 — — Board at Hongkong at Sailors Home $108 — — Passage to New York from Hongkong $100 — were paid at my personal request by Messrs Knight & Co's Agents at those ports, to appear in their general

accounts

accounts with Messrs Knight & Co, and those correspondents write that if they ever had vouchers for the payments, they are unable to find them now.

In order however to conform as nearly as possible to your request and the rules of your Office, I beg to hand you herewith, Messrs Knight & Co's seperate vouchers for the different payments they made for me on account of the wounded seaman James Smith, as written when they tendered their accounts for my approval, also their receipt for $ 1.142 73/100 which sum includes the $ 400 item paid to James Watson as per voucher forwarded.

closure No. 1.

closure No. 2.

This rather lengthened explanation together with the accompanying endorsed will, I hope, be all that is required by the Department, especially as I must assert that I have never thought of holding other than Messrs Knight & Co's receipts and accounts, as vouchers for any payment made by them for my account: and with the Comprador system in China, native receipts given by small people who cannot write their characters, for small amounts are seldom taken, and I should not think of doing so unless, in a case like the present claim, and I had been previously forewarned of them.

their value and necessity.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient Servant

Francis B Knight

Consul

Newchwang June 13th 1870.

Francis B. Knight Esq.

No. 2

Enclosures — 3.

Received _____

Rates 5 Cypress Pictures

for account of James Smith

& wounded Germans —

U.S. CONSULATE JUN 24 SHANGHAI

Copy.

Legation of the United States
Peking. October 29th 1868.

My dear Sir.

Dr. Williams has handed me a copy of your dispatch to the Department of State, dated Sept. 30th, in which you submit a claim for expenses incurred in the case of James Smith.

Your action in the premises seems to me eminently praiseworthy, and the amount claimed very reasonable. I think our government is bound by every principle of justice to indemnify Messrs. Knight & Co for the advances made in this case, and it will give me pleasure to recommend the payment of the claim. If the power is not vested in the State Department, I have no doubt indemnity will be granted by Congress.

Yours very truly
(Signed) J. Ross Browne.

Francis P. Knight Esq.
Newchwang.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Dispatch No. 349.

No. 2.

Copy of letter to
Hon. Knight Jones
U.S. Minister.

Oct. 29 1868.

U.S. Consul. April 19.

Received No. 350.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, April 6th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I hand you herewith inclosed my account for Office Rent for the first quarter of 1869. with voucher and Exchange Certificates. and have to advise my draft No. 57 of this date. @ 15 d/s. in favor of Messrs. Russell & Co. for Gold $110.48. for which I ask your protection.

I have the honor to be.
Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward,

Wm. J. Smith

Received No. 352. April 17

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 17 1869.

To the Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I respectfully ask leave of absence for six months, to return to the United States next winter, with a view to put before you, and with your approval, before Congress, the unsatisfactory State of our affairs in China. I enclose a printed letter, which will indicate to you the actual State of matters, the persistent efforts made to secure improvement, and the failures ~~th~~ encountered. I am willing to undertake the voyage home, at my own expense, and to make arrangements for the Conduct of this office in my absence.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Seward.

End

With dispatch No 352 Shanghai

THE

UNITED STATES CONSULATES

IN

CHINA.

A Letter

WITH INCLOSURES OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL IN CHINA

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

1867.

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATES

IN



To Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

SIR, *Washington, July 31st*, 1867.

Two years ago I had the honour to address to you, through the Legation at Peking, a statement of the needs of the Consulates within my view.* As the subject nearly concerns our interests in China, I again invite your attention to it, and in this connection, to the enclosed extracts from the correspondence of the several ministers who have served there. These will afford you a more perfect knowledge of the difficulties amidst which our officers have struggled, and an indisputable commentary on my views.

* Inclosure No. 27.

Since the statement was prepared Congress has made an appropriation for the salary of a Consul at Hankow. The amount, however, is 1,000 dollars less than was recommended, though the three officers most competent to speak, Mr. Burlingame, Dr. Williams, and myself, had agreed in the representation. This port is next to Shanghai in importance. We have a special interest in it by reason of the fact that the carrying trade of the Yangtse river is in the hands of our people. Congress should not permit the officer at such a point to be left, as he now is, quite unable to practise any liberality in his office or his house.

The salary at Foochow, another leading port, is still 500 dollars below the recommendation.

There is urgent need of legislation for Ningpo. The salary was withdrawn in 1863, and a similar amount appropriated for Chin Kiang, which was esteemed a more important point at a moment when it was not advisable to multiply expenses. The reasons which induced the original grant for Ningpo are shown perhaps in Document No. 10. At present a greater number of Americans are engaged there, a very much larger number of American vessels visit the port, and it is still a rendezvous for deserters and badly-disposed persons.

The office is now in charge of Mr. Lord, a missionary, who deserves great credit for his generous and valuable labours in it. He will not continue to hold it longer, I think, should this repeated appeal be disregarded.

When I made my previous statement I thought that the salaries at Ningpo, Chin Kiang, Amoy, and Swatow, should be 3,000 dollars a year severally. I have visited the several ports since, and now believe that it would be better to make them 3,500 dollars. Mr. Wingate, Consul at Swatow, who is paid at that rate, and who is, I am confident, careful in his statement, offers some information on this head, Document No. 31, to which I refer you. I have other testimony of a similar character.

Since the letter of the merchants at Shanghai, Document No. 21, was sent to you, the duties imposed on the incumbent at Shanghai as Consul-General have added materially to his labours; while the commercial work of the Consulate, owing to the continued employment of our vessels on the coast and rivers, and for other reasons, has not fallen off; and the judicial work, though less extensive, is not less confining or arduous, for the reason that the ingress of lawyers, the establishment of a highly organized court on the part of Great Britain, and the general progress, have exacted greater carefulness. I may say that the duties at Shanghai are so extensive, diverse, and important, that an organization of the office with a fuller staff and a division of labour is very desirable, but I cannot urge this so freely as it deserves.

Legislation to meet these wants would improve the Consulates in China, but we cannot begin to hope that the establishment is likely to become

equal to the situation until steps are taken to secure a corps of trained officers.

To promote this object I suggest that Congress be requested to provide for an increased number of Consular pupils, or clerks, and to raise the salaries of the interpreters.

It would be satisfactory if, say four, carefully chosen young men could be sent out, under the assurance indicated, to study at Peking or in the Consulates, the language of China, and otherwise to prepare for Consular duties.

For an interpretership a good student could fit himself in two years, and he would then perhaps be more useful than the greater number of interpreters now available. These are generally missionaries who do not speak the Court dialect, are not familiar with official forms, and can give only a portion of their time to the Government. The supply of such is inadequate. At many ports there are no missionaries, and sometimes they do not care to act. The others, on the contrary, would be specially trained, available where needed, and able to give all their time to their work.

But if their services are to be so retained, the interpreterships must be better provided for. 2,500 dollars is the least that should be granted. I refer in this connection to Documents Nos. 6 and 24. The previous recommendation was 1,500 dollars, but this was intended only to provide, so well as might be, for immediate wants.

Pottinger, one of the ablest ministers ever engaged in China, is said to have declared that he would rather have one good interpreter than a regiment of soldiers. It is better, however, to be able to speak a language than to have the best interpreter. I esteem a knowledge of Chinese so useful that no Consul should be considered fully qualified without it.

Mr. Burlingame holds the same view, as may be seen by reference to his despatches Nos. 16 and 57, recommending the establishment of a college at Peking, from the graduates of which interpreters and consuls might be drawn. It is, perhaps, too late to take up that proposal now, but I am constrained to say that it was well calculated to ever exercise influences favourable to our interests.

I presume no one can doubt that men of special education and experience would be more efficient than others. I shall not argue this point, but it may not be amiss to note how desirable it is to provide an effective administration in the East.

It is true that other countries have outstripped us in that quarter. Great Britain established steam communication with China twenty years ago, France five years ago. There has, partly in consequence, been a greater movement of their people thither than of ours, and they have obtained a superior position. The banks and the newspapers are exclusively European. The institutions of municipal administration in the foreign com-

munities are European rather than American. The places of trust in the China Revenue Service are held by Europeans. European instructors fill the chairs of the Peking University.

Yet the circumstances of our position and of our policy should assure to us more than a minor influence. Our line of communication is shorter. The silver which for years has crossed the Atlantic on its way thither is produced by us or on our borders. Our people are not less adventurous or intelligent. We ask safety for our trade only, and we have not the misfortune to possess a history full of warning to an Asiatic state. The Chinese have simply to be taught facts to win for us their confidence.

A due regard to the prestige of America, to the commercial spirit of our people, and to all those varied interests which are bound up in the prosperity of commerce, should induce us to relax no reasonable efforts to attain that confidence, and in this and other ways to improve our position in that quarter; and while it may seem to be going a long way, yet I am disposed to regard it a consideration of much importance, that by such course we may, perhaps, be enabled to forestal the subjection of peoples that we may well call neighbours, to the Great Powers of Europe. Those Powers disavow such intent, but we know how mistakes and collisions occur between nations, and how the weaker States of Asia have gone down heretofore.

Our Government has heretofore pursued a policy not very well adapted to this end. From 1844 to 1860, our Legation was continually being turned over to new hands. There were eight full ministers, and about as many occasions of temporary charge. The Consulates were long left without organisation, and when this was at length effected, they were occupied, if at all, often by wrong-headed men, never by those specially trained, always by persons unequally equipped for their work. In the whole administration there was a lack of consistency, of dignity, and of efficiency.

Matters have not been so bad of late. Mr. Burlingame's efforts at the Court extending over a period of six years, have established favourable relations there; and a more careful choice of officers for the Consulates, and the longer retention of their services, have improved relations with the half-independent authorities along the coast. This position may be improved and strengthened by a continuance of the policy of the present administration, and the adoption of the system which I have recommended. I may be permitted, perhaps, to say that it will very certainly be injured, if, on the other hand, a sweeping change of officers be the result of the accession of a new Administration.

A few words should be said touching the question whether young men sent out as proposed would be fairly treated by the Government.

In view of the circumstances there can be no

doubt that they would be made interpreters as soon as possible, but it is difficult to say that they would be further promoted for good services rendered.

Yet I am inclined to think that this would be done. The organization already effected in the Consular Establishment, which is the creation it may be said of the last dozen years, promises much in this direction. In other branches of the public service where, for purposes of discipline and otherwise, permanency and a system of promotions are indispensable, these have been perfectly secured. And I cannot believe that the United States will continue to exhibit to the world the evils which result from the frequent changing of Consuls, and at the same time to be illy served in an important department.

I indulge the hope, therefore, that at no distant day the need of retaining in the Consulates the services of experienced and successful men will be practically recognized. And considering the existing absence of a class, from which officers acquainted with the language of China and the Consular duties there can be taken, it may not be unreasonable to believe that these proteges would receive rapid advancement and their services a full measure of acknowledgment.

I repeat my recommendation touching an increase in the allowances for office rent. It is my desire to promote the erection of buildings by the Americans at the several ports, to be rented to the Government at suitable rates. They would be more convenient

and would add a degree of dignity to the respective establishments.

The recommendation of my statement touching provision for jails, constables, and other means for the enforcement of law, was to withdraw the appropriations for separate jails and marshals, four of each, and to provide for one jail at Shanghai, and for other expenses of the kind by a general appropriation.

The marshals, as indicated in the statement, have not proven a useful class. Men better fitted for the work can be more economically engaged on the spot.

The project of a general jail was urged when the plan of the present appropriation was under consideration, and objected to on the ground that much difficulty and expense would be incurred in transporting prisoners. Circumstances are different now, and experience indicates that it may be adopted with advantage.

The prison at Shanghai is, in fact, already treated as a general one. This course has been pursued, not in consequence of instructions, but because it has been more convenient. The expense of the jail is about 4,500 dollars a-year. A suitable building might be procured at this date for less than 2,000 dollars a-year, my estimate two years ago; and probably the general expenses would be less than I then anticipated, say 7,500 dollars instead of 10,000 dollars.

Touching the provision for expenses attending the arrest, trial, and care of offenders, I may remark that they are, in their nature, uncertain and fluctuating, so that the wants of one year cannot be perfectly measured by those of another. They may, in this respect, be compared to those for the relief of destitute seamen. A system of defined allowances for the ports respectively, would in either case multiply legislation and occasion embarrassments. In this instance it entails certain expenses, whatever may be the circumstances, while it is not calculated to provide for emergent cases.

Congress, moreover, is very slow in dealing with these matters. It was sixteen years after the date of the treaty, a time filled with the most urgent representations, before any provision for the care of offenders was made. This contemplated the wants of the original five ports. Twelve have been opened since, for which there are no allowances except such as have been made by the shifting of appropriations. Other ports will be opened from time to time, and regard must be had to their wants.

For all these circumstances the adoption of my plan will make appropriate provision.

A reference to the attached correspondence will show that this is not a matter of slight importance. On the contrary the absence of means to enforce the authority granted to the Minister and Consuls has been a crying evil. Mr. Reed, writing under

date of June 30th, 1858, declared "the assertion "of the boasted privileges of exterritoriality, so long "as the United States refuse or neglect to provide the "means of punishment, an opprobium of the worst "kind, as bad as the cooley or the opium trade;" and that he would be "ashamed to set his name to "the treaty were he not fully confident that Congress "would no longer neglect to apply the remedy." Mr. Burlingame, at so late a date as June 3rd, 1864, wrote: Offenders "had so long escaped punishment "that they had come to believe that they could take "life with impunity. The United States' authority "was laughed at, and our flag made the cover for all "the villains in China." Other evidence of the kind you will find in the extracts attached, and the records of the Legation and Consulates are full of it. But you cannot get thus a perfect knowledge of the evils which have existed. Many officers have considered that they were not expected to make persistent representation of them. Others, wearied by the failure of the Government to appreciate the circumstances, have been content to get out of the service, or to go on uncomplainingly. Matters have been so bad that hope of anything better has been abandoned, and exertion to secure a change foregone.

As I am closing this letter I have received a memorial praying for an improvement of the Consular establishment which, when about to leave for America, I caused to be circulated among the mer-

chants in China. It has met with no dissentient. I enclose a copy of it, and also extracts from some despatches which came to me with it. I also enclose a copy of a despatch from Mr. Burlingame touching the Ningpo Consulate, just received at the department.

Inviting your attention to these also, and to the memoranda touching the legislation contemplated,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

GEO. F. SEWARD,

United States Consul-General.

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3. Aug. 24, 1848	Mr. Davis	Need of judicial authority.
4. April 23, 1853	Mr. Marshall	Need of public buildings.
5. July 30, 1853	Mr. Marshall	Evils resulting from absence of jails, &c.
6. Dec. 8, 1853	Mr. Marshall	Need of prisons and other buildings, and of interpreters.
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10. Aug. 28, and Dec. 13, 1856	Dr. Parker	The character of the port of Ningpo.
11. Nov. 25, 1857	Mr. Reed	Circumspection in the appointment of consuls desirable.
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13. July 29, 1858	Mr. Reed	Responsible character of our intercourse with China.
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23. June 3, 1864	Mr. Burlingame	Disregard of United States' authority, and disabilities of the consuls in China.
24. Oct. 24, 1865	Dr. Williams	Forwarding and remarking on Mr. Geo. F. Seward's statement of consular needs in China
25. Nov. 27, 1865	Mr. Burlingame	Approving the same.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS.

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27. Mr. Geo. F. Seward's statement of 1865.
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29. Memorial of Americans in China.
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INCLOSURES.

1.—*Mr. Cushing to Mr. Calhoun.*

Inclosure No. 1.

September 29, 1844.

. . . . The States of Christendom are bound together by treaties which confer mutual rights and prescribe reciprocal obligations. They acknowledge the authority of certain maxims and usages, received among them by common consent, and called the law of nations; but which, not being acknowledged and observed by any of the Mohammedan and Pagan States, which occupy the greater portion of the globe, is in fact only the international law of Christendom. Above all the States of Christendom have a common origin, a common religion, a common intellectuality; associated by which common ties, each permits to the subjects of the other, in time of peace, ample means of access to its dominions for the purpose of trade, full right to reside therein, to transmit letters by its mails, to travel in its interior at pleasure, using the highways, canals, stage-coaches, steamboats, and railroads of the country, as freely as the native inhabitants. And they hold a regular and systematic intercourse of governments, by means of diplomatic agents of each residing in the courts of the other respectively. All these facts impart to the States of Christendom many of the qualities of one Confederated Republic.

How different is the condition of things out of the limits of Christendom. From the greater part of Asia and Africa, individual Christians are utterly excluded, either by the sanguinary barbarism of the inhabitants, or by their frenzied bigotry, or by the narrow-minded policy of their governments: to their Courts the Ministers of Christian governments have no means of

Inclosure No. 1.

access except by force and at the head of fleets and armies; as between them and us there is no community of ideas, no common law of nations, no interchange of good offices; and it is only during the present generation that treaties, most of them imposed by force of arms or by terror, have begun to bring down the great Mohammedan and Pagan governments into a state of inchoate peaceful association with Christendom.

To none of the governments of this character as it seemed to me, was it safe to commit the lives and liberties of the citizens of the United States.

In our treaties with the Barbary States, with Turkey, and with Muscat, I had the precedent of the assertion, on our part, of more or less of exclusion of the local jurisdiction (in conformity with the usage, as it is expressed, in one of them,) observed in regard to the subjects of other Christian States.

Mr. Urquhart thinks these concessions have been unwise on the part of the Mohammedan States. It may be so; but it will be time enough for them to claim jurisdiction over Christian foreigners when these last can visit Mecca, Damascus, or Fez as freely and safely as they do Rome and Paris, and where submission to the local jurisdiction becomes *reciprocal*.

Owing to the close association of these nations of Christendom, and the rights these people mutually enjoy and exercise of free entry into each other's country, there is reciprocity in the recognition of the local jurisdiction. Not so in the case of the great Moslem and Pagan States of Asia and Africa, whose subjects do not generally frequent Europe and America, either for trade, instruction, or friendship.

In China I found that Great Britain had stipulated for the absolute exemption of her subjects from the jurisdiction of the Empire, while the Portuguese attained the same object through their own local jurisdiction at Macao. And, in addition to all the other considerations affecting the question, I reflected how ignominious would be the condition of Americans in China if subjected to the local jurisdiction, whilst the English and the Portuguese around them were exempt from it.

I deemed it therefore my duty to assert a similar exemption in behalf of citizens of the United States. This exemption is

agreed to in terms by the letter of the Treaty of Wang Huja. And it was fully admitted by the Chinese in the correspondence which occurred contemporaneously with the negotiation of the Treaty on occasion of the death of Shee Aman. Inclosure No. 1.

By that treaty, thus construed, the laws of the Union follow its citizens and its banner protects them, even within the domains of the Chinese Empire. . . . .

And it only remains, in case the treaty shall be ratified, to adopt such legislative provisions as the wisdom of the President and of Congress may design or approve, to give effect to the concessions which the Chinese Government has made, and which seem to me so important in principle and so material to the honour and interests of the United States. . . . .

2.—*Dr. Parker to Mr. Buchanan.*

Canton, January 22, 1846. Inclosure No. 2.

. . . . Permit me, sir, in conclusion, to call your attention to the expediency of encouraging some young man or men of requisite abilities and qualifications to come to China to acquire the language, with the prospect of ultimately rendering the result of his study subservient to his country.

Aside from the uncertainties of life, at a period not very remote the present American sinalogues may be by age or other cause unable to render the service which henceforth the relations of the two countries will constantly require, and the language is not one which, like other living tongues, may be acquired in one or two years . . . .

3.—*Mr. Davis to Mr. Clayton.* Inclosure No. 3.

Canton, August 24, 1848.

. . . . I hope Congress has ere this passed a law giving judicial powers to some proper authority here for the trial of American citizens according to the twenty-first Article of the treaty between China and the United States. Something should be done upon this subject immediately if it has not yet been definitely acted

Inclosure No. 3.

upon. The special and unequal manner with which the President called the attention of Congress to the question in his annual message at the opening of the present session of Congress has, I hope, induced that body to give it attention and affirmative action. Some legal provision is indispensable to an equitable adjustment of difficulties that may daily arise, as well between subjects of China and citizens of the United States, as also the subjects of Great Britain and those of other Governments residing here, and citizens of the United States. As an evidence of the necessity of some competent legal tribunal to take cognizance of offences committed by citizens of the United States in China, I am informed by the Secretary of Legation of the United States that the local Government at Hong Kong has issued a mandate to the British Consul at this place, ordering him to grant no redress to any American citizen resident here who may have claims upon a British subject, and that one case in which large interests were involved, has actually occurred recently in which redress has been denied to the American claimant. This retaliatory act of her Majesty's local Government at Hong Kong must evidently operate greatly to the prejudice of our citizens in China . . . .

Inclosure No. 4.

4.—*Mr. Marshall to Mr. Everett.*

Shanghai, April, 23, 1853.

. . . . The British Government has built for its Consuls, both at Canton and Shanghai, very excellent residences connected with the public offices, and it seems to me that when the Government of the United States shall have ascertained the place for the residence of the Commissioner, the observance of true economy will suggest an imitation of this example. No comparison can be instituted between China and any other country to which a Minister is accredited. *Effect*, arising from *appearances*, must be regarded here. It is the spirit of the people which dictates it. The government that is represented in China by officers who occupy steadily the public building, *belonging to the Government*, will be regarded as entitled to precedence and as possessing superiority. . . . .

5.—*Mr. Marshall to Mr. Marcy.* Inclosure No. 5.

(Inclosure.—*Mr. Cunningham, Consul, to Mr. Marshall.*)

Shanghai, July 30, 1853.

. . . . There are now on shore upwards of sixty or seventy men from American vessels, mostly deserters, some from ships that have left, some from those now in port. They roam about the suburbs of the Chinese city, getting into constant broils with the natives in which both sides use weapons, and dangerous wounds, and even death, are the consequence. There are now four men in the European hospital, from dangerous cuts and stabs, and several others in boarding-houses convalescent from like casualties. . . . .

Any attempt to enforce the regulations of the port only exposes me to ridicule, as ultimate failure is the result.

6.—*Mr. Marshall to Mr. Marcy.* Inclosure No. 6.

Macao, December 8, 1853.

. . . I recommend earnestly that appropriation shall be made by Congress to establish a corps of interpreters to be composed entirely of citizens of the United States, and to be employed in this legation and in the consulates of the United States in China as the public may require. . . .

Your advantage will be found in drawing to your service citizens of the United States who cannot now enter the public employment because no means are provided to pay for their services. Very few years will deprive you of those who now fill the posts of interpreters at this Legation and in other Consulates. Who shall occupy their places? Persons qualified are seldom to be met, even in China, and the system I propose, by placing a corps in your service, will anticipate every inquiry, and will be of incalculable public advantage.

The salary of the Consular interpreters should be 2,500 dollars each. . . .

I have heretofore recommended the purchase or lease of grounds for suitable prisons, with a residence for the marshal attached thereto. I think it would be well (and it is entirely

Inclosure No. 6.

feasible) to establish the residence of the whole official corps of the United States at each port upon property held in perpetual lease by the United States, or by the Consul for the use and benefit of the United States.

The interests of the United States in China are too important to allow them to be sacrificed to any false ideas of economy. The accommodation of the officers of the United States will be secured by the plan I propose, and, *in this country*, that is not always to be attained; the safety of the public archives will be secured; the official establishment will be placed on a basis to attract the respectful consideration of the Chinese.

Inclosure No. 7.

7.—*Mr. Marshall to Mr. Everett.*

Macao, March 8, 1853.

. . . . I inclose herewith a schedule of the Consular Establishment of Great Britain in China, by which you will perceive that an interpreter and Chinese writer are attached to each of the British Consulates. The difficulty of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the written character of the Chinese language is such that, unless the Government of the United States will adopt means to supply to their public service in China competent interpreters, it may find the correspondence with the Imperial Commissioner closed by any accident affecting the interpreter now employed. Great Britain and France, with creditable forecast, employ a number of persons attached to their Consulates, with the purpose of acquiring the Chinese language, for a command of the language is an essential pre-requisite to the acquisition of influence over the mind or policy of its people. With an ardent desire that the United States may be prepared for that struggle which they must make hereafter with Great Britain for the commerce of Eastern Asia, I have taken the liberty to submit this schedule for your consideration, under the hope that some plan may be devised to place the public service on a proper footing in this particular. Something may be done under the power given to the Commissioner by the Act of 1848 by well-devised regulations here, but more by the assistance of the executive department at home. The American Consulates

in China are grossly deficient in the means of acquiring information, and in communicating it to the Chinese in the language of the latter; while the accomplishment in this particular of the British Consulates will by degrees enable the officers of that power to exercise a controlling influence over the determination of questions which your corps of Consuls will not understand. I shall be glad to have your views, Sir, as to the probability of the executive department lending assistance to the Commissioner in carrying out regulations by which an interpreter may be employed at each of the American Consulates in China. Inclosure No. 7.

8.—*Mr. McLane to Mr. Marcy.* Inclosure No. 8.

Hong Kong, August 20, 1854.

Mr. McLane treats in this despatch at great length of the disabilities under which the Consuls were suffering, and offers a statement of what should be done for them. Touching this and of interpreters and gaols, he remarks at the conclusion of his despatch:—"American Consuls are under the absolute necessity of asking the use of cells at the British Consulates for the confinement of American criminals; and as I have already said, they are equally dependent upon them for the means of translating the communications they receive from the authorities of China." And he says generally,—"I will not attempt any concealment of the mortification I experienced at this state of things."

9.—*Dr. Parker to Mr. Marcy.* Inclosure No. 9.

(Inclosure.) *Macao, June* 14, 1856.

. . . . Formerly the Consuls of the United States in China were, in effect, simply *commercial agents*, and the office was almost in every instance filled by persons engaged in mercantile affairs, and sometimes by junior partners or by clerks in the employ of others, with whom Chinese traders associated on familiar and equal terms, and whose Consulates were their counting-rooms. Owing to these circumstances, and

Inclosure No. 9.

to the low estimation in which the commercial classes of China are held by the Chinese themselves, as compared with officers and literary men, foreign Consuls have sometimes found it difficult to induce the Chinese officers to associate with or address them with that respect which is due to the representatives of a great foreign power. One of the offences on account of which Woo, the late intendant of Shanghai, was degraded and banished was: "That during his term of office he held intercourse with the members of a barbarian mercantile house, to the excitement of scandal against him." The head of the "mercantile house" referred to was at the time the United States Acting Consul at Shanghai, and the house the residence of their Excellencies Commissioners Marshall and McLane during their stay at that port.

Inclosure No. 10.

10.—*Dr. Parker to Mr. Marcy.*

Shanghai, August 28, 1856.

The fact that many deserters from our merchantmen at Shanghai have made Ningpo their rendezvous, where they have revelled in exemption from any jurisdiction, and where they have committed robberies, assaults and probably piracies and other atrocities, have impressed upon my predecessors the necessity of Consular authority at that port and led them to adopt measures to provide it. . . . .

Same to Same.

(Inclosure.) *Macao, December*, 13, 1856.

. . . . The proximity of Ningpo to Shanghai and the inducements held out by Portuguese and others engaged in what is called convoying, has attracted to Ningpo large numbers of runaway sailors and other desperate characters, who when attempts were made by the other Consuls to arrest them for their criminal acts, often claimed to be American citizens, thus tending to bring into disrepute the American name, defeating the attempts of the British Consuls to preserve order, and calling from them remonstrances at the neglect of the United States Government to send proper Consular officers to the port. . . . .

11.—*Mr. Reed to Mr. Cass.* Inclosure No. 11.

Macao, November 25, 1857.

. . . . In the inaction to which I fear I shall be condemned for a few months, it is my intention to try in some way to correct and systematize the Consular administaation in this country. . . .

I beg earnestly to impress upon the President the necessity of extreme circumspection in Consular appointments in this distant region. I feel I have no right to make any such suggestion to him, but I am painfully struck by the actual condition of things in this region. . . .

12.—*Mr. Reed to Mr. Cass—In Review of the Treaty which had just been made.* Inclosure No. 12.

Teintsin, June 30, 1858.

. . . . The 11th Article embraces the 19th and 21st Articles of the Treaty of Wang Hia with the additional stipulation that arrest in order to trial may be made either by American or Chinese officials.

I may make this Article the subject of a separate communication, but I cannot allow it to pass now without saying in the most emphatic terms that no greater wrong could be done to a weak nation, no clearer violation of the spirit or letter of a a treaty, than claiming exemption from local law for our citizens who commit crime and then failing to punish them ourselves. We extort from China "exterritoriality"—the amenability of guilty Americans to our law, and then we deny to our judicial officers the means of punishing them. There are Consular Courts in China to try American thieves and burglars and murderers, but there is not a single jail where the thief or burglar may be confined. Our Consuls in this as in many other particulars have to appeal to English or French liberality, and it often happens that the penitentiary accomodations of England and France are inadequate to their own necessities, and the American culprit is discharged. Hence it follows that many claim the privilege of American citizenship in order to have the

Inclosure No. 12.

benefit of this immunity, and every vagabond Englishman or Irishman or Scotchman, any one who, speaking our language, can make out a *prima facie* claim to citizenship commits crime to his inclination, secure that if he is tried in the American courts there is no power of punishment. In the case of a murder, the provision of law is that before the capital sentence can be carried into effect the prisoner must be detained a year in custody. This, so long as the United States refuse or neglect to provide for the erection of prisons, gives to the worst crime the greatest privilege, and the wretch—and I regret to say there are many capable of this crime now haunting the coast—who commits a deliberate murder is sure of escape. I consider the exaction of "exterritoriality" from the Chinese, so long as the United States refuse or neglect to provide the means of punishment, an opprobrium of the worst kind. It is as bad as the Cooly or the opium trade. Were it not that I have strong confidence that when this matter is fully understood Congress will apply the remedy, I should be ashamed to put my name to a Treaty which asserts this boasted privilege of exterritoriality.

[Mr. Reed here recites a case of a flagrant nature in which the criminal escaped through the absence of means to detain him, and adds, "This, I repeat, is the way in which the United States has heretofore observed her treaty obligations with China."]

Inclosure No. 13.

13.—*Mr. Reed to Mr. Marcy.*

(Project of Protocol proposed by Baron Gros.)

Off Shanghai, July 29, 1858.

. . . . The treaties of Teintsin between China, France, the United States of America, Great Britain, and Russia, being just signed, and the result they should produce, whether directly or by consequence, being inevitably the opening of the Chinese Empire to the Western nations, the attention of the four Plenipotentiaries who signed them is naturally led to the danger which might result to people so gentle and apprehensive as those of the Celestial Empire, from a new order of things which might facilitate the execution of enterprises by bold adventurers, or of excesses of all sorts, which it is for the honour

and interest of the four Western Powers to prevent by all the means at their disposal. Inclosure No. 13.

It is then the duty of the four Powers to guarantee China against her own weakness; and after having maturely reflected upon the best means to be employed to get at such results, the four Plenipotentiaries have thought it to be found in giving a strong organization to the consular establishments of the four powers in China—establishments whose functions, sustained by extensive powers, would perhaps consist principally in protecting the timid and apprehensive people of China against the exactions of adventurers of all nations who should try to abuse the large concessions which the treaties secure to the four nations intimated.

Mr. Reed's response to the Letter of Baron Gros inclosing the above is in part as follows:—

. . . . "The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary, &c., unites very cordially in the project of a protocol submitted for his consideration by his Excellency the Ambassador of France, and which he learns has been agreed to without reserve by the Ministers of the other Western Powers who have signed treaties at Teintsin with the empire of China. He is very sensible of the dangers to which the inhabitants of China may be exposed from unrestricted intercourse with foreigners, and very highly estimates the provident beneficence of the course suggested by his Excellency Baron Gros."

14—*Mr. Reed to Mr. Cass.* Inclosure No. 14.

(Extract from a Memorial addressed to Mr. Reed by Shipmasters at Shanghai.)

Shanghai, September 1, 1858.

. . . . The Consular Court is now holding daily sittings, and scarcely a day passes that there is not a civil or a criminal case pending; and when from the nature of the offence the punishment should, in the opinion of the Court, be severe, such as imprisonment and hard labour, and they find accordingly, it is the opinion of your Memorialists that the result is a mockery

Inclosure No. 14.

both of law and justice, simply because, in the absence of a man-of-war, which is not unfrequent, there is no prison and no means of inflicting any material punishment; and after the sentence of the Court has been read to the offending party, the Consul has no alternative but to set at liberty the person whom the law has pronounced a criminal, to commit, if he pleases, further crime, with the most ridiculous impunity.

And again when a case is pending between a master and a seaman, and fine or imprisonment is the punishment decreed, the offending party, if a master of a ship, is usually mulcted in pecuniary damages, which the Consul has power to collect to almost any amount; but if the offending party be a seaman the Consul can neither recover the fine or inflict the imprisonment; and thus again are the ends of justice defeated, and not only that but a positive injustice is done to the shipmaster.

Inclosure No. 15.

15.—*Mr. Reed to Mr. Cass.*

Shanghai, September 4, 1858.

Mr. Reed, in remarking at length on the probable operation and effect of the intercourse under the new treaties, says:—

"I would estimate the value of these new treaties in view of the relations they place China in to the great nations of the world, as compacts which will open other channels of intercourse with her people than those of trade. The safety of her Government and institutions during the long existence history gives them has been owing very much to her isolation. Though she has been conquered by Tartars, that isolation has not been broken, as it is likely soon to be by the ingress of Western enterprise, learning, and religion. It will be an interesting experiment to see how the millions of this pagan land will receive the diverse lessons in every branch of human excellence and wickedness they are likely to have set before them and enacted among them. It will also be a perilous experiment, and its conduct and consequences cannot fail to attract the attention of every friend of humanity. The contact of the Christian and Pagan worlds, now to be developed, must almost necessarily produce the destruction and absorption or the elevation and

strengthening of the latter. It cannot remain as it is for any length of time. Thus contact with China assumes an importance and involves responsibilities that can neither be over-estimated nor avoided. . . . . Inclosure No. 15.

The general result of such meditation as I have given the subject of the probable operation of the treaties as between the political contracting parties is hopeful. I believe the Chinese will comply with them. If they do, the nations of the West owe a sacred duty of repression on their own citizens, and a strict observance of law. If they do not, China should be made to feel that power is at hand to make them do what is right, and not—as I have said is often the case—to make them or tempt them to do wrong.

Inclosure No. 16.

16.—*Mr. Reed to Mr. Cass.*

Incloses copy of a letter received by him from Kweiliang and the other Imperial Plenipotentiaries, in which the following words occur:—

Shanghai, October 20, 1858.

. . "When persons belonging to either of the Treaty Powers disobey the laws, they are to be handed over to their respective Consuls for trial and punishment; but the Consuls of other nations are all merchants, and engaged in trade, having no control or restraint over their countrymen. Even these Consuls smuggle and commit other illegal acts. Such things are continually occurring; and if these Consuls do not and cannot restrain their countrymen, the whole body of merchants will become more reckless and evils multiply enormously among them.

"We have anxiously deliberated on this subject, and come to the conclusion that all those nations ought to appoint Consuls whose special business shall be to attend to the oversight of their countrymen. Merchants ought no longer to act as Consuls, for now they have only the name of such, and not the authority."

It is very important that Consuls be "appointed by the Treaty Powers to reside at all the ports newly opened to trade, there to exercise authority and carry into effect the regulations. Many important duties devolve on the Consuls, and we wish to

Inclosure No. 16.

speak of those officers candidly and frankly; for some of those of your respective nations have formerly and often acted in a manner calculated to impede and mar the harmony that existed between their nations and our own. They have acted perversely without informing their own superiors; and wilfully disregarding everything but their own opinions, have carried out their high-handed measures, to the ruin of all cordial feeling."

To this Mr. Reed responded:—"The American Minister deplores, as sincerely as your Excellencies can do, any past misconduct of the Consuls who have represented the United States in China, if such has occurred. By direction of the President he has endeavoured to put matters right, and hopes there will be no ground of complaint hereafter. But if there should, he begs to assure your Excellencies, if it is brought to his knowledge, it shall be corrected: and if the proper authorities, on well ascertained facts, withdraw the exequatur from a Consul misconducting himself, the American Minister and his Government will not complain.

As to Consuls engaging in trade, the American Minister desires to say that it is now the law of his country that no one shall be Consul who is engaged in trade."

Inclosure No. 17.

17.—*Mr. Reed to Mr. Cass.*

Shanghai, October 22, 1858.

. . . . The newly-appointed Consul at this port has just arrived, and entered on his duties.

One of his first acts, rendered necessary by the absence of all means to pay jail expenses, has been to discharge all the American convicts in the British jail. They are now at large, ready for new outrages and new shame to their country and its representatives. . . . .

Inclosure No. 18.

18.—*Mr. Ward to Mr. Cass.*

Macao, February 22, 1860.

. . . . Under date of April 23, 1859, Mr. Williams issued a series of questions to the Consuls, designed to obtain from them suggestions as to the most feasible plan of providing

prison accommodation, with estimates of the expense and contingencies connected therewith. I have thought that a condensed summary of the replies will be preferable to mere copies, placing them under their appropriate questions, and have now the honour to submit them to you. I do not think that any additional observations of my own can strengthen the representations here made, or more clearly illustrate the position in which we now stand, after fifteen years' experience of the working of the principle of exterritoriality among this people. Every one of my predecessors has drawn attention to it; and the records of this Legation furnish melancholy instances of wrong-doing allowed to go unpunished, in consequence of the inability of our Consuls to execute justice.

Inclosure No. 18.

Summary.

Ques. 1.—What prisons have you heretofore used, what was their condition, and where do you now confine criminals?

At Canton, Amoy, and Ningpo the Consuls have used the jails belonging to the British Consulate; otherwise they have put prisoners on board U. S. men-of-war, if any were in port, confined them in their ships, or used rooms connected with the Consulate. At Foochow the Consul has always imposed fines by way of punishment, because he had no suitable place for confining prisoners; and at Shanghai criminals are given in custody of the Marshal, who confines them in his dwelling-house as the Consular Court directs. Two men placed in the British Jail at Ningpo in 1856 broke loose and escaped. At Whampoa the Deputy Consul's chop (or floating-house) has been occasionally used as a prison.

Ques. 2.—What number of persons have been brought before you for whom prison room was wanted, and what disposal was made of them?

At Shanghai 191 persons had been brought before the Consul (probably between August, 1858, and July, 1859), of whom the seamen were restrained of liberty on board their ships, or, if not belonging to a ship, placed in custody of the Marshal. One man, a passenger, was put in custody of the captain of the ship. At Ningpo the cases have been numerous; number not stated.

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The Consul says, "My way of disposing of all who were charged with such crimes and misdemeanours as would, if convicted, oblige me to imprison them, has been to ask the British Consul for jail accommodation contingently; if the request could not be granted, I have carefully inquired whether the party was able to pay a fine; if, as is almost always the case, he has no means for doing this, I refuse to entertain the complaint. I have no alternative."

At Foochow a part of one ship's crew should have been imprisoned, but were fined, because no place was available. At Amoy nine cases were deserving imprisonment, of whom three were put in the British Jail, five in rooms at the Consulate, and one on board his ship, the captain giving bonds for his safe keeping. Half a dozen have been put in irons on board their ships. At Canton, one sailor was brought before the Consul convicted of manslaughter, another of assault and battery, and many seamen confined for various offences (probably in the ships they belonged to). It should be borne in mind that at Ningpo, Foochow, and Canton, the Consul's place is ten or twelve miles distant from most of the American ships.

Ques. 3.—Can you give the total number of such persons since the establishment of the Consulate?

The Consuls at Shanghai, Ningpo, and Canton cannot give the total numbers; while the officer at Foochow says only part of one crew and a single sailor beside have required prison room since 1852, or since the establishment of the Consulate; and the Consul at Amoy finds no case on the records prior to 1854.

Ques. 4.—Could a room be hired and fitted up in the yamen of Chinese officers, and placed under your control, in which prisoners could be securely detained before or after trial?

At Shanghai, Canton, and Ningpo it would be impossible to hire or fit up a room for a prison near the Chinese offices; and at all of the ports such a prison would be inconvenient and unsafe. Even if it could be obtained, the Consuls could not be answerable for the safe keeping or the health of the prisoners.

Ques. 5.—Could a room be obtained or built in or near any other office, or in a Chinese prison, or in one under foreign control, at your port?

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At Shanghai no room in a Chinese prison or in one under foreign control could be obtained or built so as to be available at all times, and the same is true at all the other ports. It would be possible to build a room there under the Consul's control, and also at Amoy.

Ques. 6.—Could a room be prepared at the Consulate, or in any other place or house, which could be permanently used for a prison under the Consul's control?

At Shanghai and Amoy a room could be prepared near the Consulate which would be suitable for a prison, but not so at the other ports, owing chiefly, that at the latter the shipping does not anchor near the Consulates. At Ningpo and Foochow, the Consuls declare that no rooms could be used for a prison in their own houses, or in the houses near their residences; and at Canton, where the Consul lives afloat, and the houses of foreigners are contracted, it is likewise impracticable.

Ques. 7.—What outlay would probably be required for each or either of the above-named places of confinement?

The Consul at Shanghai says, "To build a suitable building to be used as a prison I think would require an outlay of 2,000 dollars, if of brick, or 3,000 dollars, if constructed of stone,* at a ground rental of about 100 dollars annually. Such a prison might accommodate thirty or forty persons securely."

At Ningpo the Consul estimates that a prison built of stone, and large enough to accommodate ten persons, having five wards and a common court or ward for exercise, would probably cost from 1,200 dollars to 1,500 dollars, besides the annual ground rent.

The rent of a building at Foochow to be used as a prison would be about 800 dollars, and the outlay to render it secure and suitable for such a purpose would be about 600 dollars. At Amoy the rent of a building would be about 200 dollars annually, and the expense of building a prison large enough to confine six or eight prisoners in their cells would be not less than 1,500 dollars. The land available at Amoy for such a purpose is much larger in extent than at Foochow.

* These estimates are far too low.—G. F. S.

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The Consul at Canton gives no estimate, but I think the cost would not much exceed that at Shanghai.

Ques. 8.—What is your opinion as to feasibility and expense of a floating prison?

All of the Consuls disfavour a floating prison, except at Foochow, regarding one so situated less healthy, less accessible, and far more expensive. The British authorities have had one at Whampoa, but intend to build a stone one on shore there, and give up the floating prison.

Ques. 9.—What outlay would be annually required for jailers sufficient to guard the prisoners?

The Consul at Shanghai estimates the average annual outlay for such a purpose at 600 to 800 dollars, rising to 1,000 dollars, if the prison was full during the year. At Ningpo, the Consul reckons that a competent marshal at a salary of 600 dollars (minus his fees), a trustworthy Chinese jailer for 120 dollars, and a turnkey for 60 dollars, would be all the port requires.

At Foochow the Consul states 600 dollars for a jailer, who should be a foreigner, 600 dollars for two Chinese constables, and 300 dollars for coolies to attend to the prison and prisoners. At Amoy the Consul reckons the total expense at 200 dollars annually if the prison be made secure, for three Chinese jailers would answer; if a foreign jailer is employed, twice the amount at least would be required. At Canton, the Consul says "the United States Marshal with two Chinese assistants, each at 10 dollars a month, would be sufficient."

Ques. 10.—Could Chinese jailers be trusted in charge of such prisons, if daily or often inspected?

The Consuls at Canton and Amoy are inclined to commit the oversight of their prisons to native jailers, but not at the other three ports, at which it would be necessary to have foreign marshals, or a foreigner living at the prison. None of the English prisons at the ports are confided to natives alone.

Ques. 11.—Please give an estimate of the cheapest mode of lodging prisoners compatible with their health and safety.

The expense at Shanghai for daily rations would be 30 cents, at the other ports not over 25 cents. The furniture of a prison would not exceed 50 dollars; but it would need frequent renewal,

and the assortment would depend on the number of prisoners. Medical expenses would increase the charges. Inclosure No. 18.

Ques. 12.—Would you locate the prison at the city where the Consul resides, or at the anchorage, as Whampoa or Pagoda Island?

The Consuls at Canton and Foochow recommend Whampoa and Pagoda Island respectively for prisons at those ports.

Ques. 13.—If the United States Government should erect one large prison in China, where would you recommend it to be built?

The Consuls at Shanghai, Foochow, and Amoy, each recommend their own port; but the other two mention Shanghai. The Consul at Ningpo very reasonably remarks on this point: "Cases frequently arise at each port requiring only short terms of imprisonment, and there are often no means of communicating between any two given ports for ten days, or two weeks together, —a delay that creates the necessity for a stronghold on the spot. Moreover, the expense of sending the Marshal with prisoners to a distant port (as from Canton to Shanghai) would probably be more than for the keeping up prisons at each port."

The Consul at Canton hints at the liability of prisoners, *en route* from Whampoa, being liberated by a writ of *habeas corpus* at Hong Kong or Macao,* and suggests a small prison at Whampoa to detain them.

A point comes up in relation to the feasibility of one prison for lodging criminals which none of the Consuls have referred to, which is: to whom would the jurisdiction of the criminals belong? †

Ques. 14.—How could prisoners be sent to it from your Consulate most cheaply and securely?

The cost of passage from Ningpo to Shanghai, including that of the Marshal who accompanies the prisoner, is estimated by Dr. Bradly at 35 to 40 dollars. From Foochow to the same port will be 50 to 60 dollars a man, not including the passage of a

* This danger would be avoided by effecting a suitable understanding with the respective colonial governments.

† This is a subject for the legislative action of the Minister and Consuls. —G. F. S.

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Marshal. The Consul at Amoy would send his prisoners up or down the coast in the steamers, while the Consul at Canton thinks they would be safe only in a man-of-war. Neither give an estimate of the cost.

Ques. 15.—Would its existence obviate the necessity of a prison at your post?

On this point all the Consuls agree; for either no vessel would be ready to send the prisoner away in, or the punishment would be temporary confinement, or he must be confined before trial as soon as arrested. A single large prison would not obviate the necessity of some stronghold at each port.

Ques. 16.—Do you know any instances where the ends of justice have been defeated by the want of a prison?

All the Consuls, except at Foochow, report cases affirmative of this inquiry, and Dr. Bradley reports the case of a desperate man at Ningpo, who had been convicted before his court of highway robbery and with intent to kill an officer of Marines of H.M.S. *Cormorant*, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months. The British jail being filled with prisoners, the man, named C. Jackson, was placed on board the *Cormorant* for ten days, with the consent of the commander. When the first opportunity occurred for sending him to Shanghai, he was forwarded to that port in charge of a Marshal, with a request that the U.S. Consul there would provide quarters for him at the British Consular jail or on board the U.S.S. *Mississippi*. An application for room in the jail was refused, on the ground that Jackson had already been imprisoned there for a year by the U.S. Consul at Ningpo on a conviction of an attempt to murder, and that his violent and refractory conduct made it dangerous to receive him again. Capt. Nicholson was next solicited to take him; but he refused "to make his vessel a prison ship." The Consul then put Jackson into the hands of his Marshal, with orders to keep him as safe as he could, who thereupon took him to his dwelling-house. During his necessary absence for public duties no one remained to oversee the prisoner, who in less than a week contrived to escape. He was afterwards taken by a British cruiser at a town on the Yangtse river, where he was engaged in protecting the salt smugglers; but on being sent to

the Consul at Shanghai he was discharged, because, if convicted, no place could be found for his imprisonment. He then entered into what is called the *convoy business*, really another name for piracy, and went about levying blackmail on native fishermen and traders, and committing other atrocities at sea and on shore. It is supposed he is still engaged in this way, though there is a rumour of his having been killed by the people of a village in Kiangsu, where he attempted to seize the principal authority of the place, and hold him for a ransom of 600 taels. Inclosure No. 18.

Dr. Bradley mentions two prisoners who broke jail at Ningpo in 1856 and escaped. Mr. Perry refers to a criminal sentenced at Canton for three years for manslaughter, who escaped from the U.S.S. *Levant* in a few months after he was sentenced; and, "even if he had not escaped," Mr. Perry adds, "I do not know where I could have confined him after the *Levant* was ordered to sea."

The Consul at Amoy remarks that he has sometimes been obliged to pass over slight offences, for want of a prison in which to secure persons who might be arrested for disorderly conduct or the like offences; but no prisoners have escaped.

Ques. 17.—Have accusations been waived or overlooked for want of jails in which to confine accused persons?

The preceding paragraph shows that this has been sometimes done at Amoy; and the Consul at Ningpo declares that "accusations have been repeatedly and must continue to be waived or overlooked for want of jails in which to confine accused persons. None of the other Consuls, however, report any cases, and it is not probable that they would often occur."

Ques. 18.—Have you ever been notified that American criminals could no longer be kept in prisons under the control of other foreign Consuls?

The Consul at Canton has several times confined prisoners on board the floating residence of one of the American merchants, but the owner has just informed him "that his chop" (as these buildings are here termed) "shall not again be used for any purpose common to prisons."

The Consul at Amoy says:—"I was lately notified by the

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British Consul that he required the room occupied by two prisoners whom I had committed to the prison attached to his Consulate; and as they had but a few days longer to remain to complete the time for which they were sentenced, I discharged them, having no other place in which to confine them."

At Ningpo, the Consul has been often informed that his applications for jail-room in the British prison must be refused on account of the limited space in it, a notice which was always courteously given.

The present Consul at Shanghai has not been notified to remove American prisoners from other Consular prisons, but his predecessors have been. He has sent none to the British prison.

Ques. 19.—From what funds have you maintained such criminals as have been committed to those prisons?

At Whampoa the support of prisoners was defrayed by the Marshal or Consular Agent. At Ningpo by the Consul, who says that very few of the persons convicted were able to pay even the smallest fine, and no funds were in hand from mulcts. At Amoy and Shanghai the fines collected at the Consulates have furnished funds; but in one case, at the former, the expenses of four or five seamen sentenced for mutiny were defrayed by the captain of the ship.

Ques. 20.—Whom have you employed in making arrests, and what has been their cost?

At Whampoa the Marshal has generally acted voluntarily, and without costs, from patriotic motives to assist in preserving order. At Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai, the Marshal receives the fees prescribed in Commissioner Davis's table. In a late case at Amoy, where three seamen were arrested on a charge for murder, a file of marines were sent from a British man-of-war, to aid in bringing them to the Consulate; but no charge was made, and no compensation accepted, though it was offered to the officer in charge.

At Ningpo, the Consul is obliged to employ a temporary Marshal to make arrests, such persons as are at the moment available—an American, a German, an Irishman, or whoever

else is near. They are paid the prescribed fees; and "I have almost always the privilege," says the Consul, "of paying them out of such of my private funds as are not otherwise appropriated." Inclosure No. 18.

Ques. 21.—Have the Chinese authorities aided you in arresting Americans, and could their assistance be usually relied on?

No formal demand has ever been made on the Chinese authorities to aid in arresting an American, and doubts are entertained of their ability and courage, as well as willingness, to do so, especially in an emergency, unless their subjects were peculiarly interested or endangered. At Shanghai, the Intendant of Circuit, at the Consul's request, issued a proclamation warning natives not to decoy seamen, or harbour deserters from ships—a solitary instance of interference. Many seamen have been killed at Ningpo in a course of years by the natives there—some of whom were probably justly punished. But the Chinese rulers either would not or could not examine into the cases.

In concluding his replies, the Consul at Shanghai says:—"A large portion of the prisoners brought before me come from vessels in port for disobedience. If I was in a civilized country, or if I had a jail under my control, or if the native jails had any security against escapes, and civilized humanity could exist in them, I presume I should often imprison the offenders, when now the only alternative is to remand them, with instructions to the master to iron and confine them on ship-board. But in cases of more serious convictions for criminal offences, it is necessary that there should be at least one place of confinement in China where the condemned could be compelled to serve a terms of years at hard labour the same as in the United States. In no other way, in my opinion, can life and property be safe, and public order maintained."

Mr. Hyatt closes his despatch by urging, "in the strongest terms, the necessity of some arrangements being promptly made to give facilities for securing prisoners that I find it necessary to commit. I have one now in the British Consulate prison, recently sentenced for three years; and I am liable at any moment to receive notice from the Consul that the prison room is wanted. In that event what am I to do? I have no other place available for the purpose."

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Dr. Bradley urges the importance of the subject in these words: "The subject matter of this despatch is one of grave importance. The United States by its treaties with China has reserved to its Consular officers the sole right of trying and punishing American citizens for crimes committed by them within their respective jurisdictions, is bound by every principle of honour and good faith to provide means for arresting the accused, and carrying out their sentences. As it is, American vagabonds have a large license everywhere in China, and at Ningpo, where there is neither Marshal or jail (and either is useless without the other), felonious acts are daily committed with impunity, in defiance of the authorities of either government. Our ex-territoriality now operates as a shield between the felon and the laws of China, and as she cannot, and the United States does not, punish these wrongdoers, the consequence is abounding and unrebuked crime. It is a matter of observation and complaint among the local magistrates. Their unoffending people are assaulted and robbed, their houses are demolished, and their women violated by American runaway seamen and other outcasts from our country. Then comes a suppliant native with a catalogue of wrongs suffered and an earnest petition for redress. He goes home without it, but with bitter thoughts towards a people who allow such things. I receive too, a communication from the Intendant, appealing to our treaty stipulations; and I am obliged to reply that I deeply regret that any cause of complaint should exist, but that my Government has provided no remedy."

Inclosure No. 19.

19.—*Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward.*

Peking, September 16, 1862.

. . . . . The force at Shanghai is inadequate, and yet the work must be done. Be so kind as to compare from the paper I send the Consul's force with that of Sir Harry Parkes, and you need want no other evidence . . . . I do most earnestly hope the Government will heed my suggestions in his behalf.

Inclosed with the above is a letter from Dr. Williams, in which he speaks touching interpreters as follows: "Furthermore

it will soon become indispensable for our Government to take measures to provide interpreters for the Consulates, and the students can best learn the language and character of the Chinese in their metropolis. I cannot forbear here to refer to the humiliating shifts our Consuls are often put to for want of interpreters, in their intercourse with the Chinese authorities. They cannot speak or write a word of the language themselves, and are obliged to ask favours at other Consulates or of missionaries, or take up with the interpretation of a native, whose proficiency in English is exhibited in such phraseology as 'You talkee my, my can so fashion talkee he.' Some of the Consulates have interpreters indeed, but if we are to have qualified scholars they must be educated for their functions. The present state of things is derogatory to our national character, and can be remedied only by the same means that other foreign nations adopt. There are fourteen students now in the three legations here who will soon be qualified for Consular assistants at the ports. Inclosure No. 19.

Our trade is next to that of the English, and will probably increase more rapidly in proportion after the Pacific Railroad is opened. Our countrymen in China think it discreditable that a nation carrying on a commerce amounting to many millions annually should not place its public functionaries on a par with even a second class merchant at the ports.

20.—*Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward.* Inclosure No. 20.

(Inclosure A.)

Peking, December 12, 1862.

Prince Kung to Mr. B.

. . . . Henceforth it is hoped that at the ports where your citizens shall establish themselves salaried Consuls will be appointed, and no further recourse be had to merchants for the performance of Consular functions. . . . .

Mr. B. to Prince Kung.

. . . The undersigned maintains the right of his country to appoint merchant Consuls; but while the right is claimed, he, with your Highness, can see reasons why in China it should not

Inclosure No. 20. be exercised except provisionally, and accordingly he has written to his Government, earnestly requesting it to appoint salaried Consuls in those few ports where as yet they have not been appointed.

(Several letters on this subject passed.)

Inclosure No. 21.

21.—*Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward.*

SIR,— *Peking, September* 9, 1863.

I have the honour to forward a letter to you from the Merchants at Shanghai, in relation to the Consulate at that place. In connection therewith I refer you to Despatch No. 25, in which I gave a list of the British Consular staff at Shanghai, with the cost of the same. With this information before you, you can judge how important it is that something should be done.

Merchants at Shanghai to Mr. Seward.

SIR,— *Shanghai, August* 1, 1863.

The insufficiency of the Consular appropriations for this important port, and the consequent embarrassment of the gentlemen who fill the office of United States Consul to maintain the respectability of the Government in the eyes of the Chinese, and the efficiency of the Consular laws against refractory citizens, have become so notorious that we need make no apology for asking your attention to statements we propose to submit to you.

The Consul for the United States to this port occupies a station of much consideration and supports the weight of a heavy responsibility. He possesses not only the authority of the commercial Consul, but that of an administrator of the law to the American residents within his district. He has to uphold the dignity of the nation before a people accustomed to judge of position by outward circumstances, and in the presence of representatives of other great Powers, which do give means to their Consuls proportionate to their duties and position.

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It would not, we think, be an unreasonable ground for asking from the Government of our country a more liberal allowance for its Consular establishment here, if the matter of appearances alone were in question.

But above and beyond that, so great is the discrepancy between the means at the command of the Consul and the business forced on him by the duties of his office, that the efficiency of his administration is seriously impaired, and the obligations of the United States under its treaty engagements rendered impossible of fulfilment.

We beg to present to your notice the following facts in support of our assertions. The number of vessels entered at the Consulate during the year ending June 30 was 973. In the year ending September 30, 1861, the following are the statistics of entries at other notable foreign ports, with the Consular salaries of each:—

	Vessels.	Salary.
At Liverpool	1,000	7,500 dollars.
At Havanna	1,070	6,000 „
At Havre	323	6,000 „
At Rio de Janeiro	320	6,000 „
At London	288	7,500 „

At none (?) of these has the Consul either diplomatic or judicial functions.

At this port, during the year ending June 30, there were heard 101 civil causes and 168 criminal and police cases. Some of the former were of great importance, involving long sittings and anxious consideration, and always requiring the Consul's personal attendance and attention. Still further, and added to these duties, are the increasing requirements of his diplomatic correspondence. All communications from the Minister or the Government to the local authorities pass through him. All the varied negociations for the regulation of the foreign quarter, the government of the police, the control of the shipping, must be conducted by him. We have learned, on inquiry, that his correspondence in this department consumes as much time as is usually given to office hours.

With regard to the staff necessary to perform efficiently the

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onerous duties of an office comprehending so many departments usually separated, a moment's consideration shows that it must be large. To carry on the commercial business of a Consulate where over 970 vessels enter and depart in the year, with all the varied interests, entanglements, and embarrassments brought with them; to hold a court of justice, for business averaging five trials each week, bringing in their train all the active duties and voluminous documents connected with arrests, commitments, attachments, requirements, and appeals; to do all this, and at the same time conduct a diplomatic correspondence with astute native officials, oftentimes of much material importance, all to be copied and reported to the Minister of the United States, would require, one would think, an office of many clerks of various grades of service, and premises of some pretension.

The Governments of Great Britain and France do hold this opinion. The English Consulate comprises no less than four separate houses, the main one being a building of imposing size and style. To assist him the Consul has a vice-Consul, an interpreter, two carefully educated assistants, and two Chinese writers on the regular staff, to which have of late been added two European clerks. The jailer, constable and policemen of the Consulate are fully supported by the special allowance for those functionaries. The salary of the Consul is 1,500*l.*, with a house furnished by the Government.

We beg leave to contrast the position of the Consul of the United States. There are no United States Consular premises. The late incumbent occupied rooms and had his office at an hotel, principally frequented by mercantile captains, whose front yard was adorned by two flagstaffs, one bearing the Stars and Stripes, the other the flag of the hotel. There was no separate entrance, and the hotel and the Consulate were one. Mr. Consul Seward, on assuming office, immediately sought a more eligible position, but with the very limited means allowed by Government, the best he could do was to rent two rooms of a private house, insufficient in accommodation, but rendered respectable by a separate entrance, and a judicious arrangement of the grounds. But even for this makeshift the allowance for rent is inadequate. For the jail he has been obliged to rent a building

so ill-calculated for the object that the escape of criminals has been a frequent occurrence. Yet such as it is the rent is much below the market value of the lease for other purposes. Inclosure No. 21.

The result therefore, in the matter of premises, is that the Government allowance is insufficient to meet the rent of even contracted and unsuitable office quarters, leaving a deficiency to be paid for from the fees or the Consul's salary. There is no provision whatever for the accommodation of himself or his assistants.

For this latter class the Consul is allowed, we understand, for an interpreter the sum of 1,500 dollars, or 375*l*. No other assistant or clerk is provided. There is provision for a Marshal and for jail expenses to the extent of 1,800 dollars, or 450*l*., but as the Consul receives no aid from the Government of the country in the arrest and imprisonment of offenders, he must depend wholly on his own resources; and thus the time of those officers is fully engaged by their peculiar duties. Moreover, their salaries being unequal to the bare cost of living in this country, an allowance from the fees in addition is requisite, thus bringing a further burden upon the general pecuniary resources of the Consulate. The aggregate office allowance is therefore really 375*l*.

It is not within the bounds of possibility that such services can be efficiently performed, or even performed at all, for such remuneration. Accordingly we find, on inquiry, that the Consul is compelled to assume the responsibility of going beyond the Government allowances even to maintain the Consulate in the unsatisfactory state in which it now exists.

We venture to offer our opinion upon the allowances that are essential if the United States Government wishes its Consular establishment here to correspond with the commercial interests of the nation in this part of the world, and with its pledges under the Treaty. We claim to be well acquainted with the circumstances of the place, many of us being old residents, and we have well considered the suggestions we now take the liberty to make.

For the rent of suitable buildings not less than 2,000*l*. sterling is required. That sum could not secure to-day the

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necessary room, but looking forward to a decline in rents, we think it would on leases of ten years' duration. Such premises would include office-room, house-room for the Consul and his assistants, jail, and court-room in a convenient part of the Settlement. The Consul's salary should be 1,500*l.* per annum, exclusive of rent. We speak advisedly in saying that to live as other foreigners live, and reciprocate the civilities he receives, the Consul must exercise economy to keep within the limits of that sum. His vice-Consul should have 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*; his interpreter 800*l.*; his two assistants 500*l.* each; the marshal 300*l.*; and the jailer 200*l.*;—the stipend of the assistants only placing them on a level, in point of income, with the clerks in mercantile houses. The appropriation for jail expenses, now 200*l.*, should be 300*l.*, to cover the actual outlay; and a further sum of 400*l.* for two constables would make that department perfectly efficient. At less than this scale competent and trustworthy men cannot be obtained.

We are thus precise in our statements because we believe that a letter expressed in general terms would have no practical end. It would leave the whole subject where it stood before, with only another remonstrance against the existing system added to the many already filed in the department. We have endeavoured to state the actual needs for an economical administration here of the United States laws and policy. Having carefully avoided exaggeration, we are sure that our statements will bear the test of rigorous examination and inquiry. We are aware that it will be objected, that to increase the allowance for this port from about 2,200*l.* to 7,500*l.* is to change altogether the character of the budget for China, since the like change must be made elsewhere if made here. Though this objection does not apply in its fullest extent, no other port having even an approach to the importance of this, it is, nevertheless, in the main well founded, and we accept it, if indeed it be an objection, that such a change would be required.

We venture to think that it is not an objection, the evil results of a too economical system being conspicuous at the other ports as well as at this. It may be said that things have gone on well enough under the cheap system, and a change is therefore unnecessary.

But we, who live on the spot, see that things have not gone well. Nay, but for the responsibility assumed by the Consul, the Consulate would be closed at this moment to two-thirds of the business that attaches to it. At any day by the removal of the present public spirited officer and the accession of one who looked only to exemption from responsibility, the affairs of the Consulate might be thrown into confusion, and its doors closed to every thing but the bare business of the shipping. The immunity enjoyed by American evil-doers, the constant escapes from prison, when caught, of American prisoners, are matters of notoriety, and bring reflections upon our people and Government for their backwardness in performing the promises of the Treaty. Inclosure No. 21.

These remarks apply with more or less force to all the ports in China. The administration of the laws is weakened in all of them by the want of means; and in all the Consuls are obliged to struggle with pecuniary disabilities while endeavouring to perform the legitimate duties of their office. There is a measure of disgrace in the fact that the representatives of the United States are always worse lodged and worse served than the representatives of its neighbours.

If the system be reformed, an additional appropriation for all China of some 10,000*l.* would no doubt be required. This is the amount of the household expenses of many private firms, and is certainly a small sum to furnish when it is needed to carry out, as justice and dignity require, the engagements entered into by solemn treaties.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, sir,

Your most obedient servants.

22.—*Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward.* Inclosure No. 22.

(No. 57.)

Peking, November 18, 1863.

Speaking of the college scheme, Mr. Burlingame writes:—

Its objects should be twofold:—1st, to teach Americans the language and literature of China, so as to fit them to be interpreters and Consuls; and, 2nd, to educate clever Chinese in English studies and in their own literature, with a view to their

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employment by either their own rulers or by the United States. In respect to the education of interpreters it seems hardly worth while to dwell at any length in this Despatch, so frequently have our needs in this respect been set forth. Suffice it to say that there are now fourteen ports open to trade by treaty, at eight of which we have Consuls and interpreters at them. The English, whose trade alone exceeds ours, have Consuls and interpreters at all of them, and at the large ports have an interpreter and two assistants; and, moreover, nearly every English Consul speaks this language, having been promoted from the staff of interpreters. The Foreign Office in London now sends the men intended for interpreters to Peking, to be educated under the direction of a gentleman selected for that purpose. They are primarily selected from the graduates of home colleges, after a severe competitive examination, and remain in the service during good behaviour, at an annual stipend of 1,000 dollars, to be increased as they are advanced to higher grades and to Consulships. Ten of these students came to China when I did, two years ago, and under these advantages have made remarkable progress, one or two of them taking high rank as scholars in Chinese. As they become fitted for service, they are distributed among the Consulates, when, from their character and acquirements, they at once have great and deserved influence. I cannot too warmly commend the competitive system recently adopted in England. It is Republican, and it is rapidly filling the British service throughout the East with persons of the rarest ability and most elevated character. If we would conserve our interests and illustrate our institutions in these regions, surely we must rouse ourselves from the lethargy of the slavery régime, and offer our youth an opportunity to win those prizes in the world which belong to the good and intelligent. To this end, I would establish at the very centre of this ancient civilization the institution I now propose; and that it may at once become useful, I would respectfully recommend that the President be authorized to appoint, after a severe competitive examination, ten young men above the age of eighteen years, who are to be sent to the American college at Peking as student interpreters, at a rate of pay not exceeding 1,000 dollars per annum.

Inclosure No. 23.

23.—*Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward.*

(*Dip. Cor.* 1864, *Part* 3rd, *p.* 400.)

Peking, June 3, 1864.

. . . . Such men as Williams, White, and Buckley had so long escaped punishment that they had come to believe that they could take life with impunity. The United States' authority was laughed at, and our flag made the cover for all the villains in China. I felt that any relaxation of our purpose to punish the guilty would only aggravate the evils of our situation; that the lawless would find fresh inspiration in the uncertainty of punishment. The result has shown the wisdom of the course taken. There has been a regular exodus of foreigners from China since.

(Inclosure G., with above.)

Mr. Geo. F. Seward to Mr. Burlingame.

"The occasion affords me an opportunity to speak of the disabilities which we are under in carrying out the present system. In this case, fearing to trust the rickety jail building of the Consulate, I caused the prisoner to be confined in H. M.'s jail. The expense thus incurred, together with a gratuity which I think it right to hand the keeper, I shall have to pay from my own means. I thought it right, also, for many reasons, to engage the services of a prosecuting attorney, the chief of which was, that it would be unfair to forbid the prisoner, who had no means of access to his witnesses, counsel for his defence, and quite as much so to the Government to allow counsel for the defence, without providing the same for the prosecution. Thus an expense of nearly 200 dollars has been incurred—an amount of which I would not speak were there not so many drains on my limited means—no portion of which I may hope to collect from the Government. Similar expenses have been incurred in other instances, and I am continually liable to them.

Inclosure No. 24.

24.—*Dr. Williams to Mr. Seward.*

SIR, *Peking, Oct. 24, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy marked "A," of a printed letter from the U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, upon the needs of the U.S. Consulates in China, and respectfully commend the same to your careful attention. The exhibition of these needs is so well supported by facts, and explained by arguments drawn from his experience, that it cannot fail to be appreciated; and I content myself with a few remarks in support of the last paragraphs.

I would, however, go further than Mr. Seward has done in paragraph 25; and in order to attain the end of securing experienced Consular officers, recommend the establishment of a special Consular service for China, in which the junior members shall become competent and eligible to the higher posts after they have learned the Chinese language and had some training in the Consulates. The need of competent interpreters has been so often brought before the department, that I am afraid of wearying by repetition, but it is vital to the efficiency of our Consular service and measurably to the honour of our nation; and in order to get these interpreters, the country must educate them. During the thirty-two years of my residence in China, there has not been an American Consular officer, except young Mr. Hyatt, of Amoy, who could read or speak Chinese, that was or had not been, connected with missions; and the ministers sent out since 1844 have likewise depended on the same class of people for their translators. While Holland, Portugal, and Spain, not to speak of greater nations, have maintained students in preparation for Consular duties, our officers have been obliged to depend on missionaries for translators; and when they were not available, to have half-instructed natives whose documents and speech they could not criticise; or lastly, to apply to English and French interpreters to aid them. If it be objected that as there is no pressing need of interpreters in the Levant, there should be none in China, the difference is satisfactorily explained by the more general ability of Turkish

officials to speak the French or Italian languages, and they have an acquaintance too with the usages of European nations. Inclosure No. 24.

The Chinese officials, however, have had no opportunity to learn foreign languages, and know very little of the laws and civilization of other countries, so that everything must be explained through their own language. This of course throws the burden of such duties very much on the interpreter, who should therefore form one of the Consul's staff. But in order to secure the services of the interpreter after he has been educated, he should, I think, have the prospect of promotion and adequate salary. Otherwise no one can be expected to remain in such a service, so far from home, when more remunerative positions are open to him after he has acquired the language. The English, French, Russian, and Dutch governments have what amounts to a special service for China and Japan, and some of the English Consuls who began as students have lived in this country over twenty years, and now hold the highest posts. One of these is British Minister to Japan.

It is this permanence—which brings with it so many advantages to both parties—that I wish to secure to our country, by raising up similarly well-trained servants. It must be apparent to yourself that the constant changing of Consuls in this country must result in disadvantages that do not ensue in other countries where they exercise no executive and judicial authority. We weaken our national character with the Chinese authorities, who have little knowledge of Consuls who remain only a year or two in office, and with whom they can never converse directly. This disadvantage rests upon the Consul, who feels his isolation, and consequently takes less interest in a people from whom he is thus shut out, and with whose officers he is usually in a state of chronic dissatisfaction. The changes not unfrequently injure the character of the Consular officer in the estimation of the Americans themselves, who often have more knowledge of the Chinese people and usages than the new comers. The changes are more frequent when the Consul is a clerk in a mercantile house, and the disrepute of the service and country is greater in the eyes of the Chinese, who have, as you are aware, strenuously objected to their employ. The remedy for these things seems to me to be a special service of

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educated men who are desirous of maintaining their country's character.

The treaties with China, Japan, and Siam have really constituted as many governments over our citizens living in those countries; and these governments, as Mr. Seward well remarks, are exercised in the midst of a dozen different Powers, each with its own code and corps of officers. In China our obligation to maintain this authority over our citizens is becoming more and more pressing and practical. A case in point occurred at Amoy a few months ago, which may be quoted to illustrate this, the particulars of which are given in enclosures E and G. When the number of Americans was small, and all were occupied with regular business, the Consul had not much trouble; but latterly, the opening of this country, and its internal disturbances, have attracted lawless men. More are likely to come when steamers begin to run to California, and there is risk of the present system breaking down for want of power, as the native officials lend little help in keeping the peace.

I see no reason why a service like the one here sketched should not act harmoniously when the official relations between its members have been defined by the department; and it would then have the regularity and strength of a government, which it is desirable it should really be, and its members be able to manage the difficult questions arising with the Chinese and other nationalities.

I see nothing in Mr. Seward's letter to modify, except that I think he has estimated the annual cost at too small a sum for efficiency. He has well arranged the scheme of present salaries, but of course, if pupils are sent out to learn the language before going into the Consulates, their pay must be higher than he has stated the amount for interpreters, in Table 3. However, as my plan is intended to be a development of his, and proposes to appoint students who are afterwards to be Consuls, the number of years which must elapse before they will be available renders it highly desirable to adopt his plan as the best thing which can now be done. Mr. Seward has had unequalled opportunities for learning the working and defects of the present system, and his figures and statements bring the whole subject before you in a practical shape.

With these remarks I again commend his letter to your consideration, and beg also to refer to Mr. Burlingame's dispatch No. 16, which touches upon the same general subject. Inclosure No. 24.

I have the honour to be, &c.

25.—*Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward.*

Inclosure No. 25.

Sir, *Washington, November* 27, 1865.

I have the honour to inclose a printed copy of a communication of the 16th of September last, addressed to me by George F. Seward, Esq., the Consul-General of the United States in China, setting forth the needs of our Consulates in that country. I beg leave to commend that important paper to your attentive consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Additional Papers.

26.—*Extract from Instructions to Consular Clerks.* Inclosure No. 26.

June 21, 1864.

Sec. 5.—In the instructions, prepared immediately after the passage of the original act by the Secretary of State, with a full knowledge of the objects which it was proposed to accomplish by the law under consideration, provision was made for the examination of all candidates, and the standard of qualification was determined. It was the intention of the department at that time that such persons only should be selected and appointed as might be able to discharge the Consular duties in the event of the temporary absence, the illness, or death of a Consul, and to become proper subjects for promotion in the Consular service.

Sec. 6.—Such also was the general scope of the debates in the Senate and House of Representatives on the proposition which was made at the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, to restore the provisions of law upon this subject. It was stated with great confidence that the adoption of this measure would give opportunity for the improvement of the Consular service by the appointment, without regard to partisan considerations, of

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young men of education and character, holding these places by a licence independent of administrative changes, and with a degree of permanence, in case of their meritorious service, which would allow the Government to enjoy the advantage of their special training and experience in the Consular or diplomatic service, which they would pursue as a profession, and receive promotion therein if they exhibited sufficient ability and industry, and were proved to possess the requisite moral and intellectual qualifications.*

Sec. 17.—Consular clerks possessing the requisite qualifications, and exhibiting an aptitude for the Consular service, who have been faithful in the performance of their duties, will, from time to time, be recommended to the President for promotion.

Inclosure No. 27.

27.—*Statement of the Needs of the United States Consulates in China.*

To Honourable Anson Burlingame, *Boston, Massachusetts.*

United States Consulate-General,

Sir, *Shanghai, September* 16, 1865.

I had at first intended to send a statement similar to the one I now address to you, to the Secretary of State. The matter is one in which you expressed much interest, when we were consulting about it here, and it was concluded that I should hand the statement to you, and that you should bring it to notice in the appropriate quarters. Such course I find to be the more desirable since my time will allow me to do no more than offer a summary of what I wish to say; and since many things may be explained by you, or urged by you, with greater force than by me. If, moreover, this may be considered as an acknowledgment of the interest which you have heretofore taken in Consular matters in China, and of the consideration which you have extended to the Consuls, it will serve another purpose which will be gratifying to me.

* The Congressional Globe, Thirty-eighth Congress First Session pp. 1092, 1115-18, 1131-36, 2228-32, 2769-93.

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The statement is designed to point out what appropriations by the Government are needed immediately in order that the Consulates may be made comparatively efficient. It is offered with some degree of confidence as founded upon my experience in Shanghai for four years, two as Consul and two as Consul-General.

In the outset I will touch upon the inadequacy of existing provisions, and upon the basis of my recommendations. I will then offer my recommendations, successively, concerning the appropriations needed for Consuls, for clerks, for interpreters, for jails, and for offices.

Remarks concerning the inadequacy of existing provisions.

1st.—In 1856 there were five ports in China at which foreigners were at liberty to reside and to carry on trade. Congress in that year made certain provisions for the salaries of Consuls, and in 1860 certain provisions for jails, &c., at those ports, as shown in Table No. 1, appended.

2nd.—Since that date the progress of foreign commerce has been very marked. As an illustration it may be noted that there are now seventeen open ports, and that foreigners have access under a system of passports to all parts of the Empire. In 1856 the value of the trade of Shanghai (exclusive of opium) was 28,056,586,04 dollars; in 1864, 70,41,1865 dollars, and the trade at this port, as that of a Commercial Centre, indicates fairly the general tendency.

3rd.—Since 1860 the provision for one of the old ports, Ningpo, has been taken away and salaried Consuls, provided for two other ports, Swatow and Chinkiang.

Nothing more has been done, excepting that the appropriations for interpreters, &c., have been shifted around according to the exigencies of the service. The provisions as they now stand are shown in Table No. 2.

4th.—Starting with the assumption that these original provisions were judiciously made, it remains only to compare Tables Nos. 1 and 2, to enforce the conclusion that the existing appropriations are unsatisfactory and inadequate.

This demonstration of a very important point is perhaps as clear as I could make it by entering into an array of statistics.

Inclosure No. 27. If such be wanted the archives of the State Department will be found to contain them in an available form.

Remarks concerning the basis of the recommendations about to be made.

5th.—Without expressing a high degree of admiration for the schedule of 1856, I may say that it is at all events valuable as indicating the rate of pay which has been given heretofore to the Consuls in China.

That this is not too high, I might bring a mass of evidence to show, but the simple fact that at such rate the Government has had difficulty in keeping the Consulates filled, will be more suggestive than anything else which can be offered. Of the four Consuls sent to China, at the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, I was the only one who found a regular officer to relieve, and of the four, I am the only one who has remained here. I shall not therefore enter into any statement of the peculiar duties of Consuls in China, or of the high rates of living and other expenses here, or of the nature of the climate at the ports, points concerning which moreover, if it shall be necessary, you will be able to speak with all requisite force.

6th.—There are certain anomalies, however, in the original schedule of appropriations, which I propose to avoid. Thus this may be laid down to a certainty, that a Consulate in China without the means of communication with the Chinese, or without a bailiff to execute the orders of the court, or a lock-up for offenders, is an absurdity. It is because we have had too many such Consulates, that we have found the evil-doers in China, patronizing the American name, that one man, a British subject, was hung as an American; and another such only saved hanging by suicide. I propose, therefore, to avoid leaving any of the offices without the means of communication with the Chinese, or without constables and lock-ups, as was done under the schedule of 1856. And I propose also to adapt means to the ends to be accomplished, better than was done in that schedule. Thus it was not exactly logical to supply some of the offices, each with a marshal at 1,000 dollars a-year, and a jail at 600 dollars, allowing only 800 dollars for wages of jail-keeper and cost of providing for prisoners; which

is in effect, as 600 dollars is but fair pay for a keeper, granting 200 dollars for the cost of providing for prisoners, against 2,200 dollars for arresting, lodging, and watching them.

7th.—With such changes as are manifestly desirable on the score of efficiency and economy, I shall, however make my schedule simply a development of the original schedule. This I do with the object of securing, more readily, the assistance which is needed immediately; for I do not wish to be thought to declare that such assistance will afford us more than a *comparatively* efficient Consular establishment here. There are radical faults in our system, which even now are recognized, and which must soon be remedied.

8th.—To render clear the method I have pursued in developing the original schedule, I have arranged the ports in schedule No. 2, in classes.

This arrangement indicates, approximately, the relative importance of the ports in a commercial point of view, but it is designed particularly to indicate the relative needs of the Consulates. Thus as commercial cities, neither Ningpo nor Chinkiang would deserve to be ranked before Kiukiang; yet, owing to circumstances of location, Ningpo as near Shanghai and a favourite resort of bad characters, and Chinkiang as the lowermost port of the Yangtze river, they need more efficient Consular Establishments. I may remark that I have omitted entirely five ports which are yet of too inconsiderable importance to warrant the recommendation of any expenditure on their account. This brings me to—

Remarks concerning the appropriations needed for the salaries of Chief Consular officers.

9th.—For the salary of the Consul General at Shanghai, 7,500 dollars should be appropriated. The justice of this recommendation may be seen, partially, by a comparison of the commercial importance of the port with that of various other leading ports of the world, as indicated so far as concerns us now, with some degree of accuracy in the Consular reports of the arrivals of American vessels. The following is prepared from

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the Book of Commercial Relations for 1862, showing the arrivals for the year ended September 30th, 1862,—

At Shanghai	771	vessels.
„ Calcutta	108	„
„ Havre	181	„
„ Havana	595	„
„ Rio Janerio	156	„
„ London	No report.	
„ Liverpool	789	vessels.

The salaries given are—at Shanghai 4,000 dollars, at Calcutta 5,000 dollars, at Havre, Havana, and Rio Janeiro 6,000 dollars, at London and Liverpool 7,500 dollars. In this connection I have to remind you of a letter from the merchants of Shanghai, transmitted by you to the Department of State in 1863.

10th.—My recommendations for the ports of classes 2 and 3 are—for the former 4,000 dollars and for the latter 3,000 dollars a year. This is so manifestly fair, having in view the old schedule, that it is not necessary to offer any remarks.

11th.—For the ports of class 4 we should hardly be able to secure salaried officers, who would be likely to be useful and permanent, at a less rate of pay than I have recommended for the Consuls of class 3. Under existing circumstances, so great an outlay would not be desirable. I should therefore recommend the Government to trust to merchant Consuls at those points for the present, granting to them, however, a certain amount of assistance which will be pointed out further on (vide paragraphs 16 and 21).

Remarks concerning appropriations for Consular Clerks.

12th.—I may remark that my recommendations do not contemplate the appointment of special Clerks for China, and that I shall leave in your hands the very important subject of the appointment of Student Interpreters. An allotment, for immediate service in China, of three of the thirteen Clerks already provided for by Congress, might not be considered excessive, and if such allotment should be made, the disposal of them might justly be made as shown in the schedule. The assistance which may be received from the Interpreters at the ports of class 2 (vide paragraph 14), will perhaps suffice for a few years yet, and at the

ports of class 3, there is hardly sufficient work to be done beyond the abilities of the principal officers, to render it necessary to allow Clerks. Lest there may stand an appearance of selfishness in my recommendation, I again call your attention to the letter referred to in paragraph 9,

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Remarks concerning the appropriations needed for Interpreters and cost of Interpretations.

18th.—For the salary of the Interpreter at Shanghai, I recommend the appropriation of 2,500 dollars. His duties are extensive and difficult. You are aware that he acts as an assessor in the Chinese Courts, in cases where Citizens of the United States are concerned in actions, civil or criminal, against Chinese. By local regulations, his dissent from the judgment of the Magistrate gives the complainant the right of appeal, and the dissent of the Consul in the higher Court gives the right of appeal again to the High Authorities at Peking.

The interpreter now sits with the Magistrate twice each week, and usually a large portion of the day is thus consumed. It is his duty also to conduct preliminary examinations in cases of complaints made by Chinese against our own people. He must attend the Court on trial of like cases, and whenever there are native witnesses to be examined. All these duties, in addition to those of conducting the correspondence with the native officials, quite fill up the time of the present excellent officer. The manner, in which such work shall be performed, will always go far to determine the nature of our relations with the Authorities.

14th.—At the ports of class 2, I recommend that provisions should be made for Commissioned Interpreters at the old rate of 1,500 dollars a year each. The time and services of these Interpreters should be considered as belonging to the Government, and they should be instructed to assist the chief Consular officer in such duties as he may assign to them. In case of the sickness or absence of the chief officer, they should assume charge of the Consulate until the receipt of instructions from the Consul-General. With such duties the above rate of pay may be considered as the very lowest which should be given.

15th.—For the ports of class 3, it is hardly necessary to

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appoint full salaried Interpreters, and the course which I recommend is to fix specific allowances for the cost of Interpretations, which may be drawn against by the several Consuls as may be necessary.* I have estimated that 750 dollars a year for each port would suffice. So much might not in fact be required, but I think that the scale may very well be determined according to my recommendation. The accounts of the Consuls would be liable to be checked in this office and, of course, to audit at the Treasury. Disproportioned outlays would very readily point out abuses.

16th.—For the ports of class 4, I recommend the allowance of 500 dollars, under this head, in each case. The foregoing remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, will also apply here. It may be questioned whether an allowance for an Interpreter should be granted to a Merchant Consul, and such course is certainly not sanctioned by the custom in other countries. It is hardly necessary to point out, that a very exceptional state of affairs exists here. A Consul in China who has anything at all to do, will find it necessary to communicate with the native Authorities. These officials are numerous and they talk and write excessively. A merchant Consul must have a degree of patience to listen to them, and a still greater degree of disinterested benevolence to pay out of his own funds, for all the talk and writing about matters which do not concern him as an individual, but which not unfrequently, may merit his careful attention as a Consul. I think therefore, that you will approve this recommendation.

Remarks concerning appropriations needed to defray expenses for Constables and care of offenders in China.

17th.—It seems desirable to make the appropriations for Constables, for rentals of jails, for care of offenders, &c., under one general head, rather than to divide them as heretofore into unwieldy parts. The Consuls may then draw against their several allotments for such purposes of the kind, and to such extent as may prove to be necessary.

18th.—In this way one source of expense will be done away with—the Marshals. The only useful men of the kind who have been appointed heretofore, have been selected on the spot. The

* I now consider it better to make a general allowance. See Inclosure 28—G. F. S.

persons who have been sent from home at much expense, have either found the service distasteful, or proven utterly unfitted for its peculiar duties. The amounts given to such officers would, under the arrangement I propose, defray the total expense for Constables, &c., likely to be incurred at the respective ports, excepting Shanghai, to which they are now allotted.

19th.—I recommend the establishment of a General Prison for United States convicts in China, at Shanghai. Such Prison would be more economical, relatively, and more secure, than the jails which must otherwise be established. This would be true for obvious reasons. Shanghai seems to be the appropriate point for it, as it is central and in more frequent communication with the other ports.

20th.—The amount required to support the General Prison would be, say, 10,000 dollars a year, to cover rental, hire of keepers, transportation of prisoners, cost of food, fuel, clothing, medical attendance, &c. That this large sum is not excessive, will be indicated by my statement, that for the year ended 30th June last, the expense of the jail in use at this port, not including Marshal's salary, was 4,066,94 dollars. The number of prisoners in a General Prison, would probably range from 50 to 100. The rental might be set down at 2,000 dollars a years, and the wages of keepers at 2,000 dollars more, leaving, say 6,000 dollars, to defray general expenses, and cost of transporting prisoners. The latter outlays should be paid here on the certificates of the Consuls sending them forward.

21st.—At most of the ports it would not be found necessary to rent and support special jails, as those of other nationalities might be used for the temporary confinement of criminals. For ports of class 2, 1,000 dollars, for those of class 3, 750 dollars, and for those of class 4, 500 dollars a-year severally would probably cover necessary expenses. It may be readily determined, from year to year, whether such allowances will be satisfactory.

Remarks concerning appropriations needed to defray expenses for rental of offices.

22nd.—My recommendation is to allow an amount, not to exceed ten per centum, on the salaries of all the commissioned

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officers in each office. I think this will accord with the spirit of the Act of 1856 (vide section 22nd). In commercial Consulates the Consul, and one or two clerks perhaps, compose the whole force of the establishment. Here where the chief officer is to be accommodated, and an interpreter, and a constable, and perhaps one or more clerks, and actions at law are to be heard, roomy offices are very essential.

Remarks in review.

23rd.—The total amount of my recommendation for all branches of the Consular establishment in China is 68,650 dollars, or an average for twelve ports of 5,720,83 dollars. The amount of the original appropriations for the five ports was 33,350 dollars, or an average of 6,670 dollars.

I think, therefore, that I may claim that my schedule looks to a comparatively economical establishment. It may be additional evidence on this point to state the fact, that the cost of the British Consular establishment at this port alone, is at least 75,000 dollars per year, or more than the outlay which I recommend for all China.

24th.—I might leave my subject here, but I wish to add a word upon a point, which should be spoken of in season and out of season. I mean the practice which has heretofore periodically ejected from the Consulates, the men who have been in them just long enough, perhaps, to understand fairly the duties of their positions. I would be glad to have Congress secure the opinion upon this head of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, who has charge of the greater portion of the Consular accounts. It may be suggestive to learn from him, how many Consuls make up their accounts in a fairly satisfactory form, and of such how long they were in learning this elementary part of their work. He may also, perhaps, state approximately, the average term for which Consuls remain in office.

And if it be the case, as I think it will be found, that but very few of the Consuls manage this part of their work satisfactorily, a very pertinent commentary is afforded, regarding the manner in which they are likely to manage their duties of a more responsible character.

25th.—But if it be desirable to have experienced Consular

officers generally, how much more are they needed in countries where the United States holds an intercurrent jurisdiction. If it should be said that our Government has planted in China, for instance several colonies, our people would appreciate the significance of the statement. This is in effect what has been done, and yet the machinery of Government which has been provided, has been given without a full appreciation of the fact. And a more intricate system than the one which has grown up, can hardly be imagined. Here are colonies, so to speak, of at least a dozen different powers, each with its own code and corps of officers. Out of the intercourse between these and of all with the Imperial authorities, often grow questions which might test the abilities of the most clear-headed jurist, and which certainly do try the good nature, and good sense, of those who have to deal with them. Inclosure No. 27.

26th.—I have not spoken concerning the need of officers familiar with the language of the country. You have taken up the point in your excellent recommendations concerning a college at Peking, and it is not necessary for me to add anything excepting in the tenor of the foregoing remarks. Is a man so educated, likely to enter the service, or to remain in it, when after perfecting himself in its duties some stranger may at any moment usurp the place which should fall to him? To some not dependent upon the service, and certain at least of acquiring in it valuable experience, and perhaps rapid promotion, or urged by a desire to be useful to their country, this very disorganization may have its recommendations, but this will not be the case with many. Indeed I have found it difficult to secure intelligent men as assistants in my own office, or to supply vacant Consulates, for the reason that the service holds out no inducements except for the passing moment.

27th.—And this want of permanency works ill effects again, since it creates a jealousy of the Consular service which is regarded as a State institution for the benefit of peculiar classes, instead of a necessary arm of the Government. So it happens that Congress, in handling the Consular Appropriation Bills, dwells over them in a petty spirit not exhibited toward any other branch of the Government.

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With these brief remarks, submitted in the hope that they may be of use, at a moment when our country is entering upon a new commercial era in which our Consulates must take a higher place.—I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

GEO. F. SEWARD.

TABLE No. 1.—*Original Appropriations.*

Port.	Salary of Consul.	Salary of Interpreter.	Salary of Marshal.	Expense of Jail, &c.	Office Rent.	TOTAL.
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Canton	4,000	1,500	1,000	1,400	400	8,300
Shanghai .	4,000	1,500	1,000	1,400	400	8,300
Foochow	3,500	1,500	1,000	1,400	350	7,750
Amoy	3,000	....	1,000	1,400	300	5,700
Ningpo	3,000	....	....	....	300	3,300
Total.	17,500	4,500	4,000	5,600	1,750	33,350

TABLE No. 2.—*Present Appropriations.*

Port.	Salary of Consul.	Salary of Consular Clerks.	Salary of Interpreter	Salary of Marshal.	Expense of Jail, &c.	Office Rent.	TOTAL.
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
1. Shanghai .	4,000	....	1,500	1,000	1,400	400	8,300
2. Hankow .	....	....	....	1,000	1,400	....	2,400
Foochow .	3,500	....	....	1,000	....	350	4,850
Canton	4,000	....	1,500	1,000	1,400	400	8,300
3. Ningpo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Swatow	3,500	....	....	....	....	350	3,850
Chinkiang.	3,000	....	....	....	....	300	3,300
Amoy	3,000	....	1,500	....	1,400	300	6,200
4. Kiukiang .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tien-tsin .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newchwang	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chefoo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	21,000	....	4,500	4,000	5,600	2,100	37,200

TABLE No. 3.—*Appropriations Recommended.* Inclosure No. 27.

Port.	Salary of Consul.	Salary of Consular Clerks.	Salary of Interpreter, or Cost of Interpretations.	Judicial Expenses, General Jail, Lockup, Constables, &c.	Office Rent.	TOTAL.
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
1. Shanghai	7,500	3,000	2,500	10,000	1,300	24,300
2. Hankow	4,000	....	1,500	1,000	550	7,050
Foochow	4,000	....	1,500	1,000	550	7,050
Canton	4,000	....	1,500	1,000	550	7,050
3. Ningpo	3,000	....	750	750	300	4,800
Swatow	3,000	....	750	750	300	4,800
Chinkiang	3,000	....	750	750	300	4,800
Amoy	3,000	....	750	750	300	4,800
4. Kinkiang	....	....	500	500	....	1,000
Tien-tsin	....	....	500	500	....	1,000
Newchwang	....	....	500	500	....	1,000
Chefoo	....	....	500	500	....	1,000
Total.	31,500	3,000	12,000	18,000	4,150	68,650

28.—*Legislation required to meet the Recommendations made.* Inclosure No. 28.

Consuls.

Amend Appropriation Bill by adding, "And the salary of the Consul-General at Shanghai shall be 7,500 dollars; and the salaries of the Consuls at Hankow and Foochow shall be 4,000 dollars each; at Ningpo, Chinkiang and Amoy, 3,500 dollars each."

Interpreters.

The law providing for Interpreters is Section 6, Act approved August 18, 1856, which reads, "*And be it further enacted*, 'That the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint three Interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be determined by

Inclosure No. 28.

the President, and to assign such Interpreters, from time to time, to such Consulates in China, and with such duties as he may think proper.'"

Amend by inserting "four" in place of "three," and "twenty-five" in place of "fifteen;" and by adding, "And the President shall be authorized to allow the actual and necessary costs of procuring interpretations at Consulates in China where there shall be no Interpreters, not to exceed in all five thousand dollars."

Amend also the Appropriation Bill, so that it shall read, "For Interpreters and for costs of procuring interpretations in the Consulates in China, fifteen thousand dollars."

Marshals.

Amend Appropriation Bill by striking out the word "China."

Consular Clerks.

The law providing for Consular Clerks is Section 2 of the Appropriation Bill, approved June 30, 1864.

Amend by providing for an increased number of clerks.

Rent of Prison, &c.

The provision for jails is contained in Section 26, Act of June 22, 1860, which reads, "*And be it further enacted*, 'That the President be, and is hereby authorized to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of each of the said Ministers or Consuls, the actual expenses of the rent of suitable buildings, or parts of buildings, to be used as prisons for American convicts in the said countries, not to exceed in any case the rate of six hundred dollars a-year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed in any case the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, and provided that no more than one prison shall be hired in Japan, four in China, one in Turkey, and one in Siam, at such port or ports, as the Minister, with the sanction of the President, may designate.'"

Amend by striking out the words "four in China," and by adding, "And the President shall be authorized to allow, in the

adjustment of the accounts of the Consul-General in China, the actual expense of the rent of a suitable building to be used as a prison for American convicts in China, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars a-year, and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the transportation and care of offenders, not to exceed the sum of six thousand dollars a-year, and the President shall also be authorized to allow, in the adjustments of the accounts of the several Consuls in China, the actual and necessary expenses of the arrest, trial, and care of offenders, not to exceed in all eight thousand dollars a-year." Inclosure No. 28.

Amend, also, the Appropriation Bill by striking out the word "China" in the clause providing for rent of prisons, &c., and by adding, "And for rent of a general prison, for wages of the keepers of the same, and for the expenses of the arrest, trial, and care of offenders in China, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars."

Office Rent.

The provision is contained in Section 22, Act of August 18, 1856, "*And be it further enacted*, 'That the President be, and is hereby authorized. . . . . Whenever he shall think there is sufficient reason, therefore, to allow Consuls-Generals, Consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, actual expenses of office rent, not to exceed in any case ten per centum of the amount of the annual compensation allowed to such office . . . .'"

Amend by adding after the word officer "and to any other Consular officer or officers assigned to duty in his office."

29.—*Memorial to the President and to the Congress of the United States.* Inclosure No. 29.

Your Memorialists are citizens of the United States resident in China, and the object of their Memorial is to represent that the Consular establishment of the United States in China is inadequate to the right fulfulment of the purposes which attach to it, and to pray that appropriate action may be taken.

Inclosure No. 29.

Your Memorialists feel that the predicament of the Consulates is detrimental to American interests in and with China, unjust to the Government and people of China, and injurious to the good name of America.

Your Memorialists believe that salaried Consuls should at once be established at the more important ports; that they should be suitably provided with Interpreters and Constables, and convenient and respectable offices and other buildings.

And, especially, your Memorialists are convinced that the Consular service for China should be remodelled, so that its members may be specially educated, promoted by seniority and merit, and removal only for cause.

And your Memorialists pray that the appropriate measures may be recommended and adopted, and

Your Memorialists will ever pray.

China, 1867.

Inclosure No. 30.

30.—*Mr. W. P. Jones, Consul at Macao, acting ad interim at Amoy, to Mr. Geo. F. Seward.*

SIR, *December* 13, 1867.

I have the honor to hand you (enclosure) a Memorial signed by the citizens of the United States residing at Amoy, praying that the Consular system may be remodelled, so that the United States Consuls in China "may be *specially educated*, *promoted* by *seniority*, and *removed only for cause*"—also that they may be *provided* with *Interpreters* and *Constables*, and *convenient* and *respectable offices* and *other buildings*.

I cordially endorse *every representation* and *petition* in this Memorial. Nothing can be more certain than that "the present Consular establishment is *inadequate* to the fulfilment of the duties which attach to it," and that a system which sends to China men wholly unversed in *law*, totally unacquainted with the language of the people, and in some cases even unacquainted with business life in the United States, and positively illiterate, to exercise here almost unlimited powers over the lives and property of Americans, and tremendous influence upon our relations with

the Chinese, is, as the petition tersely states, "detrimental to American interests in China, and as unjust to the Chinese, as it is injurious to the good name of the United States." And this system is the more obnoxious because of the frequent changes made by removals without cause, since the education for his office which a man *might* in time acquire, he has no encouragement to seek with diligence because he expects removal *before a knowledge* of the *language* and *customs* of the people can possibly be well acquired;—and since, when, despite of discouragements, the Consul *has* attained to some knowledge and influence, so as to be respectable as a national representative, he is, irrespective of all merits, summoned to yield his post to another as ignorant or inexperienced as he himself was at the beginning of his course. Inclosure No. 30.

The changes enumerated are *all* absolutely demanded, and the appointments and allowances or provisions asked for, are, *without any exception, necessary* to enable us to take the position we should occupy beside the Consuls of other nations, and before the Chinese officials.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. Jones, *U. S. Consul.*

31.—*Mr. Wingate, Consul at Swatow, to Mr. Geo. F. Seward.* Inclosure No. 31.

Sir, *February* 1, 1867.

As you are about going to the United States, and will probably be called upon both to express your opinion and to state facts relative to American interests in China, I should consider myself failing in my duty to myself, to all Americans doing business here, to the Chinese with whom we have to deal, both officials and private persons of all grades, and to our national reputation, did I neglect to urge again upon you the absolute need of a total reorganization of our Consular system.

More than a year ago I addressed you upon this subject by way of comment upon your letter of the 16th September, 1865, to Hon. Anson Burlingame. Every statement I then made as to my wants and perplexities I now reiterate, with the added force of a

Inclosure No. 31.

longer and more trying experience; while many of the favourable aspects in which I then viewed my own position, have been in like manner modified.

While as yet I had no experience in weighty questions involving controversy with Chinese authorities, I found myself often perplexed as to the right course, and annoyed that I could not more readily accomplish what I clearly saw should be done. But when, as during the past year, questions involving large amounts of property, and affecting national prestige, have been complicated by the adverse interests and interference of foreigners of other nationalities, these annoyances have grown serious in proportion, and have often placed me in a position so crippled and undignified as almost to crush out any ambition to creditably perform the duties of my office.

Our countrymen at home are jealous for our rights and prestige, and talk loudly of our future commercial importance in the East; anticipating that our steamers from California, and the Pacific Railroad, will place us in the front rank as to influence and importance. We pray all this may come to pass, but it will not in China, unless we are able to conduct our intercourse with the government and people of this empire, at least upon terms of equality with European nations.

We all know England's commanding position; it will take us many years to gain the vantage-ground she already occupies with her trained interpreters. You well know the position that French Imperialism would assume, whether through ambition or commercial forethought; while the new Germany, with its increasing tonnage and political necessities, will claim its share of the field, and will take the necessary steps to secure it. If our countrymen could see these matters as they are, the question need only be asked, Are we to rank fourth among these rivals? And our Government would at once be compelled to adopt every measure requisite to secure our proper position.

I shall make no suggestions as to the method of inaugurating a new system. Your recommendations, contained in the letter referred to, I considered moderate at the time; I doubt not that your subsequently acquired information has confirmed you in the same belief.

Were I upon the stand as a witness, I think, independent of my official records, the ludicrous details of my domestic economy would be all that would be necessary to convince a jury of the need of a reorganization of our system. Inclosure No. 31.

I have now been here more than three years, and neither I nor any of my family have at any time left the Port—except once, when I, alone, was compelled to go away upon official business—solely for the reason that my income will not permit it. The necessity for occasional change to continue the health in this climate is well known, and the want of it cannot be compensated for at this Port, where the surrounding country is not open to foreign excursionists, where there are no roads for riding, and only poor paths for walking, and when, without the expense of a private boat, which I cannot allow myself, one can go out but seldom upon the water.

Touching official intercourse with the Chinese, I will say, that if a Mandarin sends letters of the utmost importance at the same time to me and to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, he has facilities for reading, answering, and taking advantage of its contents before, with my best efforts, I can get mine translated.

I inclose the Memorial, asking for a change in our system, signed by every citizen here whose name is on the list approved by the Minister for Associates in the Consular Court. The names and additions of the signers form a sufficient pledge of their information upon the subject.

32.—*Mr. O. H. Perry to Mr. Geo. F. Seward.* Inclosure No. 32.

Sir, *February* 11, 1867.

I have the honour to hand you herewith a memorial, signed by the Americans resident at this port, praying the President and Congress to remodel the United States Consular system so as to secure the proper education of Consuls, and provide suitable Consular assistants and buildings.

Inclosure No. 32.

The expressions of this memorial against the present state of our Consular service seem to me entirely just, and the petition has my full endorsement. Certainly the important functions of Consuls in China ought not to be exercised by men entirely unversed in law, and wholly unacquainted with the habits and customs of the Chinese people; and the practice of removing Consuls without just cause, when, after having long contended with the disadvantages of the present system, they have acquired fitness for their stations, is one that cannot but operate injuriously for American interests and influences in China.

The want of proper Interpreters and other Consular assistants, and the need of suitable Consular buildings have been felt at this Port ever since the establishment of this office, and now that the Consular establishments of other Treaty Powers are so liberally provided in these respects, our own dignity and influence necessarily suffer by the contrast, and will do so in the future far more than in the past.

It is certainly hardly necessary to use arguments to prove that suitable Interpreters and Constables and jails are requisite to the equitable settlement of matters in dispute between the Consuls and Chinese authorities, and the proper administration of law devolved upon Consuls by the exterritorial provisions of the Treaty.

During the period of over ten years that I have been in charge of this office it has often been mortifying to me to have to call upon the British authorities to aid me in carrying out the Treaty stipulations and the laws of the United States.

The duties collected by the United States for the single item of *direct* importations of tea from China during the year ending December 31, 1865, amounted to about six millions of dollars. The proportion of this revenue needed to supply the Consular assistants and buildings herein asked for would be but trifling.

33.—*Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward.*

Inclosure No. 33.

SIR, *Peking, April* 18, 1867.

Referring to Mr. Williams's dispatch, No. 28, of January 31, 1866, in relation to Mr. E. C. Lord, the United States Vice-Consul at Ningpo, I have now the honour to inform you that I have granted Mr. Lord, at his earnest request, leave of absence for six months, to take a sea voyage for the benefit of his health.

In his letter he observes: "On my return, should it be deemed desirable, I can resume the duties of the Consulate; and should be glad to do so if Congress has made any adequate arrangement for its support. In the meantime what arrangement can be made for the office during my absence? There is no one at present residing at Ningpo suitable for the position, who could or would undertake it. Under these circumstances I would suggest that the Consul-General at Shanghai take charge of matters here."

I have, accordingly instructed Mr. Mangum, the Acting Consul-General, to make such an arrangement as he can for supplying the Ningpo Consulate until Mr. Lord returns:—for, in truth, there is nothing else I can do. I, however, beg to respectfully urge upon you the propriety and necessity of restoring the salary to this Consulate. It is almost impossible to obtain a man to attend to the duties unless he can feel sure of a support; and if one offers to do so, it is almost humiliating to ask him to perform them gratis. The reasons which were first urged for having a paid Consul at Ningpo are now rendered even stronger by the freedom which exists for going into the adjacent country. I am well aware that the American trade there is small in comparison with that of Foochow or Shanghai, but the educational enterprises of many American citizens residing there solicit and deserve the care of their country's affairs. It is not, I hardly need add, commercial interests alone that lead the United States to appoint Consuls to China: the judicial and executive duties devolving on them by treaty require experience and knowledge—and especially a knowledge of the Chinese language—to enable them to fulfil them satisfactorily.

My acquaintance with Mr. Lord enables me to confirm all

Inclosure No. 33.

that was said by Mr. Williams, and I hope that the Government will appoint him full Consul to Ningpo upon an adequate salary. I can assure you that, situated as I am, *vis-à-vis* the highest officers of this empire, and continually obliged to press them to fulfil the duties towards our citizens which they have taken upon themselves by solemn treaty, it is unworthy of our country to be obliged to resort to such shifts as we now do to carry out our own obligations towards them and our own citizens.

Received No. 353. 24 June 72

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, April 17 1869.

To the Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I inclose copies of two letters visiting the condition of affairs in the Samoa groups of islands North and Easterly of New Guinea, in what is known as the South Sea. It seems to me that it would be well to concert action with the British and French Governments to keep always one or more vessels of war cruizing in the district mentioned, and to make surveys. It would seem desirable to send out a Government officer to Ascension. Considering the large number of American ships which are described as visiting the port annually.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant
Wm. H. Seward

Copy.

To the Consul General
for the United States America.

Sir:

I am at present laboring under great difficulties in my business by being established so far from any person whose authority could protect me from the lawless men who reside about and in the vicinity of my places of business.-

For the last two years upon many of the islands where my business calls me murder has been rife among the Europeans residing there- Ships have been cut off by the savages of the islands property burnt and destroyed, and the perpetrators are yet at large.

During the last seven years five vessels have been cut off, their crews massacred at different places in the Marshall groupe- two murders have been committed by Europeans- Capt: Robinson of the schooner "Dauntless" was thrown overboard and drowned- The murderers boast of their deeds and no steps have as yet been taken to call them to an account.

The island of Ascension has dwelling upon it some fifty Europeans and two American Missionaries and their families- About fifty American ships call there annually to recruit and give liberty to their crews.

In

In company with my partners I have a business upon the island involving a capital of $50,000.-
The bulk of the Europeans are a lawless set, and their unrestrained acts make it unsafe for lives and property on the island. Three months since my boat was fired at and several shots passed near the crew — one month prior the missionaries while passing in their boat the same people was fired upon, one ball passing between Mrs. Sturges and child who were sitting at the stern of the boat — I have a letter from the chief who admits of his firing upon the missionaries boat.-

I've taken this liberty to address you hoping that it will be within your power, and pray that you may be pleased to appoint some one resident at Ascension to act as your deputy — or failing your authority to do so you will advise the steps I should take to get the protection that is so much needed.

I remain your obt. servant
(Signed) Benjamin Pease
Master Brig "Water Lily."

Shanghai
March 19th 1869.

Shanghai, 15th April 1869.

Geo. F. Seward Esq.
United States Consul General,
Sir.

I beg to call your kind attention to the unprotected condition of the American residents at the Islands in the North Pacific Ocean known as the Sarraine Group or Ascension Islands.-
I have spent about five months at the Islands during the past year in command of the Schr: "Lizzie Allen," and in trading among the Groups have had a good opportunity to become acquainted with the character of the natives and the Europeans resident there. Of the latter there are several who are deserters from whale ships, two or three who are reported as escaped Australian convicts, and others of equally doubtful reputation. These men are leading most lawless lives, inciting the natives to acts of violence, and planning the arrest and robbery of vessels that may stop at the Islands for supplies or to recruit.

At present there is no constituted authority having power or control over the actions of either natives or foreigners and in my opinion the lives and property of those who resort there for the purposes of trade are in constant jeopardy. The number of residents

residents or traders has increased lately, and efforts are being made to avail of the products of the Islands by merchants who go there for purposes of legitimate trade only and my own knowledge convinces me that the appointment of an Agent or representative of the U. S. Government is absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the American residents and their property which is now of considerable value.

Hoping that it may be in your power to make such an appointment

I remain,

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Wm. G. Coe,

U.S. Mail Apl. 20 1869

Received No. 354.

Aug 22

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 17 1869.

To the Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I hand you herewith inclosed my
journal returns for the 1st quarter 1869.
which please find in order as follows:
viz:

Inclosure No. 1		Form No. 11	Seal
" " 2		" " 13	
" " 3		" " 14	3 Seals
" " 4		" " 128	
" " 5	Civil Suits.		
" " 6	Criminal do.		
" " 7	Police Cases.		
" " 8	Jail Reports		
" " 9	Form No. 21.		

I have the honor to be.
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Seward.

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai. 1st Quarter 1869.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1869					
Jan 2nd	1	Jauti - Shanghai	Indisposition of Jauti		
" 5th	2	Minister. Peking	Visit to Nankling		
" 6th	3	W. P. Mangum	2 Mos Ex wages. J. F. Perkins		
" 7th	4	Fogg Bro	Estate G. W. Anthony		
" 8th	5	" "	" " " "		
" "	6	Meller Bro	" " " "		
" "	7	Kroes Bro	" " " "		
" "	8	Fogg Bro	" J. Marsell		
" 8th	9	John Wherry	Kashing Missionary trouble		
" 9th	10	G. H. Wheeler	Estate of F Grevhan		
" 9th	11	G. A. Butler	" " " "		
" 11th	12	G. H. Wheeler	" " " "		
" "	13	U. S. C. Foochow	a/c sent, not in order		
" "	14	Secty of State	Copy #163 to U.S. Minister		
" "	15	U. S. Minister - Peking.	Copy of dispatch to C. D. Poston		
" "	16	U. S. Marshall. Foochow.	- Receipt of dispatch		

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Jan 11th	17	U. S. Consul. Amoy.	Stationery. Sent.		
" "	18	" " " "	Interpreter, account.		
" "	19	" " " Foochow	Stationery - Sent		
" 12th	20	Fogg & Co	Estate of P. Stanley		
" "	21	Llewellyn & Co	" " " "		
" "	22	Capt Buckminster	" F. Grennan		
" 13th	23	Secty of State	Submarine telegraph in China		
" "	24	Fogg & Co. Shanghai.	Estate of Kate Daley alias P. Stanley		
" "	25	Llewellyn & Co "	" " " " " " "		
" "	26	Doto & Co "	" " " " " " "		
" "	27	Watson & Co "	" " " " " " "		
" "	28	J. M. Nixon "	Lee Tsing Shan - Claim		
" "	29	Secty Treasury	Estate P. Stanley a/c		
" 14th	30	U. S. Consul Hiogo.	Sending Rufsell on crimes		
" "	31	U. S. Consul, Canton	Account - Informal		
" "	32	Tauti - Shanghai -	Roads in Hong Lue		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at .....

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Jan 14th	33	Municipal Council, Shanghai	Roads in Hong Que		
" "	34	J. Wherry	Kashing Case		
" "	35	J. M. W. Farnham	Apau Case		
" "	36	U. S. Minister	Pilot Rules		
" "	37	W. Isamble	Police Stations		
" "	38	Municipal Council, Shanghai	Bad liquors sold in Shanghai		
" "	39	C. W. Legender	Fees in sailing of Coolies		
" "	40	State Department	" " " " "		
" 15th	41	Touti	Mixed Court - Rules		
" "	42	Chun	" " "		
" "	43	Secty of State	Estate of J. H. Crutchett		
" "	44	" " "	Hankow b/c's and returns		
" "	45	Harbor Master	Harbor Regulations		
" 16th	46	Touti	Pasports to Interior		
" "	47	" "	Farnham's Child affair		
" "	48	W. E. Hidden, Washington	- Sending Stamps. -		

REGISTER of [illegible] from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Jan 16th	49	Comptroller of Treasury	Deficit $350. a/c Relief Seamen		
" 18th	50	John Ls. Purdon. Shanghai	Sending copy of Will C. D. Nye		
" 19th	51	Secty of State	Report of Trade		
" "	52	Zauti - Shanghai	Rowsell & Co - Godown.		
" 20th	53	U.S. Consul. Amoy	Account Sent 4th quarter 1868		
" "	54	Secty of State.	Sending Pilotage Regulations		
" "	55	Post Master General.	Arrival & Departure of Mails		
" "	56	J. Ross Brown	Kashing trip - Report.		
" "	57	Secty of State	Copy of " " "		
" 21st	58	Rev J. H. Nevius. Ningpo	Reply to letter.		
" "	59	Secty of State	Request for Dip Cor 1866		
" "	60	3d " Asst P. M. Genl	" " Postage Stamps		
" "	61	E. Bonniville. Shanghai	Estate of Ls. W. Anthony		
" "	62	J. R. Brown	Ports in Hinan		
" 22nd	63	U.S. Consul. Macao	Transfer of Archives		
" "	64	Zauti	Ka Hing Matter		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Jan 25th	65	Tauti	Roads in Hong Jue		
" "	66	U.S. Consul. Ningpo	Kia Hing. Matter.		
" "	67	" " " Chinkiang	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	68	" " Consular agent Kew Kiang -	Sending Flag		
" "	69				
" 26th "	70	A.B. Jootal -	Delay in delivery of Mail.		
" 27th "	71	W. Cheshire. Shanghai.	Estate of G. W. Anthony		
" "	72	Municipal Council	Receipt of 34 } Joint		
" "	73	" "	" " 35 }		
" "	74	Tauti	Mrs Nelson's Matter		
" 28th "	75	U.S. Consul. Swatow	A/c not in order		
" "	76	" " " Chefoo	" " " "		
" "	77	" " " Chinkiang	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	78	Chun - Shanghai.	Hang Chow Case.		
" "	79	Municipal Council, Shanghai.	Precautions for Chinese New Year		
" "	80	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank -	Estate of F. Brennan.		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent by

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Jan 28th	81	Tauti - Shanghai	Coal Mines		
" "	82	Consul Genl for France	Consular Meeting		
" "	83	" " " Prussia	"	"	
" "	84	" " " Sweden & Norway	"	"	
" "	85	" " " Portugal	"	"	
" "	86	British Consul	"	"	
" "	87	Consul for Spain	"	"	
" "	88	" " Netherlands	"	"	
" "	89	" " Denmark	"	"	
" "	90	" " Hamburg	"	"	
" "	91	" " Italy	"	"	
" "	92	" " Russia	"	"	
" 29	93	W. Cheshire. Shanghai	Estate of G. W. Anthony		
" "	94	Tauti "	Will receive him		
" 30	95	Commissioner of Customs	Heron Matter		
Feb 1st	96	Tau Ti - Shanghai	Man Missing from Poh Loong		

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Feb 1st	97	Municipal Council. Shanghai.	Hong Jue Roads		
" "	98	W. P. Mangum	"Spray" Case		
" 2nd	99	Ed Cunningham - Esq	Improvement of River frontage -		
" "	100	A. A. Hayes. Jr Esq	Case against a Chinaman		
" "	101	Chun - Magistrate of Mixed Court.	" " " "		
" "	102	Editor Daily News.	Ladies Bazaar. Fund of 1865, Reports & a/c for 1868		
" "	103	" " "	" " " " " " " "		
" "	104	U. S. Consul Chefoo	Sending forms.		
" "	105	Dept of State	French Reglement - (Map)		
" "	106	Municipal Council	Bund in Hong Jue		
" "	107	Tau Ti - Shanghai	" " " "		
" 4th	108	French Consul	Yang Kiang Pang Bridges.		
" "	109	J. Maitlands	"Tee Yuen" Case		
" "	110	Tau Ti - Shanghai	Check for Mrs Nelson		
" 5th	111	D. B. Eams	Liahdo Versus Jones		
" "	112	Tau Ti Shanghai	F. Jenkins Promissory Notes.		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Feb 5th	113	Rufsell Hoo.	Regard to goods in godown		
" 6th	114	G. A. Butler	Estate of W. J. Haley		
" "	115	J. Ross Browne	Report of Kia Hing case		
" "	116	Rufsell Hoo	Kin Le Yune Case		
" "	117	J. Ross Browne	Opening of Nanking		
" "	118	" " "	Copy of Reglement dispatch to State Dep't		
" 8th	119	Municipal Council	Sending minutes of Consul's Meeting		
" "	120	Tau Ti - Shanghai -	Matter of paper of Kin Le Yune		
" "	121	W. Cheshire	Estate of G. W. Anthony		
" 11th	122	B. M. King Jersey City	" " John King		
" "	123	Danish Consul, Hong Kong	Reply to dispatch		
" "	124	H. B. M. Consul - Shanghai	Sending dispatch to Danish Consul, Hong Kong		
" "	125	Chairman Municipal Council	Hong Jue Bund		
" 12th	126	J. R. Browne	Court Returns 4th qr 1868		
" "	127	Secty State	Salary a/c " " "		
" 13th	128	J. Ross. Browne	Ward's Estate Claim		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Feb 15th	129	3d " Asst P. M. Genl	Receipt for stamps fkige		#5275
" "	130	" " " " "	" " " "		#9732
" "	131	H.B.M. Consul. Shanghai	Copy of no. 172 to Legation		
" "	132	Fifth Auditor	Court of a/c 4th qr 1868		
" "	133	" "	" " " "		
" "	134	" "	Marshalls " " " "		
" "	135	" "	Consular Clk. U.S.S.		
" "	136	" "	" " B.R.L.		
" "	137	Secty State	Form 58 - acct		
" "	138	" "	Office rent " " "		
" "	139	U.S. Consul. Hankow	Accounts not in order		
" 16th	140	Ls. H. Wheeler. Shanghai -	Sending drafts		
" 18th	141	W. Ls. Bayne	Estate of J. A. Allen		
" "	142	M. Nolan. San Francisco	" " J. Grennan		
" "	143	Miss M. Grennan " "	" " " "		
" "	144	S. A. Holmes. Chefoo	Short postage on letters		

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Feb 18th	145	Secty of State	acknowledging receipt of Stationery		
" "	146	Heard Bro.	Postage Stamps		
" "	147	Secty of State	Treaty revision & policy in China		
" "	148	" " "	Receipt of Treaty		
" 19th	149	J. H. Blackfan	P.O. account.		
" "	150	Dr Zeverly -	Sending S. Hall to San Francisco Cal		
" 20th	151	Tautai - Shanghai -	Yanking pang Bridges -		
" "	152	Secty of State	U. S. Treaty with China		
" "	153	Mrs Jas Hall	Matter of Sydney Hall		
" "	154	Tautai - Shanghai -	Seal to deed # 233		
" "	155	U. S. V. C. Tientsin	Sending treaty per "Chili"		
" "	156	U. S. Minister	" " " "		
" "	157	U. S. Consul. Amoy -	Sending circular No 8		
" "	158	U. S. Consul Canton	" " "		
" "	159	" " " Chinkiang	" " "		
" "	160	" " " Chefoo	" " "		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at .....

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Feb 20th	161	U. S. Consul. Foochow	Sending circular No 8		
" "	162	" " " Hankow	" " "		
" "	163	" " " Kin Kiang	" " "		
" "	164	" " " Ningpo	" " "		
" "	165	" " " New Chwang	" " "		
" "	166	" " " Swatow	" " "		
" "	167	" " " Tintsin	" " "		
" 23d	168	Municipal Council	Hong Que Bund line		
" "	169	" "	Hard labor prisoners		
" "	170	A. Ross Browne	Revision of Treaty		
" "	171	District Magistrate	Paper of Kin Le Yune		
" 25th	172	Taotai - Shanghai	Deed No 214		
" "	173	" "	Paper of Kin Le Yune		
" "	174	" "	Will call on Consul General		
" "	175	" "	Falls & Stevenson's Rank		
" "	176	U. S. Consul. Ckinkiang	- Matter of A. Pease		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at*

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Feb 26th "	177	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank	B/Ex, J. F. Godfrey		
" 26th "	178	Jantai - Shanghai -	Kia shing Mission case		
" 27th "	179	Municipal Council	Proclamation Matter		
" "	180	E. Cunningham	Collision - Kiang loong		
" "	181	A. Wells	Overcharge Complaint		
" "	182	Spanish Consul	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	183	Secty of Treasury	Sending, Estate of J. F. Godfrey		
" "	184	" " "	" " " " " "		Duplicate E.E.
March 1st "	185	J. Kroes	Shipment of R News		
" "	186	Municipal Council	Bridge over Yang king Pang		
" "	187	Jantai - Shanghai	Sending plan of Bund line		
2nd "	188	" "	Collision near Nanking		
3d "	189	" "	" Rules additional		
"	190	G. A. Cooper. Gosport, Va. -	Reply to letter		
"	191	Consul for Belgium - Shanghai -	" " "		
"	192	Mrs J. Hall, Dorchester, Mass.	Sending discharge of J. Hall		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
March 4th	193	Municipal Council	Roads in Shanghai		
" "	194	Taotai — Shanghai -	{new deeds — nos 234 & 235 / Old " — " 60 & 192.		
" "	195	U. S. Consul - Chefoo -	Letter for E. Dunscomb		
" "	196	Taotai - Shanghai -	Proposal for New Bridge		
" 5th	197	H. B. M. Asst Judge	Matter of Prisoners fr Chefoo		
" 6th	198	Secty of State -	Tientsin returns		
" "	199	Harbor Master	approving Regulations		
" "	200	U. S. V. Consul - Chefoo	Informality of Returns		
" "	201	Taotai - Shanghai -	Will visit Taotai		
" "	202	U. S. Consul - Chefoo -	Receipt of Prisoners		
" 8th	203	" " " Amoy	Stationery. Interpreter & Coin Agt at Yokas.		
" "	204	Walter Pearson	Pilot Regulations		
" "	205	Taotai Shanghai	Hard labor Prisoners		
" "	206	Municipal Council	Roads in Hong Jue		
" "	207	Taotai - Shanghai -	Will visit on the 10th inst		
" 12th	208	Dept of State —	Knights Seamen's &c		

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
March 12th	209	Yamtai-Shanghai —	Notes of Chu yeo tsz		
" "	210	H. F. Baker —	Baker Vs Pease		
" "	211	C. D. Williams - Hong Kong -	Port at Hanan		
" "	212	Olyphant & Co.	Drawback on lead		
" "	213	Spanish Consul	Balance due crew of the "Waterlilly"		
" 13th "	214	J. B. Eames	Williams Vs Pease		
" "	215	U. S. Minister - Peking	Receipt of dispatches		
" "	216	J. A. Vs. Meadows	" " "		
" 15th "	217	Yamtai	Hard labor system		
" "	218	Post Master - San Francisco - Cal.	Receipt of pig letters		
" "	219	" " " " "	" " " "		
" "	220	3d " Asst P. M. Genl -	" " Stamps		
" 16th "	221	Yamtai - Shanghai -	Sending Memo of wharfage dues		
" "	222	" "	Hang Chow Matter		
" "	223	Consul Genl for France	Response to dispatch		
" 17th "	224	W. R. Landstein	Sale of "Ning Haian"		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
March 17th	225	Taotai - Shanghai -	Paper at Kin le Kuan		
" "	226	Municipal Council	Roads in Hong Kew		
" "	227	Taotai	Collision Rules		
" 18th	228	U. S. Consul - Chefoo -	Receipt of Returns		
" "	229	Supt Foreign Mails - Washington -	Report of P. M. Genl. Hong Kong		
" 19th	230	Secty of Treasury	Estate of A. D. Ray		
" "	231	Municipal Council	Bridge Matter		
" "	232	Fifth Auditor - Treasury -	Sending Estate & reply to dispatch		
" "	233	" " "	Matter of S. Hall - reply		
" "	234	J. H. Blackfan	Arrival & departure of mails - & for year		
" "	235	" " "	" " " Mail		
" 22nd	236	W. Gamble -	Fr Police Station Office		
" "	237	Consul Genl of Italy	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	238	" " France	Death of Prince Imp of Belgium		
" "	239	" " Russia	" " " "	"	
" "	240	" " Sweden & Norway	" " " "	"	

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
March 22nd	241	Consul Genl Portugal	Death of Prince Imp of Belgium		
" "	242	" " Italy	" " "	" "	"
" "	243	H. M. Consul	" " "	" "	"
" "	244	Consul of Denmark	" " "	" "	"
" "	245	" for Spain	" " "	" "	"
" "	246	" " Hamburg	" " "	" "	"
" "	247	" " Russia	" " "	" "	"
" "	248	" " Netherlands	" " "	" "	"
" 23d "	249	Tautai. Shanghai	Deeds Nos 237 - 238 - 239		
" "	250	" "	" " 236		
" "	251	D. B. Eames -	Lo[illegible]ah do Versus Jones		
" "	252	Rufsell Hco	Paper in Kim le Yune		
" "	253	D. Macy	Crops destroyed		
" "	254	Consul for Spain	Deceased Seaman - Brig "Sarah"		
" 24th "	255	Municipal Council	Amount due for houses		
" "	256	Rufsell Hco	Money for Tautai		

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
March 25th	257	Olyphant & Co	sending draw-backs		
" "	258	French Consul Genl	Matter of Mission Lot		
" "	259	W. S. Morton	Matter of Charter Party		
" "	260	Mixed Court-Magistrate-	Roads in Hong Lue		
" 29th "	261	Consul for Spain	Deceased Seaman on B. "Sarah"		
" "	262	French Consul Genl	Presbyterian Mission Matter		
" "	263	Taotai Shanghai	Notes of Chu wo Tsz		
" "	264	" "	Hong Lue Bund		
" "	265	" "	Congratulations on promotion		
" "	266	Dist Magistrate	Seizure Ponies		
" 31st "	267	Tau Tai, Shanghai.	Will receive his call.		

And one hundred & five letters, with invoices to Collector of Customs.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, Apl. 19. 1869.
Geo. F. Seward,

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SH

Return of Civil *Suits from the* 1st *day of* January *to the* 31st *day of*

CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.		NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.		NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF ~~FINE~~ IMPOSED. Claimed	AMOUNT OF AND RE
277			Pending from Last Quarter				Pending		
284			"		"		"		
291			"		"		Apes Closed		Un
292			"		"		" "		Un
307			"		"		Pending		
309			"		"		"		
310			"		"		Withdrawn		
312			"		"		Pending		
314			"		"		"		
315			"		"		Closed		6
317			"		"		Pending		
319			"		"		"		
320			"		"		"		
324			"		"		"		
325			"		"		"		
327			"		"		"		
330			"		"		"		
332			"		"		"		
333			"		"		Closed		
334			"		"		"	66.15	
335			"		"		"		
336			"		"		Pending	4 42	
337			"		"		"		
338	January	6	Geo. W Anthony	Am	In Bankruptcy	Bankruptcy	Pending	$ 2000 "	
339	"	14	H. A. Holcomb	"	" "	"	"	B. 1500 "	
340	"	29	Li ah Do	Ch	J. H. Jones	Contract	For Deft	$ 1000 "	
341	July	22	Probate		Est. J. Walter	Probate	Pending	—	
342	March	3	Lee Kip By	Ch	Firm as Bo	Contract	Withdrawn	B. 12.16 50	
343	"	5	A. S. Tobis	Am	Herve Bo.	Do	Pending	" 3500 "	
344	"	11	J. Lacombe	Fr	B. Pease	Do	For Plaintiff	$ 35.25 "	
345	"	12	C. A. Williams	Am	B. Pease	Do	Pending	" 20.000 "	
346	"	17	Est. G. W. Anthony	"	Olyphant Bo.	Do	"	B. 914.65	
347	"	27	R. S. Morton	"	Rennie Bo.	Do	"	$ 600 "	

6488

Withdrawn Annual Shanghai ope

[Form No. 124.]

NITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March 1869, inclusive.

NT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF ~~FINE~~ IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
lin		Pending								
		"								
		Oper Closed		Une						
		" "		Une						
		Pending								
		"								
		Williamm		16 05			18 40	2 65		
		Pending								
		"								
		Closed		60 90			52 90	8 "		
		Pending								
		"								
		"								
		"								
		"								
		"								
		Closed		13 20			13 20			
		"	6 15	13 20			13 20			
		"	6	5 10			5 10			
		Pending	4 42 1							
		"								
uptcy	Bankruptcy	Pending	# 2000 "							
	"	"	N. 1500 "							
er	Contract	For Defts	# 1000 "	80 80	15 "	6 "	21 80	8 "	20 "	
ter	Probate	Pending	—							
o	Contract	Williamm	N. 1216 50	17 40			14 "	3 40		
o.	Do	Pending	" 3500 "							
e	Do	For Plaintiff	# 3525 "	56 80	15 "	6 "	20 80	15 "		
e	Do	Pending	" 20,000 "							
No.	Do	"	N. 914 65							
60.	Do	"	# 600 "							
	6488			# 263 45	30 "	12 "	154 40	37 05	20 "	

Transmitted Annual. Shanghai, April 6th 1869. Geo. F. Seward.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SH

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of

CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF [illegible] AND RE[illegible]
	1869						
24	Jany 29	United States	T. F. Barr	Charge Assault and battery.	Guilty	25" "	
25	Dec 29	"	N. McGregor	Do	Pending.	25" "	

E & O E
U.S. Consul
Shanghai

[Form No. 124.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

n the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March 1869, inclusive.

ANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
or	Charge Assault and battery.	Guilty	25" "	18 35	5" "		6 10	7 25		
or	Do	Pending.								
			25" "	# 18 35	5" "		6 10	7 25		

E & O E
U.S. Consulate Journal,
Shanghai, April 6th 1869
Geo. F. Seward.

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ Police CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From the First of January to the Thirty first day of March 1869, inclusive.

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF ~~FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED~~ Costs.	DISPOSITION ~~OF FINES AND FEES.~~ Marshal	Clerk.	APPEAL.
Jan. 13th	Louis Peterson	Desertion	A. Stripling	Sent on board ship "Bengal"		$20.-	$20.-		
" "	J. Bassline								
" "	J. Nelson								
" "	J. Sanders								
" 18	R. K. Norton	Drunk	"	Committed					
" 28	J. H. Edwards	Assault	Chinese	Committed for 14 days					
" 30th	P. Henderson	Disorderly conduct	French Police	Fined		10.-	5.-	$5.-	
Feb. 20	Dennis Caley	Theft	B. E. Maynard	Warned & dismissed					
Mar. 8th	J. H. Edwards	"	French Police	"					
" 16	Robt. Ling	Drunk	B. R. Lewis	Committed					
" 20	A. Catlin	"	P. C. #40	"					
						$30.-	$25.-	$5.-	

E. & O. E.

U. S. Consulate General

Shanghai March 31st 1869.

Geo. F. Seward.

NITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

_____ day of _____ 186 , inclusive.

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	AP
Acquitted. U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI	With Dw. 3524	No. 7	Police Court	Mch 21 1889

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF January 1869.

No. from last Report	2	No. discharged during month	3
„ admitted during month	5	„ remaining	4
Total	7	Total	7

No. of days served during previous months 8649

„ „ „ „ past month 73

Total to date 8722

MBER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
36	Geo. Capper	Nov. 16th/68	Six months		31	
42	Geo. W. Anthony	Dec. 17th	Twenty days	Jan. 6th/69	6	
43	Jas. Kelly	Jan. 4th/69		" 14th "	11	
44	Francis Tinston	" 15 "		" 20th "	6	
45	R. K. Norton	" 20th "			12	Vagrant.
46	J. W. Edwards	" 27 "	Fourteen days		5	
47	Wm Cintra	" 30 "			2	Vagrant.
					73	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal.

John D. Kennedy
U S Jailor

OF_____186 . (CONTINUED.)

N ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF February 1869.

No. from last Report 4
" admitted during month 1
Total 5

No. discharged during month 4
" remaining 1
Total 5

No. of days served during previous months 8722
" " " " past month 50
Total to date 8772

NUMBER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
6	Geo. Capper	Nov. 16th 1868	Six months		28	
15	R. K. Norton	Jan. 20th 1869		Feby. 21st 1869	4	
16	J. H. Edwards	" 27 "		" 10 "	10	
17	Wm. Gentra	" 30 "		" 4 "	4	
18	David Morris	Feby. 20 "		" 23rd "	4	
					50	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal.

John. Kennedy
U S Sailor

OF _____ 186 . (CONTINUED.)

N ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
				Inclosure
				U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI
				No. 8.
				With No. 354
				Jail Report 1st quarter 1869

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF March 1869.

No. from last Report 1
„ admitted during month 6
Total 7

No. discharged during month 1
„ remaining 6
Total 7

No. of days served during previous months 8772
„ „ „ „ past month 148
Total to date 8920

BER.	NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.
46	Geo. Casper	Nov. 16th 1868	Six months		31	
49	Barnard Morris	Mar. 4th 1869	6 yrs. 1 mo. 29 das.		28	Balance of previous term.
50	Geo. White	" " "			28	
51	Wm A. Betts	" " "			28	
52	J. W. Edwards	" 8 "		Mar. 13th/69	5	
53	Robt. Long	" 16 "			16	Vagrant
54	A. Castro	" 20th "			12	"
					148.	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal
John. Kennedy
U S Jailor

OF _____ 186 . (CONTINUED.)

N ADMITTED.	TERM.	WHEN DISCHARGED.	NO. OF DAYS.	REMARKS.

Form No. 21.

Names of all Deceased American citizens, including seamen or mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with Hon. F. Seward, *U. S. Consul General at* Shanghae, *from* January 1st. *to* March 31st., *inclusive.*

1869

TE OF DECEASE.	NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS. estimated at.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
20.	J. L. Winton.	not known.	Str. "Chilali".	Drowned in Hwangpoo river	19.75	In probate.
22	Theodore Walter	New York	—	Shanghae	—	In hands of widow
8	Lydia Wallace Pennell	Philadelphia.	—	"	—	" " " husband

All forwarded Dec 4th 69

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghae. April 17, 1869
Geo. F. Seward,
Consul General.

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges. Tls.	℔
January	4.	Hibb Livingston & Co.	New York.	1182 1/2 chests tea.	China.	23431	48
"	"	"	"	522 " " " "	"	9749	35
"	5	Little & Co.	"	488 " " " "	"	9996	—
"	"	Reid & Co.	"	692 " " " "	"	12006	46
"	"	Brand Monro & Co.	"	401 " " " "	"	5575	—
"	"	"	"	928 " " " "	"	20620	—
"	"	Olyphant & Co.	"	491 " " " "	"	8424	61
"	"	"	"	545 " " " "	"	16843	43
"	"	"	"	1028 " " " "	"	20293	51
"	6	Bull Purdon & Co.	"	426 " " " "	"	7594	95
"	"	"	"	541 " " " "	"	9823	21
"	"	"	"	494 " " " "	"	14041	64
"	"	Sykes & Co.	"	551 " " " "	"	10414	69
"	11	Byrom Birmingue.	"	1 Bale of Silk.	"	150	—
"	15	Sykes & Co.	"	9 1/2 chests tea.	"	183	66
"	18	Little & Co.	"	1336 " " " "	"	23140	—
"	"	Bailey Worthington & Co.	"	344 " " " "	"	5604	45
"	"	"	"	204 " " " "	"	4320	31
"	"	"	"	245 " " " "	"	2454	84
"	"	George Webster.	San Francisco	10 Cases Tea.	"	14	50
"	"	"	"	10 " " "	"	14	50
"	"	Brand Monro & Co.	New York.	842 1/2 chests tea.	"	20231	—
"	"	"	"	810 " " " "	"	14835	—
"	"	Hibb Livingston & Co.	"	621 " " " "	"	9904	90
"	"	"	"	344 " " " "	"	4002	65
				Carried forward.		254306	44

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

TE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		254306 44
January	18.	Hibbs Livingston Bro.	Their Mark.	806 ½ Chests Tea.	China	13121 46
"	"	Petrocochino Bro.	" "	643 " " " "	" "	12250 04
"	"	Augustine Heard Bro.	" "	418 " " " "	" "	6204 18
"	"	"	" "	316 " " " "	" "	6224 05
"	"	Hibbs Livingston Bro.	" "	524 " " " "	" "	9512 94
"	"	Olyphant Bro.	" "	1950 " " " "	" "	20499 34
"	"	"	" "	1188 " " " "	" "	24224 34
"	"	"	" "	682 " " " "	" "	15592 21
"	"	"	" "	493 " " " "	" "	13039 91
"	"	"	" "	974 " " " "	" "	20615 54
"	"	"	" "	232 " " " "	" "	6940 60
"	"	"	" "	899 " " " "	" "	18445 44
"	"	Reid Bro.	" "	316 " " " "	" "	4410 32
"	"	"	" "	314 " " " "	" "	4300 32
"	"	Augustine Heard Bro.	" "	841 " " " "	" "	13988 38
"	"	"	" "	442 " " " "	" "	15833 11
"	"	"	" "	9 " " " "	" "	169 28
"	"	H. Yoga Bro.	" "	8. Bales Silk.	" "	4084 95
"	"	"	" "	14. " " "	" "	454892
"	19	Yoga Bro.	" "	154 ½ Chests Tea.	" "	2380 04
"	"	"	" "	336 " " " "	" "	5121 49
"	"	"	" "	380 " " " "	" "	4941.64
"	"	"	" "	460 " " " "	" "	13403 60
"	"	"	" "	504 " " " "	" "	9425 53
				Carried forward.		516277 79

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		51627 79
January	19	Olyphant & Co.	New York.	10 ½ chests tea.	China.	210 94
"	"	"	"	411 " " " "	"	4901 40
"	"	"	"	545 " " " "	"	10429 04
"	"	"	"	806 " " " "	"	16669 —
"	"	"	"	234 " " " "	"	4940 29
"	"	Siemssen & Co.	"	13 Bales of silk.	"	8309 89
"	"	"	"	10 " " " "	"	5288 03
"	"	"	"	4 " " " "	"	3523 60
"	20	H. Arossenius.	"	104 cases sago.	"	504 —
"	"	Siemssen & Co.	"	4 Bales of silk.	"	3542 55
"	"	W. H. Macomber.	"	42 Pkgs. tea.	"	1144 24
"	"	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	50 " "	"	2140 —
"	"	Frazar & Co.	New York.	32 " "	"	536 65
"	"	Overbeck & Co.	"	10 cases rhubarb.	"	433 30
"	21	H. H. Bridges.	"	551 ½ chests tea.	"	7444 29
"	"	Olyphant & Co.	"	32 " " " "	"	496 04
"	"	"	"	150 " " " "	"	2440 58
"	23	Siemssen & Co.	"	1052 " " " "	"	20433 —
"	"	Hibb Livingston & Co.	"	530 " " " "	"	10434 28
"	30	Sillte & Co.	"	434 " " " "	"	12043 —
"	"	Bull Purdon & Co.	"	265 " " " "	"	6342 16
"	"	"	"	464 " " " "	"	11402 39
"	"	Augustin Heard & Co.	"	330 " " " "	"	5002 70
"	"	Bailey Wattington & Co.	"	118 " " " "	"	1545 89
				Carried forward.		649362 05

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.	
				Brot. forward		649362	05
January	30.	Barley Watkington & Co.	New York.	134 1/2 Chests tea.	China.	2146	34
"	"	"	"	141 " " " "	"	2980	41
"	"	"	"	308 " " " "	"	4994	64
"	"	Grosvenor & Co.	"	88 " " " "	"	1368	10
"	"	"	"	324 " " " "	"	4944	56
"	"	"	"	100 Bales straw braid.	"	3098	29
"	"	"	"	92 1/2 chests tea.	"	1410	23
"	"	Dennison & Co.	"	660 " " " "	"	9142	—
February	1	Gibb Livingston & Co.	"	338 " " " "	"	3352	89
"	"	"	"	340 " " " "	"	3246	94
"	"	"	"	450 " " " "	"	4009	56
"	"	"	"	141 " " " "	"	1304	94
"	"	Brand Inman & Co.	"	813 " " " "	"	16044	—
"	"	"	"	342 " " " "	"	6016	—
"	2	Gibb Livingston & Co.	"	694 " " " "	"	11348	01
"	"	"	"	480 " " " "	"	4440	15
"	"	Oliphant & Co.	"	114 " " " "	"	2941	15
"	"	"	"	2924 " " " "	"	49249	11
"	"	"	"	255 " " " "	"	4283	40
"	"	"	"	328 " " " "	"	5720	29
"	"	"	"	6209 " " " "	"	44469	58
"	"	"	"	379 " " " "	"	4865	46
"	3	Bell Purdon & Co.	"	1 box presents & tea.	"	11	88
"	5	Oliphant & Co.	"	139 1/2 chests tea.	"	3929	23
				Carried forward		904108	22

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.	
				Brot. forward.		904108	22
February	9	Sittle & Co.	New York	882½ chests tea.	Yokima	13493	—
"	10	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	446 " " "	"	8230	16
"	15	Gibb Livingston & Co.	"	450 " " "	"	4009	56
"	"	"	"	141 " " "	"	1304	94
"	"	Brand Brano & Co.	"	269 " " "	"	3433	—
"	"	Olyphant & Co.	"	124 " " "	"	2998	65
"	16	"	"	203 Bales straw braid.	"	6284	29
"	"	Glover Dan & Co.	"	43 Pkgs. tea.	"	391	41
"	"	Overbeck & Co.	"	24 Boxes chinaware.	"	1082	88
"	18	Sittle & Co.	"	36 Pkgs. tea.	"	422	—
"	19	H. Grossmann.	San Francisco	62 Cases sago.	"	300	—
"	"	H. Webster.	"	86 " "	"	384	31
"	"	"	"	4 " "	"	19	84
"	"	Olyphant & Co.	New York.	3 Bales silk.	"	1091	43
"	"	"	"	19 " wool.	"	804	12
"	"	Heimsen & Co,	"	3 " silk.	"	1449	60
"	"	"	"	2 " "	"	1082	25
"	"	"	"	2 " "	"	1059	—
"	"	"	"	2 " "	"	1059	—
"	"	"	"	1 " "	"	623	50
"	"	"	"	1 " "	"	645	30
"	"	Olyphant & Co	"	6 Bales human hair.	"	65	03
"	22	"	"	32 " " "	"	339	59
"	"	W. B. Astor.	"	1 case curios & fancy goods.	"	95	—
				Carried forward.		955118	08

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869.	NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
			Boat. forward		955118 08
February 26.	Hilman Hso.	New York.	1456½ chests tea.	China.	28520 —
" "	"	"	2436 " " " "	"	300416 64
" "	Fraser Hso.	"	14 Cases china.	"	163 48
March 1	Little Hso.	"	935½ chests tea.	"	9994 —
" "	Hilman Hso.	"	1647 " " " "	"	23463 34
" "	"	"	1183 " " " "	"	19566 64
" "	Augustine Heard Hso.	"	1104 " " " "	"	18291 80
" "	"	"	483 " " " "	"	12269 34
" "	"	"	352 " " " "	"	6242 95
" "	Little Hso.	"	824 " " " "	"	12584 —
" "	Olyphant Hso.	"	421 " " " "	"	6041 21
" 2	Russell Hso.	"	5 Bales of silk.	"	2822 54
" "	Smith Archer Hso.	"	100 Bales of straw braid.	"	2984 49
" "	Augustine Heard Hso.	"	18 Bales of silk.	"	4863 40
" "	"	"	29 " " " "	"	14428 98
" "	"	"	132½ chests tea.	"	2123 56
" 8	Olyphant Hso.	"	911 " " " "	"	14463 09
" "	"	"	106 " " " "	"	1344 43
" 9	Augustine Heard Hso.	"	713 " " " "	"	11412 94
" "	"	"	438 " " " "	"	6435 04
" "	"	"	645 " " " "	"	10455 05
" 13.	Brand Mamo Hso.	"	498 " " " "	"	4420 —
" "	Olyphant Hso.	"	1263 " " " "	"	20789 06
" 16	Augustine Heard Hso.	"	90 Bales of silk.	"	14819 62
			Carried forward—		1240590 70

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

TE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		12 40590 40
arch	16.	Hitman & Co.	New York.	1309 ½ chests tea.	China.	14451 45
"	"	"	"	906 " " " "	"	14926 03
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	12 " " " "	"	192 29
"	19	H & O. Webster.	San Francisco.	100 cases sundries.	"	225 —
"	"	Russell & Co.	New York.	384 ½ chests tea.	"	4440 —
"	"	Simmons & Co.	"	1 Bale of silk.	"	507 08
"	"	"	"	1 " " "	"	523 —
"	"	Mustard & Co.	San Francisco.	4 ½ Quicksilver Flasks.	"	87 51
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York.	10 Bales of silk.	"	3439 50
"	"	W. H. Macomber.	"	2 " " "	"	1163 46.
"	"	Little & Co.	"	24 ½ Bales of silk.	"	429 58
"	20	Russell & Co.	"	5 Bales of silk.	"	2279 58
"	"	"	"	4 " " "	"	1890 14
"	"	N. J. Gogg & Co.	"	15 " " "	"	6186 24
"	"	W. Purton & Co.	"	4 " " "	"	4282 28
"	"	Bull Prudon & Co.	"	12 Pkgs. of tea.	"	226 88
"	"	Russell & Co.	"	12 Bales of silk.	"	5623 44
"	23	Olyphant & Co.	"	1161 ½ chests tea.	"	18685 46
"	24	Bailey Worthington & Co.	"	146 " " "	"	1800 20
"	"	"	"	118 " " "	"	1662 49
"	"	"	"	44 " " "	"	939 94
"	29	Brand Mamo & Co.	"	1434 " " "	"	29846 —
"	"	Olyphant & Co.	"	448 " " "	"	4476 29
"	"	"	"	141 " " "	"	2465 56
				Carried forward.		13682 40 73

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
1869				Brot. forward		136824073
March	29	Olyphant Bro.	New York.	146 ½ chests tea.	China.	22722 54
"	"	"	"	1141 " " " "	"	210366 22
"	"	"	"	990 " " " "	"	13986 39
"	"	"	"	1693 " " " "	"	20453 12
"	"	"	"	531 " " " "	"	11202 81
"	"	"	"	1089 " " " "	"	21032 48
"	"	"	"	281 " " " "	"	5044 92
"	"	"	"	426 " " " "	"	6129 61
"	30	Sillte Bro.	"	1288 " " " "	"	18200 ~
"	"	"	"	1501 " " " "	"	23450 ~
"	"	"	"	510 " " " "	"	5010 ~
"	"	"	"	400 " " " "	"	6402 ~
"	"	"	"	504 " " " "	"	5420 ~
"	"	Augustine Heard Bro.	"	4 Bales of silk.	"	36508 80
"	"	Russell Bro.	"	8 " " " "	"	3582 ~
"	"	"	"	4 " " " "	"	30402 5
					Total	Tls. 153878694

E. & O. E.

U. S. Consulate Genl.
Shanghai March 31st. 1869.
Geo. F. Seward

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Vol. No. 354,

No. 1.

Copy Letter Book

State

Mar 31 1869

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai,

Date. 1869. Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactur
In port		Schr.	Dan'l Webster										
"		Scrp.	Geo. F. Seward										
"		"	Grace										
"		Str:	Tsatlee										
"		"	Szechuen						Ningpo				
"		Ship	Onward						Maulmain				
"		Brig	Golconda						Hong Kong				
"		Str:	Shansi						Chefoo				
"		Boat	Kin-san-fat						Chinkiang				
"		Bk.	Annie						New York				
"		"	Charley						Swatow				
"		"	American Lloyds						New York				
"		Boat	Tung Fah						Saddle Islands				
"		Str:	A. J. Ingersoll						Chefoo				
"		"	Fah-Luong						Kiukiang				
"		"	Chihli						Chefoo				
"		Boat	Lover						Hankow				
Jan.	4th	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co	Morse		
"	"	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	M: Queen		
"	"	"	Mayune	1224	"	1864	New York	New York	"	"	Johnson		
"	5th	"	Chin-le-ma	25	Put back	—	——	Shanghai	Nagasaki	T.J. Falls	Hounsbery		
"	6th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.C.	Morse		
"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray		
"	8th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse		
"	"	Ship	Sinnada	650	Foochow	—	——	Shanghai	Foochow	A.A. Hayes Jr	Johnson		
"		Boat	Kiang-Nam	60	Chinkiang	—	——	Ningpo	Chinkiang	Turner	Smith		

of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1869.

VESSELS.					CARGOES.											
					INWARD.					OUTWARD.					Date of Departure.	
Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Month.	Day.
		Ningpo										Sundries	Tls.	17000	Jan.	25th
		Maulmain										"		1500	"	5th
		Hong Kong										"		12000	Feb.	1st
		Chefoo										"		135000	Mch.	6th
		Chinkiang										"		1400	Feb.	9th
		New York										"		90000	"	4th
		Swatow										"		18000	Jan.	18th
		New York										"		118000	"	25th
		Saddle Islands										Ballast				
		Chefoo										"		75000	Feb.	27th
		Kiukiang										"		4000	Jan.	6th
		Chefoo										"		135000	Feb.	20th
		Hankow										"		1700	"	6th
New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co	Morse			Sundries	T.	140000			"		19000	Jan.	14th
Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Mc Queen			"		89000			"		90000	"	"
New York	New York	"	"	Johnson			"		75812			"		45000	"	"
——	Shanghai	Nagasaki	J.J. Falls	Hinsbery			Ballast					Ballast			"	14th
New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co	Morse			Sundries		88000			Sundries		87617	"	6th
"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray			"		175000			"		87134	"	"
"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		37513			"		49870	"	8th
——	Shanghai	Foochow	A.A. Hayes Jr.	Johnson			"		35000			"		57134	"	18th
——	Ningpo	Chinkiang	Turner	Smith			"		1400			"		1500	Feb.	4th

10	"	"	Str:	New York	2217	Nagasaki	1864	New York	New York	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co.	Furber	
11	"	"	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	"	"	"	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Harmon
12	"	11th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse
13	"	"	Ship	Bengal	999	New York	1861	Boston	Boston	Manila	Peabody		West
14	"	12th	Str:	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.		Hardy
15	"	13th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"		Morse
16	"	15th	"	"	1086	"	"	"	"	"	"		"
17	"	16th	"	Warrior	2024	Hankow	"	"	"	Hankow	"		Andrews
18	"	18th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	"	"	"	Ningpo	"		Morse
19	"	"	"	Mojune	1224	Hankow	1864	"	"	Hankow	"		Johnson
20	"	20th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	"		Morse
21	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"		Gray
22	"	23	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	"	"	"	"	"	"		Harmon
23	"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"		Morse
24	"	25th	"	"	1086	"	"	"	"	"	"		"
25	"	"	"	Kiangloong	945	Hankow	1863	New York	Boston	Hankow	"		Friend
26	"	26th	"	Pah-Loong	107	Kiukiang	—	—	Shanghai	Kiukiang	J.T. Trumbly		Preble
27	"	27th	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.		Hardy
28	"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"		Morse
29	"	28th	"	Szechuen	1006	"	1861	"	"	"	"		Spencer
30	"	29	"	Kiangtze	1086	"	1862	"	"	"	"		Morse
31	"	30	"	Szechuen	1006	"	1861	"	"	"	"		Spencer
32	"	"	"	Warrior	2024	Hankow	1862	"	"	Hankow	"		Andrews
					40799								

Carried forward

| | | |

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st January

C

No.	Date. 1869. Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
					40779										Brought forward.		$3132624.-
33	Jan.	30th	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Morse			Sundries		218416
34	Feb.	1st	"	Sunwada	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Jayne			"		314208
35	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Ningpo	1861	"	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Spencer			"		38000
36	"	"	"	Moyune	1234	Hankow	1864	"	"	Hankow	"	Johnson			"		87217
37	"	"	Schr:	Spray	225	Bought	—	—	Shanghai	Nagasaki	G. Lake	Cunnan			Ballast		
38	"	2	Str:	Szechuen	1006	Ningpo	1861	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Spencer			Sundries		19000
39	"	3	"	Kiangtze	1086	"	1862	"	"	"	"	Morse			"		44316
40	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray			"		219374
41	"	4th	"	Szechuen	1006	Ningpo	1861	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Spencer			"		99013
42	"	5th	"	Kiangtze	1086	"	1862	"	"	"	"	Morse			"		85005
43	"	6th	"	Szechuen	1006	"	1861	"	"	Ningpo	"	Spencer			"		47000
44	"	"	Bg.	Vesta	300	Bought	—	—	Shanghai	Amoy	Fobes & Co.	Kirby					
45	"	"	Str:	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	New York	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Harlow			Sundries		337014
46	"	8th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		39218
47	"	"	Boat	Ta. Lee	50	Chinkiang	—	—	Shanghai	"	J.M. Nixon	Brown			"		1400
48	"	"	Str:	Kiang long	945	Hankow	1863	New York	Boston	Hankow	S.S.Co.	Friend			"		139450
49	"	9th	"	Szechuen	1006	Ningpo	1861	"	New York	Chefoo	"	Spencer			"		28000
50	"	"	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Haraday			"		117000
51	"	10th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		18000
52	"	13th	Bt.	Chin-fu-meau	63	Chinkiang	—	—	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Thorne & Co	Clarke			"		1700
53	"	15th	Str:	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	New York	New York	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co.	Williams			"		194001
54	"	"	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Haraday			"		214131
55	"	16th	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		25000
56	"	18th	"	"	1086	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			"		48000
57	"	20th		Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864			Hankow		Harlow					24000

s Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1869.

CARGOES.

Masters.	INWARD.					OUTWARD.					Date of Depar
	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Month.
	Brought forward.			$3132624.-					$310768.-		
Morse			Sundries	318416				Sundries	178230		Jan.
Jayne			"	314208				"	217302		Feb.
Spencer			"	38000				"	87000		"
Johnson			"	87217				"	187000		"
Cunnan			Ballast					"	18700		"
Spencer			Sundries	19000				"	48300		"
Morse			"	44316				"	49312		"
Gray			"	219374				"	222001		"
Spencer			"	99013				"	93004		"
Morse			"	85005				"	47004		"
Spencer			"	47000				"	39000		"
Kirby								"	7500		Mch.
Harmon			Sundries	337014				"	158000		Feb.
Morse			"	39218				"	55317		"
Brown			"	1400				"	2300		"
Friend			"	139450				"	144307		"
Spencer			"	28000				"	37000		"
Hardy			"	117000				"	125000		"
Murd			"	18000				"	39000		"
Clarke			"	1700				"	2000		Mch.
Williams			"	194001				"	134002		Feb.
Hardy			"	214131				"	176000		"
Morse			"	25000				"	38000		"
"			"	48000				"	75000		"
Harmon				214010					28534		"

58	"	28	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse	"
59	"	"	"	Meeline	1224	Hankow	1864	"	"	"	Hankow	"	Johnson	"
60	"	23	"	Harrier	2024	Ningpo	1862	"	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews	"
61	"	24	"	"	2024	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray	"
63	"	"	Ship	Limeda	650	Foochow	—	—	"	"	Foochow	A. A. Hayes Jr.	Johnson	"
64	"	25	Str.	Surprise	1802	Hong Kong	1864	New York	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.		Jayne	"
65	"	26	"	Harrier	2024	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co.		Andrews	"
66	"	"	"	Kirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"		Hardy	"
67	March	1	"	Harrier	2024	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"		Andrews	"
68	"	"	"	Kiangtung	945	Hankow	1863	"	Boston	Hankow	"		Friend	"
69	"	2	"	Fuji yama	1215	"	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	"	"		Lloyd	"
70	"	3	Boat	Kin-sun-fat	45	Chinkiang	—	—	"	"	J. Thom & Co.		Lockwood	"
71	"	"	Str.	Harrier	2024	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co.		Andrews	"
72	"	5	"	"	2024	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
73	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1861	"	"	Chefoo	"		Spencer	"
74	"	8	"	Glenroy & Lock	2380	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"		Harmon	"
75	"	"	Bg.	Water Lily	318	Ascension	—	—	"		C. A. Williams		Fergu	"
76	"	9	Str.	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	New York	"	Hankow	S.S.N. Co.		Gray	"
77	"	10	"	Harrier	2024	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"		Andrews	"
78	"	12	"	"	2024	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
79	"	13	"	Kirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"		Hardy	"
80	"	15	"	New York	2217	Nagasaki	1864	New York	New York	Nagasaki	P. M. S.S. Co.		Furber	"
					107372									

Carried forward

			"	29000				"	38000	"	22 C.
			"	176317				"	163013	"	"
			"	88711				"	93410	"	23 C.
			"	99100				"	223041	"	24 Ft.
			"	217010				"	244319	"	"
			"	30000				"	78000	Inch.	9 Ft.
			"	3741114				"	217321	Feb.	25 Ft.
			"	34712				"	247324	"	26 Ft.
			"	193001				"	177302	"	"
			"	24000				"	73000	Inch.	1 C.
			"	134000				"	93204	"	"
			"	318275				"	217314	"	2 C.
			"	2100							
			"	73280				"	44270	Inch.	3 C.
			"	89390				"	67391	"	5 Ft.
			"	148230				"	37182	"	"
			"	217416				"	149250	"	8 Ft.
			"	43000							
			"	219376				"	247344	"	9 Ft.
			"	39140				"	37342	"	10 Ft.
			"	25000				"	38000	"	12 Ft.
			"	124000				"	114000	"	13 Ft.
			"	216000				"	34000	"	16 Ft.
Carried forward				$849527.8					$771399.1		

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate

Date. 1869. Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.
				107373							
Mar.	15th	Str:	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews
"	"	Boat	Rover	40	Hankow	—	—	Shanghai		Carter	Carter
"	"	Str:	A.J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	1866	New York	Boston	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	Clark
"	"	"	Sumnada	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	"	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.	Jayne
"	16	"	Fusiyama	1213	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Lloyd
"	17	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews
"	"	Bk.	Anita	348	Bought	—	—	Shanghai		Forbes & Co.	Symons
"	18	Str:	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	New York	New York	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co.	Williams
"	"	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews
"	"	Bg.	Sarah	186	Yokohama	—	—	Shanghai		Smith	Brown
"	19	Str:	Shanse	1006	Chefoo	1861	New York	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	McKenzie
"	20	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Simmons
"	22nd	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1861	"	New York	Chefoo	"	Spencer
"	23d	Bk.	Charley	339	Swatow	—	—	Shanghai	Keelung	Thorndike	Buckminster
"	24	Str:	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews
"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray
"	25	"	Chihli	1402	Chefoo	—	—	"	Chefoo	"	Patterson
"	26	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews
"	27	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy
"	29	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse
"	30	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Lloyd
"	31	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse
"	"	"	Sumnada	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.	Jayne
				139306							

American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1869.

VESSELS.					CARGOES.										
					INWARD.					OUTWARD.					
Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
							Brought forward	$1295278.-						$7713991.-		
Cork	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews			Sundries	39000				Sundries	47000		Mch.	15th
—	Shanghai		Carter	Carter			"	4000								
Cork	Boston	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	Clark			"	131211				"	34741		"	"
"	"	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.	Jayne			"	239144				"	317189		"	"
anghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Lloyd			"	173119				"	114217		"	16th
Cork	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	24317				"	48000		"	17th
—	Shanghai		Forbes & Co.	Symons			Ballast									
Cork	New York	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co.	Williams			Sundries	193014				Sundries	117000		"	20th
"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews			"	38003				"	45119		"	18th
—	Shanghai		Smith	Brown			"	37029								
Cork	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	McKenzie			"	119134				"	47300		"	19th
"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Simmons			"	214277				"	84716		"	20th
"	New York	Chefoo	"	Spencer			"	113308				"	99800		"	23d
—	Shanghai	Keelung	Thorndike	Brookmire			"	25000				"	7000		"	31st
Cork	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews			"	253176				"	116314		"	24th
"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray			"	273219				"	280372		"	"
—	"	Chefoo	"	Patterson			"	85124				"	76235		"	25th
Cork	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	37198				"	47276		"	26th
anghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy			"	137265				"	101743		"	27th
Cork	New York	Ningpo	"	Nye			"	77211				"	45000		"	29th
anghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Lloyd			"	183917				"	174309		"	30th
Cork	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"	35211				"	49365		"	31st
"	Boston	Hongkong	Heard & Co.	Jayne			"	317319				"	176511		"	"
								$1123373.-					$9773531.-			

E & O. E.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai, March 31st 1869

Wm. F. Seward,
U. S. Consul General.

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Ton-nage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.

FORM No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

Of the United States at the port of Shanghai *during the quarter ending* Ju

(Made up from Consular Returns.)

VESSELS.

ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		
Where from.	No. of Vessels.	Where for.	No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.
Hankow	32 ✓	Hankow	32	Tallow, Musk, Medicine, Hemp, Tea, Vermicelli, Charcoal, Leather, Cinnabar, Nankeens, Damasks, Dried Lilies, Bow strings, Copper Ore, Paper, Rice, Hats, Cow Hides, Hams, Wood oil, Varnish,	T36079
	1	In Port	1 ✓	. . . . .	
Ningpo	41 ✓	Ningpo	41	Charcoal, Coal, Brooms, Fish Maws, Tea, Walnuts, Silk Piece Goods, Bamboo shoots, Kittysols, Raw cotton, Agar. Agar, Medicine	26219
	1 ✓	Chefoo	1 ✓	. . . . .	
Hong Kong	4 ✓	Hong Kong	4	Window glass, Arms & Ammunition, Opium lamps, Bird's nests, Linen, Velvets, American flour, Cardamoms, Iron Bars, Sanshoo, Indigo, Opium,	12446
Chefoo	5 ✓	Chefoo	5	Silk Pongee, Melon Seed, Corean Ginseng, Glass ware, Vermicelli, Flour, Treasure,	5970
Foochow	2 ✓	Foochow	2 ✓	Poles . . .	650
Chinkiang	2 ✓	Chinkiang	2 ✓	Coals &c.	66
	1 ✓	Ningpo	1 ✓	. . . . .	
	1	In Port	1 ✓	. . . . .	
1 ✓ New York	1 ✓	Manila	1 ✓	Wood, Guns, Sundries	1830
1 ✓ Kiukiang	1 ✓	Kiukiang	1 ✓	Vegetable Tallow, Fungus,	171
4 ✓ Nagasaki	4 ✓	Nagasaki	4	China Root, Seamed, Velvets, Velvetens, Sharks fins, Paper, Camlets, Mushrooms, Copper Cash,	7870
1 ✓ Swatow	1 ✓	Keelung	1 ✓	Sugar. Medicine, Fire wood	250
1 ✓ Yokohama	1	In Port	1 ✓	Lumber, Seamed,	370
98	98		98	Carried forward,	T111923
					11192

FORM No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

e United States at the port of Shanghai during the quarter ending March 31st 1869.

(Made up from Consular Returns.)

CLEARED.	CARGOES.					
	INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
Where for.	No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.
Hankow	32	Tallow, Musk, Medicine, Hemp, Tea, Vermicelli, Charcoal, Leather, Cinnabar, Nankeens, Damasks, Dried Lillies, Bow strings, Copper Ore, Paper, Raw Hair, Cow Hides, Hams, Wood oil, Varnish,	$3607911.-	32	Brown Sugar, Sandal wood, Muslins, Satin shoes, Opium, Medicine, Vermillion, Cotton, Nails, Putchuck, Isinglass, Beche-de-Mer, Sea weed, American drills, Lustres, Grey shirtings, Stores,	$4841032.-
In Port	1	.....		1	In Port.	
Ningpo	11	Charcoal, Coal, Brooms, Fish Maws, Tea, Walnuts, Silk Piece Goods, Bamboo shoots, Kittysols, Raw cotton, Agar Agar, Medicine	2621981.-	11	Kerosine oil, Grey shirtings, T-Cloths, Lustres, Spelter, Vermillion, Opium, Sugar, American drills, European Rope, English Camlets, Wines,	2400834.-
Chefoo	1	.....		1	Indigo, Seaweed, Shirtings	37000.-
Hong Kong	14	Window glass, Arms & Ammunition, Opium Lamps, Birds' nests, Linen, Velvets, American flour, Cardamoms, Iron Bars, Samshoo, Indigo, Opium,	1244685.-	14	Lustres, Medicine, Isinglass, Mushrooms, American Drills, Loaf Sugar, Wool, Tomels, Cuttle fish, Canes, Brass ware, Turpentine, Stores,	928655.-
Chefoo	5	Silk Pongee, Melon Seed, Corean Ginseng, Glass ware, Vermicelli, Flour, Treasure,	597007.-	5	Seaweed, Betel nuts, Cutch, Dried Indigo, Kerosine oil,	295258.-
Foochow	2	Poles ...	65000.-	2	Coals, Tobacco, Leather, Varnish, Rhubarb, Stores,	135134.-
Chinkiang	2	Coals &c.	6600.-	2	Paper, Split Rattans, Toys	3600.-
Ningpo	1	.....		1	Medicine, Iron Bars	2300.-
In Port	1	.....		1	In Port.	
Manila	1	Wood, Guns, Sundries	183000.-	1	Sundries	18000.-
Kiukiang	1	Vegetable Tallow, Fungus, China Root,	17108.-	1	Native Ginseng, Beche de Mer, Sugar, Sea weed,	14013.-
Nagasaki	14	Seaweed, Velvets, Velveteens, Sharks fins, Paper, Camlets, Mushrooms, Copper Cash,	787052.-	4	Scales, Preserved Eggs, Fragrant wood, Cement, Kerosine oil, Safflower,	455002.-
Keelung	1	Sugar, Medicine, Fire wood	25000.-	1	Stores & Sundries	7000.-
In Port	1	Lumber, Seaweed,	37037	1	In Port.	
	98	Carried forward	$11192372.-	98		$9138731.-
			11142972			

Continued.

98		98		98	Brought forward.	£11192
1	√ Ascension	1	In Port	1	√ Cocoanut oil, Beche-de-mer.	43
1	Put Back	1	√ Nagasaki	1	√ Ballast	
3	Bought	1	√ Nagasaki	1	√ 6	
		1	√ Amoy	1	√	
		1	In Port	1	√	
17	In Port	1	√ Ningpo	1	√	
		1	√ Maulmain	1	√	
		1	√ Hong Kong	1	√	
		3	√ Chefoo	3	√	
		1	√ Chinkiang	1	√	
		2	√ New York	2	√	
		1	√ Swatow	1	√	
		1	√ Saddle Islands	1	√	
		1	√ Kiukiang	1	√	
		1	√ Hankow	1	√	
		4	In Port	4	√	
120		120		120		£11235

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Nitte No. 3574.
No. 4,
Navigation Returns

Classes of vessels entered: 89 steamers, 3 ships, 2 barques, 3 brigs, 1 schooners, 5 Boats, 17 In Port.
Classes of vessels cleared: 94 steamers, 4 ships, 4 barques, 2 brigs, 1 schooners, 6 Boats; 9 In Port.
Aggregate tonnage entered: 139,306 Tons.
Number of invoices of goods, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated 185.
Total amount of invoices, $ 2,277,404.71 — £ 1.48- 1,538,786.97
Taels

N.B.—The above values of Cargoes are given by the Agents of vessels. It is not believed that they are even approximately correct. The Custom-House appraisals a

ded.

orward.	₹11192 373.-	98			₹91387
Beche-de-mer.	43000.-	1	In Port.		
		1	Ballast.		
		1	American Flour, Manila Rope		1570
		1	Stores & Sundries		750
		1	In Port.		
		1	Lustres, Long cls. Drills.		1700
		1	Stores Sundries		150
		1	Brass ware, Turpentine Stores.		1200
		3	Grey shirtings, Seamed Betel nuts, Brown sugar, Matches, Wood oil,		3450
		1	Iron, Seamed.		14
		2	Tea		20800
		1	Wheat, Pearl Barly, Nankeens		180
		1	Ballast		
		1	Split Rattans, Sapan wood		40
		1	Medicine, Lustres, Cuttle fish,		17
		4	In Port.		
	₹11235 373.-	120			₹9773

11294 373

9773 031

rt.
rt.

Geo. F. Seward.

U. S. Consul-General.

y correct. The Custom-House appraisals are shewn in the Customs Reports which are regularly sent forward from this Office.

Despatch No. 355 -
will be found in
the end of the
preceding vol.

Received No. 356. July 9.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, April 21st 1869.

To the Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

On receipt of your dispatch of Nov. 9th. No. 187. asking me to report on the action of the Consul at Amoy in recommending a British subject for the position of Consular agent at Tamsui instead of Dr. Hozier, an American Citizen who has complained, I asked a report from Genl. Le Gendre, which is now at hand.

In my opinion Genl. Le Gendre's action was quite justified. The question has however ceased to be a practical one, as Dr. Hozier has removed from Tamsui. Should it seem to you desirable I will forward copies of the Genl's dispatch

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant
Wm. F. Seward.

Received July 17

No. 857.

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai. April 6th 1869.

Honorable William H. Seward.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose my acct. for Expenses as per Form 5 for the first quarter of 1869. with 22 vouchers and the usual exchange Certificates. and have to advise my draft of this date No. 54. at 15 d/s. in favor of Messrs. Russell & Co. for Gold $387.57/100. for which I ask protection.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Consulate General Shanghai. 2nd Quarter 1869.

DATE. 1869	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
April 2	268	U.S. Foochow	Reply to dis.		
3	269	Fifth Aud. Ty.	Salary a/c 1st Qr 1869.		
5	270	Tau Tai Shai	Bridge matter		
	271	Consul. France	Land Regulations		
	272	" Russia	"		
	273	" S. Hungary	"		
	274	" Portugal	"		
	275	" Italy	"		
	276	H.B.M. Consul	"		
	277	Consul for Denmark	"		
	278	" Spain	"		
	279	" Russia	"		
	280	" Netherlands	"		
6	281	Dept State	Rent 1st Qr 1869		
	282	Fifth Aud Ty	Interpreters "		
	283	" "	Marshals "		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Apl	284	Fifth Auditor Ty	Con. of M. O. B.	B. 1st Q. 1869	
	285	" "	" " B. R. L.	"	"
	286	" "	Court o/c	"	"
	287	Secty State	Form 5-8	"	"
	288	S. D. Webb Shai	Est. Burkett is allen.		
7	289	U. Council	Naturality of persons.		
8	290	U. S. M. Peking	Court Returns 1st Q. 1869		
9	291	Harbor Master Shai	Pilotage matters		
12	292	U. S. Min. Peking	Land Regulations		
	293	H. Bank Shai	Est. H. J. Haley		
15	294	Dist. Judge "	Horses running at large		
	295	Chin Mag. Mx. Ct.	Nuisance mar "astortouse".		
16	296	Secty M. Council	Voting list		
	297	Com Fire Force Shai	Missing property		
	298	U. S. C. Canton	Rect of o/c Returns		
	299	H. K. & S. Bank Shai	B/H. Est W. B. Rhodes		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Apl	300	U.S. Min. Peking	Passports Regulations		
17	301	Ad. Rowan U.S.N.	South Pacific Islands.		
17	302	Con. Gen. of France Shai	Mission fat. assent Land Reg.		
	303	" " Prussia	"	"	
	304	" " Lt Norway.	"	"	
	305	Portugal	"	"	
	306	Italy	"	"	
	307	Hanseatic	"	"	
	308	Consul Spain	"	"	
	309	" Denmark	"	"	
	310	" Russia	"	"	
	311	" Netherlands	"	"	
	312	Secty State	asking claim of absence		
	313	" "	South Sea Islands.		
	314	P. Master Gen.	P.O. Matters		
	315	Secty State	Annual Returns 1st qr 1869		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
6pl	316	Fifth Auditor	Semi Returns 1st Qr 1869		
	317	" " "	~~Ext. to U.B. Preston Esq~~ Forms &c		
	318	Secty Navy	Ext to U B Preston a/c		
	319	John Lee Consul	Reply to letter		
	1920	J.H. Blackfan U.S.	Arrival & dep. mails		
	321	Secty State	Land Regulations		
	322	U.S.C. Jacksonville	"Herman" Case.		
	323	T.R. Davis Falmouth	Extra Copies.		
	324	Bartlett Pratt & Co.	Ext. T. Freeman (circ)		
	325	Fleet Capt T.A. Roe.	U.B. Smith's Claim "Wanmee".		
20	326	J.H. Trail	Ext. J.H. Austin		
21	327	Secty Navy	" U.B. Preston (3rd Ltr.)		
	328	U.S.C. Manchuria	" J.H. Austin		
	329	" Boston	Qrly Returns 1st Qr 1869		
	330	" Portland	" " "		"
	331	" Milford	" " "		"

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Apl	332	U.S. Minister Chefoo	Ret'y dis.		
	333	U.S.C. Ningpo	" " Returns		
	334	" " Chinkiang	" " "		
	335	Dept State	Consular Agent Formosa		
	336	Legation Peking	" " "		
24	337	U.S.C. Chefoo	Sending forms		
	338	" Amoy	Ret'y dis.		
	339	C.C. Colony Tamsui	Ret'y letter		
22	340	U.S.C. Canton	Sending flag		
	341	H.B.M. Consul	Pews in Trinity Church		
	342	J. Hogg Shai	Soochow Creek Bridge		
23	343	Consul General France	Land Riots Nanking		
	344	" " Russia			
	345	" Do. Norway			
	346	" " Portugal			
	347	" " Italy			

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
April	348	H.B.M.C. Shai	Land Rentals enclosing		
	349	Consul for Denmark	"	"	
	350	" Spain	"	"	
	351	" Russia	"	"	
	352	" Netherlands	"	"	
	353	Thos. Ruidavalt Whiston	Claim agst Ch. Junk		
24	354	Tan Tai Shai	Rules for preventing Collisions		
27	355	C. Inst for France	"	"	"
	356	" " Russia	"	"	"
	357	" " Austro Hungary	"	"	"
	358	" " Portugal	"	"	"
	359	" " Italy	"	"	"
	360	H.B.M. Minister	"	"	"
	361	Consul for Denmark	"	"	"
	362	" Spain	"	"	"
	363	" Russia	"	"	"

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Apl	364	Consul for Netherlands	Rules for printing		Collision
	365	Tan Tai	Kingmen numbers		
	28 366	"	Notes blue book.		
	30 367	H B Millard	Trade Regulations		
May	1 368	Consulate Japan	Lond Rules Mortality		
	369	" Russia	"	"	
	370	" Sweden Norway	"	"	
	371	" Portugal	"	"	
	372	" Italy	"	"	
	373	H B Millard	"	"	
	374	Consul for Denmark	"	"	
	375	" Spain	"	"	
	376	" Russia	"	"	
	377	" Netherlands	"	"	
	378	Yen Yan Thai	Observe Consul general.		
	379	D. Macpherson	Bonding Hong Jpe.		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
May	380	Chun Khai	Transmitting Hong Kong.		
	381	Chinese	" " "	"	
	382	Consul at Trieste	Mr. Cunningham's letter Fr. Regulations.		
	383	" Russia	"	"	
	384	" Hawaii	"	"	
	385	" Portugal	"	"	
	386	" Italy	"	"	
	387	Consul Amoy	"	"	
	388	Consul Denmark	"	"	
	389	" Spain	"	"	
	390	" Canada	"	"	
	391	" Netherlands	"	"	
	392	Com. Gen. Russia	Death of Vice Consul		
	393	" " "	" "		
	394	" "	Copies of dispatches		
4	395	Chun	Mr. Yates' House.		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
May 4	396	Can fue Russia	Rapt effects U. Typl.		
	397	Wlcouncil	Tojo Co Jetty		
	398	Tai Tai	" "Rainy Lorry" matter		
	399	Pt. Co. Jail	Copies of inclosures		
6	400	" " "	Rect & dispatch		
	401				
8	402	Tai Tai	Visits Admiral Rowan		
	403	Consul "Pescatawa"	Seaman deserted		
10	404	J. S. Morton	Morton as Russell & Co		
	405	Con Jail. Fuzel	Seaman of "Pescatawa"		
11	406	Russell & Co	Ext H. T. Haley		
	407	U.S. Co Army	Rect ops & returns		
	408	C. J. Ashley	Jenkins as Ashley		
14	409	Wlcouncil	Unemployed Americans		
15	410	Tai Tai	Papers at Kin-le Jun.		
18	411	J. H. Blackfan	Arrival & dep. of mails		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
May 21	412	Harbor Master	Pilotage Board & ppl.		
24	413	Parton & Co	Matter of appeal		
26	414	Consul. Portugal	Portugese Seamen		
28	415	Clinn	Pitman & Clinne		
June 4	416	Krogsbo	Ext. Century		
9	417	Clinn	Please Case		
	418	Consul Town	Notifying Mun M. Council.		
	419	" " Germany	"	"	
	420	" " Italy	"	"	
	421	" Portugal	"	"	
	422	" " Italy	"	"	
	423	Wm Clinn	"	"	
	424	Consul Denmark	"	"	
	425	" Spain	"	"	
	426	" Russia	"	"	
	427	" Netherlands	"	"	

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
June 9	428	Consul Trieste	Trees on Bubbly Well Road		
	429	" " Upmann	"	"	
	430	" " Hanny	"	"	
	431	" " Patural	"	"	
	432	" " Daly	"	"	
	433	" " Schmidt	"	"	
	434	Consul Fiume	"	"	
	435	" Russia	"	"	
	436	" Helsingfors	"	"	
	436x				
	437	" Denmark	"	"	
		W. H. Parker	claim re Trees		
12	438	Yair Yad	Mr. Seward returns		
	439	J. Thomas	Sundry accounts		Fees
	440	J. H. Worland	"	"	
	441	G. P. Bluetum	"	"	
	442	W. Randall	"	"	
	443	F. W. Eckfeldt	"	"	

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
	1444	Consul Italy	Matter B. Porter		
	1445	Lieut C. Cushing	Departure "Piscataqua".		
	1446	U.S.C. Canby	Sending Wages Book		
	1447	" Canton	" "	"	
	1448	" Foochow	" "	"	
	1449	" Ningpo	" "	"	
	1450	" "	" Stationery		
	1451	Wheelwright	Exit Clearance		
	1452	Com. Jas Frazier	Mission Trouble		
	1453	Mr. Cromwell	Reply & dis.		
	1454	U.S.C. Canby	Appeal of Cimber	2	to State Dept.
	1455	" Ningpo	" "		
	1456	" Canton	" "		
	1457	" Foochow	" "		
	1458	" Ningpo	" "		
	1459	" Chefoo	" "		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
	460	U.S. Minister	Appmt Assistant No. 7,		
	461	" Macleay	"	"	
	462	" Chinkeng	"	"	
	463	" Hanabusa	"	"	
	464	U.S. Minister Peking	"	"	"
16	465	Foy & Co. Shai	Piling ac postage.		
	466	Municipal Council	Appmt Land Regr by U.S. Govt.		
	467	" "	Map of Roads		
	468	Sun Sai	Deeds 10 - 82,		
	469	U.S. Consul Kanagawa	Rect. & dispatch		
17	470	U. Limitted Shai.	Reply & dispatch.		
	471	Jas Blackston N.	Appmt copy of mail.		
	472	Geo. Shipp	Death J. Jackson.		
18	473	Bartlett & Scott Shai.	Ext. Hyman.		
	474	Wm A. & Austin Jacksonville	Ext. J. H. Austin		
	475	Mrs J. Hall. Dorchester	Matter of Henry Hall.		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
June 19	476	Tau Tai	Sailed aboard "F. Yun"		
	477	P. M. Swl	Ret to dep mails		
21	478	Fr. C. Swl	Mission matter		
	479	F. H. B. Jenkins	Gasbow vs Jenkins		
22	480	Tau Tai	Collision "K. Tung"		
	481	F. B. Johnson	Death R. Hanson.		
	482	U. S. C. Chinkiang	Matter B. Pease.		
	483	D. Mag. Shai	Foulmouth. Church Contract		
	484	U. S. C. Canton	Ret yrs.		
	485	" " " H. Kong	Ret D. Wolfe		
	486	" " " Amoy	Ret dis.		
	487	E. Cunningham Shai	Bond Cus H. Yun.		
	488	D. Reid "	" " " "		
23	489	H. B. M. Sup. Ct.	Petty & dis.		
	490	Tau Tai	Collision Rules		
	491	" "	Man Killed Foulmouth		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
24	492	P. Bonnecliff Nan	Bonnecliff vs Munson		
	493	Dist. Magistrate	Man killed Farnham Ho.		
	494	U.S.C. Swatow	Copy dis pr State Dept. Seamen.		
25	495	Chang Hyoh hyien	Relatives killed Farnham Ho		
	496	Tow Tai	"Kiang Sing" Collision		
	497	F.A. Roe. U.S.N.	Deserters fr "Pisciatoqua"		
	498	Municipal Council	Plans of land		
	499	" "	Trees Bubbling well Road		
	500	Tow Tai.	" " " (Joint)		
26	501	U.S. Minister Peking	Copy of No. 200 pr State Dept.		
28	502	Tow Tai	Notes Chinwo Bz.		
	503	Petty Treasury	Est. stops F. Pearson, (Acct)		
30	504	F. Ellis	" " "		
"	505	W. Blenkins	" G. W. Authority.		

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, July 1st 1879.

Geo. F. Seward.

Ack Sept 1

Received Aug 31 1869 Department of State

China No. 357.

U.S. Consulate General.

Shanghai July 15th 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith my account for miscellaneous expenses for the second quarter of 1869. supported by Twenty three vouchers & two Certificates of Hexange. and have to advise my draft No. 61 of this date at fifteen days sight. in favor of Messrs. Russell & Co. for $385.22/100 for which I ask your protection.

I have.

&c. &c. &c.

Geo. F. Seward

Lee Lewis Co.

Ans Sept 1

Received No. 358,

RECEIVED AUG 28 1869 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, July 15th 1869

Honorable Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you inclosed my account for Office rent for the second quarter of 1869. together with the usual vouchers & certificates. and have to advise my draft No. 64 agreed of this date. at 15 days sight in favor of Messrs. Russell & Co. for Gold $109.52 for which I ask your protection.

I have.

&c. &c. &c.

Geo. F. Seward,

Received Sept 1

Reports No. 359.

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. July 17 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit the usual returns for the second Quarter of 1869. which please find in order as follows:

Inclosure No. 1. Form No. 11 Stat
" 2 " 13 "
" 3 " 14 Stat
" 4 " 128 - do
" 5 Civil Suits.
" 6 Police Cases.
" 7 Jail Reports.
" 8 Form No. 21.

I have the honor to be.
Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward

Continued.

138		138		138		
					Brought forward.	Tls. 1825865 8.
1	✓ Cardiff	1	✓ In Port	1 ✓	Coal	80000
2	✓ Foochow	1	✓ Foochow	1 ✓	Poles	87002.
		1	✓ In Port	1 ✓	.....	
3	✓ New York	1	✓ Foochow	1 ✓	Kerosine oil. Butter. Candles. Flour. Drills. Stores	518833
		2	✓ In Port	2 ✓	.....	
1	✓ Newchwang	1	✓ In Port	1 ✓	Bean cake, Peas	37000
2	✓ Chinkiang	1	✓ Sold	1 ✓	Fire wood, native coal	4015
		1	✓ In Port	1 ✓	.....	
2	✓ Swatow	2	✓ In Port	2 ✓	Sugar Sundries	127035
2	Bought	2	✓ Chinkiang	2 ✓	.....	
2	✓ Amoy	1	✓ Keelung	1 ✓	Sugar. Wood &c.	127031
		11	✓ Hong Kong	1 ✓	.....	
1	✓ Boston	1	✓ In Port	1 ✓	Stores. crockery. Linen. &c.	116309
1	✓ Keelung	1	✓ Keelung	1 ✓	Coal &c	37012
		3	✓ Chinkiang	3 ✓	.....	
		1	✓ Amoy	1 ✓	.....	
13.	In Port	1	✓ Newchwang	1 ✓	.....	
		1	✓ Nagasaki	1 ✓	.....	
		2	✓ Ningpo	2 ✓	.....	
		4	✓ In port	4 ✓	.....	
47		165		165		Tls. 1941289
					@ 7s 2d	= £ 28.683.856

Classes of vessels entered: 135 steamers, 5 ships, 8 barques, 3 brigs, — schooners, 4 Boats - 12 In Port.
Classes of vessels cleared: 134 steamers, — ships, 5 barques, 2 brigs, — schooners, 4 Boats - 18 In Port. 1 Sold.
Aggregate tonnage entered: 208,691. Tons.
Number of invoices of goods, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated 165.
Total amount of invoices, $ 1.983.086. 39 @ 1.48 = Tls. 1.339.923. 24

N.B.—The above values of Cargoes are given by the Agents of vessels. It is not believed that they are even approximately correct. The Custom-House appraisals are shewn

Continued.

138		Tls. 18258638.
	Brought forward.	
1 ✓	Coal	80000
1 ✓	Poles	87002.
1 ✓	.....	
1 ✓	Kerosine oil. Butter. Candles. Flour. Drills. Stores	518833.
2 ✓	.....	
1 ✓	Bean cake, Peas	37000
1 ✓	Fire wood, native coal	40135
1 ✓	.....	
2 ✓	Sugar & Sundries	127032
2 ✓	.....	
1 ✓	Sugar. Wood &c.	127031.
1 ✓	.....	
1 ✓	Stores. crockery. Linen. &c.	116309
1 ✓	Coal &c	57012
3 ✓	.....	
1 ✓	.....	
1 ✓	.....	
1 ✓	.....	
2 ✓	.....	
4 ✓	.....	
167		Tls. 19,112,89.
	@ 75¢ = $	25.683.85

138		Tls. 11278784
1	In Port	
1 ✓	Ballast	
1	In Port	
1 ✓	Ballast	
2	In Port	
1	In Port	
1	Sold	
1	In Port	
2	In Port	
2 ✓	Orca Mussels. Sugar.	11000.
1 ✓	Stores & Sundries	15000.
1 ✓	Dringlass. Wool. Silk goods.	37336.
1	In port.	
1 ✓	Stores & Sundries	30000.
3 ✓	Sugar, Sapanwood, Seamed.	8000.
1 ✓	Stores & Sundries	24000.
1 ✓	Opium. Stores. &c	15000.
1 ✓	Fragrant wood. Wines &c.	13000.
2 ✓	European Rope, Dye stuff &c.	7423.
4	In Port	
167		Tls 11,439,563.
		11.439.563

4 Boats - 12 In Port.
7 Boats - 18 In Port. 1 Sold.

19.923.24

B. Jenkins,
Vice
U. S. Consul-General.

not believed that they are even approximately correct. The Custom-House appraisals are shewn the Customs Reports which are regularly sent forward from this Office.

FORM No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

Of the United States at the port of Shanghai *during the quarter ending* Se

(Made up from Consular Returns.)

VESSELS.

ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		
No. of Vessels.	Where from.	No. of Vessels.	Where for.	No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value
36	Hankow	35	Hankow	35	Tea, Nankeens, Musk, Copper ore, Hemp, Fungus, Tobacco, Tallow, Varnish Vermicelli, Dye stuff, Cow hides, Medicine, Silk, Wood oil, Charcoal,	T/ 52,3
		1	Ningpo	1		
55	Ningpo	54	Ningpo	54	Medicine, Silk Piece goods, Bamboo shoots, Walnuts, Fish maws, Coal, Hats, Sharks fins, Charcoal, Tea, Putchuck, Brooms.	42733
		1	Chefoo	1		
12	Hong Kong	8	Hong Kong	8	T-Cloths, Birds' nests, Linens, Long ells, Damasks, Clocks, Hats, Shoe Brushes, Umbrellas, Arms & Ammunition, Window Glass, Rice.	24020
		1	Ningpo	1		
		1	Nagasaki	1		
		2	In Port	2		
24	Chefoo	24	Chefoo	24	Medicine, Silk Pongees, Straw Hats, Melon seed, Tobacco, Yellow silk, Teas, Vermicelli, Crewa Ginseng,	2604
8	Nagasaki	6	Nagasaki	6	Grey shirtings, White Brocades, Velvets, Velveteens, Camlets, Seaweed, Mushrooms, Ginseng.	10876
		1	Kiungo	1		
		1	Chefoo	1		
1	Hakodadi	1	In Port	1	Seaweed & Sundries	300
1	Tientsin	1	Chefoo	1	Native soap, Rhubarb, Sugar.	1802
1	Yokohama	1	In Port	1	Grey shirtings, Seaweed, Tin, Lead, Copper.	287
138		138		Carried forward		Tls. 182586
				138		

138 1825-86

FORM No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

at the port of Shanghai during the quarter ending Sept. 30th 1869.

(Made up from Consular Returns.)

CARGOES

INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.
35	Tea, Nankeens, Musk, Copper ore, Hemp, Fungus, Tobacco, Tallow, Varnish, Vermicelli, Dye stuff, Cgr hides, Medicine, Silk, Wood oil, Charcoal,	Tls 7,652,513.-	35	American Drills, Muslins, Silk piece goods, Paper, Ginseng, Jadestone Ornaments, Umbrellas, Dried Mussels, Vermillion, Sugar, Linen, Sandal wood, Beche de mer	$ 359375
1	.....		1	Opium, Spelter, Lustres,	3902
54	Medicine, Silk Piece goods, Bamboo shoots, Walnuts, Fish maws, Coal, Mats, Sharks fins, Charcoal, Tea, Putchuck, Brooms,	1273371.-	54	Grey shirtings, Vermillion, Sugar, American Drills, European Rope, Wines, Kerosene oil, Stores	279654
1	.....		1	Indigo, Kerosine oil, Camlets,	34174
8	T-Cloths, Birds' nests, Linen, Long-ells, Damasks, Clocks, Mats, Shoe Brushes, Umbrellas, Arms & Ammunition, Window Glass, Rice,	2402099.-	8	Lustres, Medicine, Wool, Cuttle fish, Isinglass, Hams, Mushrooms, Brass ware, Silk piece goods.	82267
1	.....		1	Dried Shrimps, T-Cloths,	45000
1	.....		1	Woollens, Paint, Oil, Rope	134211
2	.....		2	In Port	
24	Medicine, Silk Pongees, Straw Hats, Melon seed, Tobacco, Yellow silk, Wax, Vermicelli, Crewa Ginseng,	2604958	24	Grey shirtings, T-Cloths, Lustres, Camlets, Sugar, Betel nuts, Dried Indigo, Kerosine oil, Matches,	2236003
6	Grey shirtings, White Brocade, Velvets, Velveteens, Camlets, Seamed, Mushrooms, Ginseng,	1087684	6	Preserved Eggs, Towels, Gauze, Satins, China Port, Kerosine oil, Manila Rope, Sugar,	100138.-
1	.....		1	American Flour, Grey shirtings	11708.-
1	.....		1	T-Cloths, Seamed, Indigo,	56000.-
1	Seamed Sundries	30000.-	1	In port.	
1	Native soap, Rhubarb, Sugar,	180217.-	1	Seamed, Lustres, Camlets,	95244.-
1	Grey shirtings, Seamed, Tin, Lead, Copper,	28716.-	1	In port.	
Carried forward 138		Tls 18,258658.-	138		Tls 11,278784.-

18,258658

11,278784

FORM No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
July	1	Russell & Co.	New York.	10 Bales Silk.	China.	Tls. 4844 93
"	13	Birley Worthington & Co.	"	49 Packages of tea	"	634 12
"	"	"	"	53 " " " "	"	646 53
"	15	Russell & Co.	"	11 Bales Silk.	"	4961 33
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	44 " " "	"	19262 42
"	14	A. A. Fisher.	San Francisco.	34 bags beans.	"	62 —
"	"	Wilson & Co.	New York.	16 Bales Silk.	"	4942 48
"	19	George Webster.	San Francisco.	188 boxes sugar.	"	441 —
"	"	Wm. Purton & Co.	New York.	13 bales Silk.	"	5697 83
"	"	Sibbet & Co.	"	10 packages tea.	"	185 —
"	"	"	"	145 " " "	"	1572 —
"	"	"	"	369 " " "	"	5020 —
"	"	Russell & Co.	"	13 Bls. Silk.	"	7301 56
"	"	A. Low & Co.	"	15 " " "	"	6294 59
"	"	Bull Prudon & Co.	"	3 " " "	"	1034 75
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	426 Hhds tea.	"	14622 80
"	"	Russell & Co.	"	489 " " " & 1 box.	"	10920 —
"	"	"	"	323 " " " " " "	"	5668 —
"	"	"	San Francisco.	16 Bales. Wool	"	5973 03
"	"	"	"	1919 Packages tea.	"	18633 02
"	28	Birley Worthington & Co.	New York.	40 " " "	"	411 45
"	"	"	"	319 " " "	"	5710 62
"	"	"	"	79 " " "	"	1094 22
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	18 Bales Silk.	"	7240 74
"	29	Russell & Co.	"	21 " " "	"	2904 52
				Carried forward.	Tls.	142089.54

FORM No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Boat. Forward.		142089.54
August	4	Russell & Co.	New York	16 Bales Silk.	China.	4196 05
"	"	Bailey Worthington & Co.	"	95 Packages tea.	"	3449 42
"	"	"	"	34 " " .	"	1254 82
"	14	Russell & Co.	"	124 " " .	"	9543 —
"	"	Boyran Bininger.	"	1 case furs.	"	550 —
"	18	W. H. Macomber.	"	142 Packages tea.	"	1885 —
"	"	Gilman & Co.	"	2003 " " .	"	39816 33
"	"	Wm. Preston & Co.	"	21 Bales reeled Silk.	"	9184 48
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	912 " tea.	"	14834 28
"	"	Gilman & Co.	"	1033 " " .	"	23583 53
"	19	R. J. Gastlack.	"	1 case personal effects.	"	10 —
"	"	Little & Co.	"	124 Packages tea.	"	2550 —
"	"	Wilson & Co.	"	10 Bales Silk.	"	394 85
"	"	"	"	13 " " .	"	634 44
"	"	Smith Archer & Co.	"	11 " " .	"	466 81
"	"	N. Gray & Co.	"	10 " " .	"	458 23
"	"	Whelock & Co.	San Francisco.	60 Cases eggs.	"	210 —
"	"	Chas. Pritchard & Co.	New York.	6 Bales Silk.	"	249 50
"	"	George Webster	San Francisco.	29 Cases eggs.	"	63 —
"	25	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York.	488 Packages tea.	"	13012 61
"	"	"	"	931 " " .	"	19315 93
"	"	Russell & Co.	"	15 Bales Silk.	"	7672 —
"	"	"	"	883 Packages tea.	"	16208 —
"	"	"	"	462 " " .	"	15900 —
				Carried forward.		Tls. 353942.10

FORM No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		358942.10
August	25	Russell Bro.	New York	433 Packages tea.	China.	91441–
"	"	"	"	440 " " "	"	16254–
"	"	Olyphant Bro.	"	615 " " "	"	584985
"	"	Little Bro.	"	465 " " "	"	11510–
"	"	"	"	848 " " "	"	13903–
"	"	"	"	483 " " "	"	13245–
"	"	"	"	681 " " "	"	11111–
"	"	"	"	1038 " " "	"	21000–
"	"	"	"	1015 " " "	"	18582–
"	"	"	"	844 " " "	"	16400–
"	"	"	"	402 " " "	"	6309–
"	26	"	"	298 " " "	"	4508–
"	"	"	"	681 " " "	"	15356–
"	"	"	"	984 " " "	"	19994–
"	"	"	"	1186 " " "	"	19826–
"	"	"	"	1066 " " "	"	21338–
"	30	"	"	1090 " " "	"	18270–
"	"	"	"	96 " " "	"	1561–
"	"	Bull Burdon Bro.	"	100 Bundles straw braid.	"	38446
"	31	"	"	48 Packages tea.	"	32456
September	1	Little Livingston Bro.	"	1122 " " "	"	22089.30
"	"	Gilman Bro.	"	652 " " "	"	13270.99
"	2	Little Bro.	"	466 " " "	"	7262–
"	"	"	"	1000 " " "	"	16310–
				Carried forward	Pkgs.	661261.26

FORM No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		661261 26
September	2	Olyphant & Co.	New York.	439 Packages tea.	China	13148 62
"	"	Hilman & Co.	"	988 " " "	"	20541 94
"	"	Petrocochino & Co.	"	633 " " "	"	13600 39
"	"	Wheelock & Co.	"	12 Bales straw braid.	"	154 49
"	6.	Adamson Bell & Co.	"	504 Packages tea.	"	8924 58
"	8	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	209 " " "	"	3450 60
"	"	Hilman & Co.	"	1811 " " "	"	34335 58
"	9	E. Haag & Co.	"	200 Bales straw braid.	"	5774 29
"	"	Little & Co.	"	1103 Packages tea.	"	19982 —
"	"	Olyphant & Co.	"	502 " " "	"	9503 62
"	"	"	"	512 " " "	"	9634 —
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	3 Bales silk.	"	1945 22
"	11	Smith Archer & Co.	"	100 " straw braid.	"	3084 10
"	"	"	"	100 " " "	"	3101 02
"	15	Gibb Livingston & Co.	"	448 Packages tea.	"	8247 31
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	5 Bales. silk.	"	2804 63
"	"	"	"	18 " "	"	442 29
"	16	Hilman & Co.	"	578 " "	"	10340 —
"	"	"	"	440 " "	"	6373 33
"	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.	"	24 " "	"	456 59
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	557 " "	"	10494 58
"	"	"	"	13 " "	"	194 44
"	"	Gibb Livingston & Co.	"	441 " "	"	8364 65
"	17	Smith Archer & Co.	"	281 " "	"	2330 29
				Carried forward.	Yuls.	P69136.85

FORM NO. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		869136.85
September	17	Smith Archer & Co.	New York.	1029 Packages Tea.	China.	20146 83
"	"	Russell & Co.	"	190 " " .	" .	3960 ~
"	"	"	"	594 " " "	" .	11944 ~
"	"	"	San Francisco.	105 " " .	" .	2489 ~
"	"	Little & Co.	New York.	1027 " " .	" .	19012 ~
"	"	"	"	22 " " .	" .	387 ~
"	"	"	"	36 " " .	" .	444 ~
"	"	Reid & Co.	"	13 " " .	" .	22098
"	"	Russell & Co.	"	18 Bales Silk.	" .	8652 04
"	"	"	"	38 " " .	" .	16399 11
"	"	Thorne Brash & Co.	"	374 Packages Tea.	" .	5984 01
"	"	Adamson Bell & Co.	"	313 " " .	" .	4545 18
"	"	"	"	1183 " " .	" .	112339 6
"	"	"	"	490 " " .	" .	8876 81
"	"	"	"	298 " " .	" .	4849 41
"	"	"	"	296 " " .	" .	4819 24
"	"	"	"	986 " " .	" .	8836 18
"	"	"	"	312 " " .	" .	4567 ~
"	"	"	"	221 " " .	" .	35809 5
"	"	"	"	218 " " .	" .	35363 9
"	"	"	"	9 " " .	" .	1394 6
"	"	"	"	12 " " .	" .	2016
"	"	"	"	10 " " .	" .	162 01
"	"	Pitcaeachino & Co.	"	388 " " .	" .	9444 5
				Carried forward.		Tls. 1015472.32

FORM No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		10154742.32
Sundries	14	Petrocochino & Co.	New York	2381. Packages Tea.	China.	44381 32
"	"	Little & Co.	"	11 " " "	" "	220 —
"	"	"	"	11 " " "	" "	180 —
"	"	"	"	22 " " "	" "	400 —
"	"	"	"	954 " " "	" "	18263 —
"	"	W. H. Macomber.	"	46 " " "	" "	653 14
"	"	"	"	104 " " "	" "	13443 49
"	"	Adamson Bell & Co.	"	194 " " "	" "	3218 55
"	"	"	"	193 " " "	" "	3203 77
"	"	Wheelock & Co.	San Francisco.	100 cases Eggs.	" "	255 —
"	"	Wilson & Co.	New York.	35 Bales. Silk.	" "	16338 72
"	"	"	"	5 " " "	" "	17307
"	20	Jardine Matheson & Co.	"	1042 Packages Tea.	" "	148406 14
"	"	"	"	486 " " "	" "	14230 06
"	"	Reid & Co.	"	575 " " "	" "	11135 48
"	"	Schilder Matthais & Co.	"	120 Bales Straw braid.	" "	3544 44
"	21	John Harris.	"	41 Packages Sundries.	" "	475 36
"	23	Little & Co.	"	561 " Tea.	" "	7404 —
"	"	"	"	314 " " "	" "	5290 —
"	"	Oliphant & Co.	"	338 " " "	" "	3041 74
"	"	"	"	483 " " "	" "	9454 27
"	"	"	"	891 " " "	" "	16808 15
"	"	"	"	434 " " "	" "	13143 22
"	"	"	"	4 " " "	" "	48 91
				David Jamieson	Tls.	12092 61.54

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

OF CERTIFICATE.		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Broat forward.		1209261 54
tember	23	Adamson Bell Hco.	New York	208 Packages tea.	China.	35899 82
"	"	"	"	249 " " ,	"	44294 23
"	"	"	"	208 " " ,	"	35757 57
"	"	Bailey Wattington Hco.	"	149 " " ,	"	27844 67
"	"	Augustine Heard Hco.	"	2. Bales Silk.	"	1327 81
"	"	"	"	5 " " ,	"	2781 06
"	"	Baetz Hco.	"	2 " " ,	"	493 32
"	"	"	"	3 " " ,	"	1408 21
"	"	Frazar Hco.	"	50 Pkgs. straw braid.	"	2028 46
"	"	Augustine Heard Hco.	"	462 Packages tea.	"	14899 23
"	"	"	"	235 " " ,	"	46780 3
"	"	"	"	1159 " " ,	"	21903 27
"	"	"	"	640 " " ,	"	13075 24
"	"	"	"	544 " " ,	"	9989 23
"	"	Little Hco.	"	614 " " ,	"	11185 —
"	"	"	"	310 " " ,	"	4846 —
"	"	Frazar Hco.	"	543 " " ,	"	8943 41
"	"	"	"	429 " " ,	"	7060 91
"	"	"	"	115 " " ,	"	1892 91
"	30	H. Frazar Hco.	"	200 Bales straw braid.	"	5866 32
				Total Tls —		1339923.24

E. & O. E.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai Sept. 30. 1869.

B. Jenkins,
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

No. 1

with No. 372

Journal Book

From No. 11

Dft. Jan. 4 1889.

State

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, fr

Date. 18		VESSELS.										INW	
Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Ton-nage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.
				92742								Brot. forrd.	
June	1st	Str.	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N. Co.	Lloyd		
"	2	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
"	"	Bk.	Galveston	622	Ningpo	1866	Mystic	Mystic	Newchwang	Malray	Briard		
"	4	Str.	Shgnse	1006	Chefoo	1861	New York	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co	Hance		
"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
"	5	"	New York	3217	Nagasaki	1864	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Furber		
"	"	"	Keizado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Hardy		
"	7	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
"	"	"	Venus	1032	Hong Kong	—	——	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	G.F. Heard	Hamlin		
"	"	Bk.	Mary	50	Chinkiang	—	——	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Stanley	Stanley		
"	"	Str.	Meyune	1324	Hankow	1864	New York	New York	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Johnson		
"	8	"	Fisk Queen	2386	"	"	"	"	"	"	Gray		
"	9	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1863	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
"	"	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Simmons		
"	11	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
"	"	"	A.J. Ridgerdell	804	Chefoo	1866	"	Boston	Chefoo	"	Morse		
"	12	"	Kiangtong	945	Hankow	1863	"	"	Hankow	"	Harmon		
"	"	"	Warrior	2024	"	1862	"	New York	"	"	Bell		
"	14	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	"	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
"	"	"	Surronada	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Clark		
"	"	"	Fusiyama	1315	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Lloyd		
"	"	"	Meyune	1224	"	1864	New York	New York	"	"	Johnson		
"	15	"	Peiling Sun	89	Bought	—	——	Shanghai	Hiogo	Trombly	Horn		
"	16	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews		

...s of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1869.

VESSELS.

CARGOES.

...en ...lt.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	OUTWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
						Brot. forrd			Tls. 5.402.109					Tls. 3.974.630			
-	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Lloyd			Sundries	150000				Sundries	37198		June	1st
62	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	36450				"	27230		"	3)
66	Mystic	Mystic	Newchwang	Mabray	Bryard			"	48297				"	2300		"	11
61	New York	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co	Carew			"	76238				"	40567		"	24
62	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	67248				"	22311		"	"
ber	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Furber			"	94362				"	59360		"	8
-	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Caray			"	156219				"	83429		"	3
62	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	37435				"	17318		"	1
-	——	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	G.F. Heard	Hamlin			"	83196				"	52360		"	"
-	——	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Stanley	Stanley			"	2200				"	3000		"	17
ber	New York	New York	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Johnson			"	203914				"	83570		"	"
	"	"	"	"	Gray			"	277576				"	64390		"	8
63	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	55380				"	17415		"	9
64	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Simmons			"	189354				"	52470		"	11
62	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	39872				"	25940		"	"
66	"	Boston	Chefoo	"	Morse			"	87360				"	44280		"	"
63	"	"	Hankow	"	Harmon			"	115293				"	57390		"	12
62	"	New York	"	"	Bell			"	134277				"	73290		"	"
"	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	71025				"	32002		"	14
ber	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Clark			"	271475				"	75007		"	"
-	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Lloyd			"	318494				"	73280		"	"
ber	New York	New York	"	"	Johnson			"	301217				"	84390		"	"
-	——	Shanghai	Hiogo	Trombly	Horn			Ballast					Ballast			"	18
62	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews			Tea & c.	183211				Sundries	57019		"	16
								Sundries	93208				"	76342		"	"

"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	
"	Bk.	Anita	339	Newchwang	—	——	Shanghai	Newchwang	Fobes & Co	Lowell	
"	Str.	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	New York	New York	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Williams	
18	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	
"	"	Pah Loong	107	Kulkiang	—	——	Shanghai	Kiukiang	Trombly	Peeble	
19	Bk.	Juno	300	Newchwang	—	——	"		Farnham & Co	Percy	
"	Str.	Kirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Hatsky	
21	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews	
"	"	Shahsi	1006	Chefoo	1861	"	"	Chefoo	"	Hance	
"	Bg.	Vesta	300	Newchwang	—	——	Shanghai		Fobes & Co.	Kirby	
"	Str.	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	New York	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Simmons	
22	Bg.	Libra	302	Newchwang	"	Sanwerpoint	Boston		Percival, Chile	Percival	
23	Str.	Kiangkwang	945	Hankow	1863	New York	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	West	
"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews	
"	"	Venus	1072	Hong Kong	—	——	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	L. Heard	Hamlin	
25	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	
26	"	Natrieu	3024	Hankow	"	"	"	Hankow	"	Bell	
"	"	Moyune	1224	"	1864	"	"	"	"	Johnson	
"	Bt	Chin-fau-mow	66	"	—	——	Shanghai		Thorne	Clarke	
28	Str.	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	
29	"	A. J. Ingraw	804	Chefoo	1866	"	Boston	Chefoo	"	Myrs	
"	"	Fuuiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Lloyd	
30	"	Fire Queen	2886	"	1864	New York	"	"	"	Gray	
"	Bt.	Ta lee	50	Chinkiang	—	——	"		J.M.Nixon &	Brown	
"	"	Kin sum fat	115	"	—	——	"		"	Lockwood	
"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	
			148160								

OUTWARD. INWARD.

CARGOES.

d States Consulate General , from the to the

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General ——— from the

INWARD.					VESSELS.									
													No.	Date.
	Shanghai	Nutchwang	Forbes & Co	Lowell	Beancake	400000			Ballast-			"	18	
York	New York	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Williams	Sundries	55317			Sundries	78209		"	"	
"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	"	94287			"	35205		"	"	
—	Shanghai	Hongkong	Trombly	Preble	"	15000			Ballast-			"	"	
—	"		Farnham & Co	Percy	Beancake	38000								
nghai	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Hardy	Tea &c.	325877			Sundries	85296		"	19	
York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews	"	87398			"	344700		"	21	
"	"	Chefoo	"	Hance	Sundries	73936			"	42118		"	"	
—	Shanghai		Forbes & Co.	Kirby	Beancake	37500								
r York	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Simmons	Tea	400119			Sundries	87314		"	21	
wnport	Boston		Percival, Chita	Percival	Beancake	38000								
r York	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	West	Tea	312000			Sundries	23109		"	23	
"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews	"	115216			"	422104		"	"	
—	Hong Kong	Hongkong	G. Heard	Hamlin	"	218965			"	186287		"	"	
r York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	"	155196			"	24113		"	25	
"	"	Hankow	"	Bell	"	525000			"	82319		"	26	
"	"	"	"	Johnson	"	416312			"	45000		"	"	
—	Shanghai		Thorne	Clarke	"	24000								
r York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	"	175219			"	76000		"	28	
"	Boston	Chefoo	"	Myrick	"	99304			"	43968		"	29	
nghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Lloyd	"	475000			"	87342		"	"	
r York	"	"	"	Gray	"	498000	E. & O. E.		"	934710		"	30	
—	"		J.M.Nixon & Co	Brown	Sundries	4000	U. S. Consulate General							
—	"		"	Lockwood	"	3600	Shanghai June 30th 1869.							
r York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews	Tea &c	110300			Sundries	43000		June	30th	
						Tls. 12.863.696.-				Tls. 6398.272.-				
										Geo. F. Seward,				

FORM No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

Of the United States at the port of Shanghai *during the quarter ending* J

(Made up from Consular Returns.)

VESSELS.

ENTERED.	CLEARED.		INWARD.		
Where from.	No. of Vessels.	Where for.	No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value
Hankow	35	Hankow	35	Wood oil, Medicine, Tallow, Vermicelli, Silk, Varnish, Dye stuff, China root, Hemp, Paper, Charcoal, Musk, Iron, Tea.	Tls 786.90
	1	In Port	1	.....	
Ningpo	39	Ningpo	39	Bamboo shoots, Silk piece goods, Tea, Cotton, Medicines, Agar-Agar, Fish maws, Walnuts, Charcoal, Brooms.	21041
	1	Newchwang	1	.....	
Chefoo	19	Chefoo	19	Medicine, Silk Pongees, Melon seed, Ginseng, Cotton silk, Vermicelli, Flour, Teas, Treasure.	1461 90
Hong Kong	7	Hong Kong	7	Brown sugar, Glass ware, Salt fish, Dried Prawns, Cassia, Cardamums, Glue, Indigo, Nankeens, Camphire, Camphor wick, Gum, Betel nuts, Beche-de-Mer, American flour Opium, Velvets, Wines	
	1	Newchwang	1	.....	1346
Nagasaki	8	Nagasaki	8	Seaweed, Grey shirtings, Brocades, Wool, Camlets, Mushrooms, Ginseng.	6879
Chinkiang	4	Chinkiang	4	Charcoal, Wood, Paper, Medicine, Cow Hides, Fungus, Tobacco, Hemp,	292
	3	Ningpo	3	.....	
	3	In Port	3	.....	
4 Newchwang	1	Newchwang	1	Beancake	1535
	3	In Port	3	.....	
1 Sydney	1	Tientsin	1	Coals &c.	300
1 Fuochow	1	Saghalien	1	Poles &c.	540
127	127		127	Carried forward.	Tls 12673.8

FORM No. 128.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

ort of Shanghai during the quarter ending June 30th 1869.

(Made up from Consular Returns.)

CARGOES.

INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.
35	Wood oil, Medicine, Tallow, Vermicelli, Silk, Varnish, Dye stuff, China root, Hemp, Paper, Charcoal, Musk, Iron, Sea.	$6786.905.-	√35	Silk piece goods, Medicine, American Drills, T- Cloths, Grey shirtings, Russian cloth, Crape, Long ells, Lustres, Opium, Tobacco, Wood ware,	$3570542.-
1	.....		1	In port.	
39	Bamboo shoots, Silk piece goods, Tea, Cotton, Medicine, Agar-Agar, Fish maws, Walnuts, Charcoal, Brooms.	3104094.-	39	Grey shirtings, Lustres, Hay, Medicine, Spelter, Vermillion, Dye stuff, European Rope, Wines, Opium, Kerosine oil,	1286702.-
1	.....		1	Stores and sundries	3300.-
19	Medicine, Silk Pongees, Melon seed, Ginseng, Yellow silk, Vermicelli, Flour. Teas. Treasure.	1461965.-	19	Sea weed, Betel nuts, Nail rod iron, Cutch, Medicine, Dried indigo, Kerosine oil, Brown sugar, Matches,	1105257.-
7	Brown sugar, Glass ware, Salt fish, Dried Prawns, Cassia, Cardamums, Glue, Indigo, Nankeens, Samshoo, Lamp wick, Gum, Betel nuts, Beche-de-Mer, American flour Opium, Velvets, Wines	1346170.-	7	Lustres, Mushrooms, Hams, Silk Piece goods, Medicine, Cuttle fish, Brass ware, Towels, Wool, Stores,	764987.-
1	.....		1	Ballast.	
8	Sea weed, Grey shirtings, Brocades, Wools, Camlets, Mushrooms, Ginseng.	687908.-	8	European rope, Manilla rope, American flour, Arms & Ammunition Wines, Stores, Safflower,	433507.-
4	Charcoal, Wood, Paper, Medicine, Cow Hides, Fungus, Tobacco, Hemp,	29260.-	4	Split Rattans, Ginseng, Fish maws, Brown sugar, Paper fans, Sea weed,	11300.-
3	.....		3	Kerosine oil, Mushrooms, Spelter, Dye stuff.	9000.-
3	.....		3	In port.	
1	Beancake	153500.-	1	Ballast	
3	.....		3	In Port	
1	Coals &c,	30000.-	1	Gypsum, Glue, Opium.	49000.-
1	Poles &c,	52000.-	1	Stores &c.	2000.-
127	Carried forward,	$12673.802	127		$6,236,595.-

6236595-

Inclosure 128.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

Witte No 359

127			127	No. 4	127	Brought forward	Tls 2673
1	✓	Swatow	1	✓ Newchwang	1	✓ Sugar &c.	270
			June 30/69.				
2	✓	Kiulung	1	✓ Kiulung	1	✓ Coals &c.	600
			1	✓ Foochow	1	✓	
1	✓	Amoy	✓1	Chefoo	1	✓ Sugar. Paper. Glass ware.	43
4		Brought	1	✓ Chinkiang	1	✓	
			1	✓ Newchwang	1	✓	
			1	✓ Hiogo	1	✓	
			1	Import	1	✓	
1	✓	Newcastle	1	✓ Newchwang	1	✓ Coals.	44
1	✓	Kiukiang	1	✓ Hiogo	1	✓ Tea.	15
10		In Port	2	✓ Hankow	2	✓	
			1	✓ Chinkiang	1	✓	
			✓1	Chefoo	1	✓	
			1	✓ Tientsin	1	✓	
			1	Sold	1	✓	
			4	In Port	4	✓	
147			147		147		Tls 12,863

Classes of vessels entered: 108 steamers, 1 ships, 10 barques, 5 brigs, — schooners, 13 Boats, 10 In port.

Classes of vessels cleared: 108 steamers, 1 ships, 10 barques, 4 brigs, — schooners, 11 Boats, 1 Sold, 12 In port

Aggregate tonnage entered: 148.160 Tons.

Number of invoices of goods, wares, merchandise, &c., authenticated 80.

Total amount of invoices, $709673.37 @ 1.48 – Tls 479 509.04

N.B.—The above values of Cargoes are given by the Agents of vessels. It is not believed that they are even approximately correct. The Custom-House appraisals

Continued.

127	Brought forward	$12673802.-	127			$6,236.59
1	√ Sugar &c.	27894.-	1	√ Stores & Sundries		300
1	√ Coals &c.	60000.-	1	√ Stores & Sundries		350
1	√		1	√ Ballast		
1	√ Sugar. Paper. Glass ware.	43000.-	1	√ Seamed & Ballast		150
1	√		1	√ Ginseng. Dried Mussels		300
1	√		1	√ Silk Piece Goods. Beans. Brass ware. Grass cloth. Canvas. Kerosine oil.		1936
1	√		1	√ Ballast		
1	√		1	√ In port		
1	√ Coals.	44300.-	1	√ Opium. Carpets. Ginseng.		1630
1	√ Tea.	15000.-	1	√ Ballast		
2	√		2	√ Coal &c.		360
1	√		1	√ Sapan wood. Brown sugar.		150
1	√		1	√ Sugar. Paper. Lustres.		800
1	√		1	√ American sheetings. Opium.		1200
1	√		1	Sold		
4	√		4	In port		
147		$12863696.-	147			$6308.2

E & O. E.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai June 30th 1869.

13 Brats. 10 In port.
11 Brats. 1 Sold. 12 In port

Gld. F. Olivaid,

U. S. Consul-General.

ot believed that they are even approximately correct. The Custom-House appraisals are shewn in the Customs Reports which are regularly sent forward from this Office.

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate

VESSELS.

Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.
				41032							
Apl.	26	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Morse
"	"	Bt:	Kiang-hwa	60	Chinkiang	—	—	Ningpo	"	Tyree	Smith
"	"	"	Ta-lee	50	"	—	—	Shanghai	"	Dijon	Brown
"	"	"	Chiu-far-min	63	"	—	—	"	Chinkiang	J. Thom & Co	Clarke
"	27	Str:	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Lloyd
"	28	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse
"	29	Bg.	Vesta	300	Amoy	—	—	Shanghai	Chefoo	Forbes & Co.	Kirby
"	30	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Morse
"	"	"	Chikli	1402	Chefoo	—	—	Shanghai	Chefoo	"	Patterson
May	1st	"	A.J. Ingersoll	804	"	1866	New York	Boston	"	"	Clark
"	"	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Simmons
"	3	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse
"	4	"	Moyune	1234	Hankow	1864	"	"	Hankow	"	Johnson
"	5	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	"	Morse
"	17	"	"	1086	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	8	"	New York	2217	Nagasaki	1864	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Furber
"	"	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Hardy
"	"	Bt	May Queen	25	Bought	—	—	"		Stone	Stone
"	10	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Morse
"	"	"	Surrinadda	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.	Jayne
"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1861	"	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	Spencer
"	"	Bk	Juan Pattray	486	Nagasaki	—	—	Singapore	Nagasaki	Williams	Williams
"	12	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Morse
"	14	"	"	1086	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	1861	"	"	Chefoo	"	Cooper

American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1869.

VESSELS.

CARGOES.

Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	OUTWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
					Brot. forwd.			Tls. 2568757.						Tls. 2155952		
York	New York	Ningpo	L.S.N.Co.	Morse			Sundries		17108			Sundries		18532	Apl.	26th
	Ningpo	"	Tyree	Smith			"		2700			"		2000	May	18th
	Shanghai	"	Dixon	Brown			"		3500			"		4000	Apl.	30
	"	Chinkiang	J. Thom & Co	Clarke			"		3260			"		5000	May	16
ghai	"	Hankow	L.S.N.Co.	Lloyd			"		79630			"		83000	Apl.	27
York	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		11890			"		17684	"	28
	Shanghai	Chefoo	Forbes & Co.	Kirby			"		43000			"		1500	May	14
York	New York	Ningpo	L.S.N.Co.	Morse			"		25316			"		16400	Apl.	30
	Shanghai	Chefoo	"	Patterson			"		86204			"		73965	"	"
York	Boston	"	"	Clark			"		63502			"		25319	May	1st
	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Simmons			"		132507			"		95463	"	"
	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		37600			"		45000	"	3rd
	"	Hankow	"	Johnson			"		109304			"		27019	"	4
	"	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		18316			"		33216	"	5
	"	"	"	"			"		40311			"		341924	"	7
	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Furber			"		110312			"		78249	"	11
	"	Hankow	L.S.N.Co.	Hardy			"		75309			"		72481	"	8
ghai	Shanghai	"	Stone	Stone			Ballast									
	"	Ningpo	L.S.N.Co	Morse			Sundries		17000			Sundries		14000	May	10
York	New York	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.	Jayne			"		179316			"		89310	"	"
	Boston	Chefoo	L.S.N.Co.	Spencer			"		48976			"		39355	"	11
	New York	Nagasaki	Williams	Williams			"		23916			"		45280	"	21
	Singapore	Ningpo	L.S.N.Co.	Morse			"		35000			"		38000	"	12
York	New York	"	"	"			"		43000			"		19000	"	14
	"	Chefoo	"	Cooper			"		87000			"		75000	"	"

168	"	16	"	Kiangtung	945	Hankow	1863	"	"	Boston	Hankow	"	Harmon	
169	"	17	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse	
170	"	"	"	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	"	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Williams	
171	"	"	Bk.	Mary	50	Chinkiang	—	—	—	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Stanley	Stanley	
172	"	18	Str.	A.J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	1866	New York	Boston	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	Clark		
173	"	"	"	Moosung	1324	Hankow	1864	"	New York	Hankow	"	Johnson		
174	"	19	"	Venus	1022	Hong Kong	—	—	—	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	G.F. Heard	Hamlin	
175	"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Morse		
176	"	"	"	"	1086	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
177	"	22	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy		
178	"	"	Bk.	Nettie Merryman	573	Hong Kong	1863	Brunswick	Boston	Newchwang	N.A. Tyce	Rollins		
179	"	24	Str.	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Morse		
180	"	"	Bk	Jas. L. Stone	710	Keelung	1868	Boston	Boston	Foochow	Phinney	Phinney		
181	"	25	Bk.	Lover	40	Chinkiang	—	—	—	Shanghai		Carter	Carter	
182	"	"	Str.	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	New York	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Gray		
183	"	26	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse		
184	"	"	"	Surrowadda	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Jayne		
185	"	28	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	"	"	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Simmons		
186	"	"	"	Chihli	1402	Chefoo	—	—	—	"	Chefoo	"	Patterson	
187	"	29	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
188	"	31	"	"	1086	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
189	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1861	"	"	Chefoo	"	Spencer		
190	"	"	"	Kiangtong	945	Hankow	1863	"	Boston	Hankow	"	Harmon		
					92742									

Carried forward

"	Boston	Hankow	"	Harmon			"	95418		"	87310	"	15
"	New York	Kingsho	"	Morse			"	23217		"	19302	"	17
"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Williams			"	58309		"	44017	"	18
—	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Stanley	Stanley			"	1100		"	900	"	22
r York	Boston	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co	Clark			"	73109		"	59314	"	18
"	New York	Hankow	"	Johnson			"	83125		"	72428	"	"
—	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	G.F. Heard	Hamlin			"	70427		"	90436	"	19
r York	New York	Kingsho	S.S.N.Co	Morse			"	12316		"	32107	"	"
"	"	"	"	"			"	17209		"	14912	"	21
anghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy			"	75107		"	38004	"	22
herwick	Boston	Newchwang	N.A. Tyre	Rollins			"	87910		Ballast		June	12
York	New York	Kingsho	S.S.N.Co	Morse			"	44596		Sundries	15200	May	24
ston	Boston	Foochow	Shinney	Shinney			"	30000		Ballast	"	June	11
—	Shanghai		Carter	Carter			"	3000					
r York	"	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Gray			"	115277		Sundries	88000	May	26
"	New York	Kingsho	"	Morse			"	25319		"	17300	"	26
"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Jayne			"	215576		"	93200	"	28
"	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Simmons			"	145212		"	50000	"	"
—	"	Chefoo	"	Patterson			"	77390		"	44325	"	"
r York	New York	Kingsho	"	Andrews			"	47270		"	24390	"	29
"	"	"	"	"			"	50240		"	20300	"	30
"	"	Chefoo	"	Spencer			"	65298		"	33476	"	"
"	Boston	Hankow	"	Harmon			"	164350		"	40900	"	"
					Carried forward			Tl. 5402109			Tl. 3974630		

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st April

No.	Date. 1869. Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Ser	Port		schr.	Danl. Webster													
	"		stmr	Geo. F. Seward													
	"		"	Grace													
	"		Str.	Tsatlee													
	"		Boat	Tung Fah						Chinkiang							
	"		Bg.	Water Lily						Sold							
	"		Bt.	Kin-sun-fat						Hankow							
	"		"	Rover						"							
	"		Bk.	Anita						Chefoo							
	"		Bg.	Sarah						Tientsin							
104	Apl.	1st	"	Lubra	302	Sydney	1861	Damerspoint	Boston	Tientsin	Percival, Chiles	Percival			Coal &c.		Tls. 50000
105	"	"	Bt.	Mary	50	Bought	—	———	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Stanley	Stanley			Ballast		
106	"	"	Str.	A. J. Ingersoll	802	Chefoo	1866	New York	Boston	Chefoo	S.S.N. Co	Clark			Sundries		87000
107	"	3	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		39000
108	"	"	Bk.	Jas. L. Stone	710	Newcastle	1868	Boston	Boston	Newchwang	Phinney	Phinney			"		44300
109	"	5	Str.	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co.	Morse			"		83109
110	"	"	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Simmons			"		193217
111	"	6	"	Kiangkwang	945	"	1863	"	Boston	"	"	Harmon			"		118212
112	"	7	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		59318
113	"	"	Bk.	Juan Bautray	486	Nagasaki	—	———	Singapore	Nagasaki	Williams	Williams			"		64000
114	"	"	Str.	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	1861	New York	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N. Co.	Cooper			"		93516
115	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	"	"	"	"	"	"	Spencer			"		76583
116	"	9	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		18000
117	"	10	"	New York	2317	Nagasaki	1865	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S. Co	Furber			"		176310
118	"	12	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co	Morse			"		25943
119	"	"	"	Circador	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy			"		130301

General Shanghai, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1869.

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
		Coal &c.	Tls. 50000	
		Ballast		
		Sundries	87000	
		"	39000	
		"	44300	
		"	83109	
		"	193217	
		"	118212	
		"	57318	
		"	64000	
		"	93516	
		"	76583	
		"	18000	
		"	176311	
		"	25943	
		"	130300	

OUTWARD.

Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of D... Month.
		Sundries		1500	May
					Apl.
		"		2000	May
		"		1500	Apl.
		"		8000	"
		"		12000	"
		Sundries		49000	May
		"		3000	Apl.
		"		90800	"
		"		48016	"
		"		16309	"
		"		77311	"
		"		115308	"
		"		97342	"
		"		24176.	"
		Ballast			"
		Sundries		59380	"
		"		101307	"
		"		45000	"
		"		73400	"
		"		77...	"
		"		125...	"

120	"	13	"	Chihli	1402	Chefoo	—	—		"	Chefoo	"	Sallerton				"	8/204
121	"	14	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	"		Hankow	"	Lloyd				"	41500
122	"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York		Ningpo	"	Morse				"	12000
123	"	15	"	Hafrilor	30241	Hankow	"	"	"		Hankow	"	Andrews				"	33900
124	"	16	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	"	"	"		Ningpo	"	Morse				"	19302
125	"	17	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai		Hankow	"	Simmons				"	116944
126	"	"	Bk.	Juno	300	Bought	—	—	"		Newchwang	Farnham & Co	Percy				Ballast	
127	"	19	Str:	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	New York	New York		Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Williams				Sundries	75381
128	"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"		Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Morse				"	26360
129	"	"	"	Sumonoda	1803	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston		Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Jayne				"	219314
130	"	"	Ship	Simoda	652	Foochow	—	—	Shanghai		Saghalien	A.A. Hayes	Johnson				"	54000
131	"	"	Str:	A.J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	1866	New York	Boston		Chefoo	S.S.N.Co	Clark				"	72309
132	"	"	Bk.	Mary	50	Chinkiang	—	—	Shanghai		Chinkiang	Stanley	Stanley				"	3500
133	"	"	Str:	Kiangtung	945	Hankow	1863	New York	Boston		Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Hankow				"	103286
134	"	20	"	Nanzing	1224	"	1864	"	New York		"	"	Johnson				"	93001
135	"	21	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"		Ningpo	"	Morse				"	47303
136	"	"	Bg.	Golconda	521	Swatow	1866	Boston	Boston		Newchwang	Ellicott	Marshall				"	27594
137	"	"	Bk.	Shantung	93	Chinkiang	—	—	Ningpo		Ningpo	Oldersen	Oldersen				"	2500
138	"	23	Bk	Chardy	339	Keelung	—	—	Shanghai		Keelung	Thorndike	Buckminster				"	30000
139	"	"	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York		Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Morse				"	12618
140	"	24	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai		Hankow	"	Hardy				"	59214
141	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1861	New York	New York		Chefoo	"	Spuebar				"	60112
142	"	"	"	Shansi	1006	"	"	"	"		"	"	Cooper				"	53706
					41032									Carried forward				Tls. 2568757

		"	8/204			"	15702	"	13
		"	41500			"	47180	"	14
		"	12000			"	14000	"	"
		"	33900			"	52310	"	15
		"	19302			"	20460	"	16
		"	116944			"	88735	"	17
		Ballast				"	19365	May	18
		Sundries	75381			"	57392	Apl	19
		"	25360			"	52987	"	"
		"	219314			"	176497	"	"
		"	54000			"	2000	May	3
		"	72309			"	85294	Apl.	19
		"	3600			"	2400	"	28
		"	103256			"	79830	"	19
		"	93001			"	45000	"	20
		"	47303			"	42897	"	21
		"	27594			"	3000	"	27
		"	2500			"	3000	May	1st
		"	30000			"	3500	"	4
		"	12618			"	68113	Apl.	22
		"	59214			"	88412	"	24
		"	60112			"	47390	"	"
		"	53706			"	30249	"	"
Carried forward			£. 2568.757				£. 2156.952		

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges. Rbs. K
April	2.	Gilman & Co.	New York.	3384.½ Chests Tea.	Yokohama	34895 34
"	3.	J. H. Mackay.	"	9 Tea Canisters.	"	32 –
"	"	Olyphant & Co.	"	383.½ Chests Tea.	"	4884 41
"	"	"	"	348 " " " "	"	4481 42
"	"	"	"	62 " " " "	"	796 18
"	"	"	"	115 " " " "	"	2472 11
"	"	"	"	546 " " " "	"	7446 15
"	8	Adamson Bell & Co.	"	1079 " " " "	"	14904 33
"	"	"	"	480 " " " "	"	7340 62
"	9	Brand Inman & Co.	"	1506 " " " "	"	29909 –
"	"	Adamson Bell & Co.	"	896 " " " "	"	15044 88
"	"	"	"	442 " " " "	"	8631 54
"	12	Olyphant & Co.	"	52 " " " "	"	611 86
"	"	"	"	123 " " " "	"	1472 94
"	"	"	"	694 " " " "	"	11488 71
"	"	Bibby Wainwright & Co.	"	222 " " " "	"	2389 44
"	12	Brand Inman & Co.	"	1145 " " " "	"	13151 –
"	"	"	"	500 " " " "	"	4658 –
"	"	"	"	650 " " " "	"	4622 –
"	"	"	"	428 " " " "	"	5158 –
"	"	W. Logan & Co.	"	424 " " " "	"	5042 24
"	"	"	"	819 " " " "	"	12449 42
"	"	Bell Pruden & Co.	"	1309 " " " "	"	24414 46.
"	"	"	"	884 " " " "	"	11511 01
"	"	"	"	640 " " " "	"	12929 23
				Boards forward.		259670.70

259670.70

DATE

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
				Brot. forward.		Tls. ₰ 25967020 25964040
April	13.	Little Bro.	New York.	159 1/2 chests tea.	China	6629 —
"	"	"	"	443 " " " .	"	4815 —
"	"	Schiller Matthai.	"	13. Bales silk.	"	603430
"	14	Olyphant Bro.	San Francisco.	4 " wool.	"	14444
"	15	Bull Prudon Bro.	New York.	344 1/2 chests tea.	"	516440
"	"	"	"	105 " " " .	"	102455
"	14	Russell Bro.	"	34 Bales silk.	"	147240
"	19	Hiram Webster.	San Francisco	101 cases sago.	"	227 —
"	"	Little Bro.	New York.	362 1/2 chests tea.	"	6025 —
"	"	"	"	9 " " " .	"	14460
"	"	Augustine Heard Bro	"	6 Bales silk.	"	267878
"	"	W. H. Macomber.	"	26 Bags tea.	"	14513
"	"	Olyphant Bro.	San Francisco	145 " " .	"	1213340
"	"	"	"	388 " " .	"	3355 82
"	"	R. W. Mustard.	"	120 Quicksilver Flasks.	—	14903
"	"	H. Poag Bro.	New York.	23. Bales silk.	China.	106746 4
"	"	Olyphant Bro.	"	18 " " .	"	41271 1
"	"	Heimsen Bro.	"	1 " " .	"	6282 5
"	"	G. Gutschow Bro.	"	21 " " .	"	161271 4
"	"	Geyer Bro.	"	22 Bags. tea.	"	3141 5
"	"	Pustau Bro.	"	11 Bales silk.	"	64084 9
"	21	Olyphant Bro.	"	512 1/2 chests tea.	"	442551
"	"	Heimsen Bro.	"	15 Bales silk.	"	58742 2
"	"	"	"	24 " " .	"	93983
				Carried forward—		34942618 37942618

DAT

Form No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE. 1869		NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
						Hls. ¢
				Brot. forward.		379426 18
April	22	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York.	10 Bales silk.	China	4063 64
"	"	"	"	2 " " .	"	1011 86.
"	"	Frazar & Co.	"	100 " Straw braid.	"	29285 1
"	26	"	"	368 1/2 chests tea.	"	392922
"	"	"	"	169 " " " .	"	218515
May	5	Baxter & Co.	"	10 Bales silk.	"	45967 5
"	6	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	15 " " .	"	45152 0
"	13	Baxter & Co.	"	10 " " .	"	5745 88
"	"	Schilder Matthai.	"	33 " Straw braid.	"	9880 2
"	"	Baxter & Co.	"	10 " Silk.	"	6124 63
"	14	H. B. Endicott	"	4 cases Rhubarb.	"	341 69
"	"	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	3 Bales Silk.	"	14131 9
"	"	Frazar & Co.	"	15 1/2 chests tea.	"	1894 4
"	"	George Webster.	San Francisco.	100 cases eggs.	"	221 -
"	"	Reid & Co.	New York.	6 Bales Silk.	"	2456 93
"	"	"	"	2 Bales braid.	"	64 48
"	17	Russell & Co.	"	8 Bales silk.	"	4877 57
"	20	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	1 Bale " .	"	491 12
June	3	Reid & Co.	"	159 Bales straw braid.	"	3854 61
"	10	Baxter & Co.	"	1 Bale Silk.	"	492 67
"	14	Augustine Heard & Co.	"	1145 1/2 chests tea.	"	18594 22
"	"	"	"	20 Bales Silk.	"	9834.81
"	"	George Webster.	San Francisco.	100 cases eggs.	"	247 -
"	"	"	"	31 " " .	"	75 -
				Carried forward.		461912 35

461912.35

4

FORM No. 11.

INVOICE BOOK.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.	NAME OF THE VESSEL OR PARTY FOR WHOM SERVICE IS RENDERED.	WHERE BOUND OR WHITHER SENT.	KIND AND CHARACTER OF THE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	WHERE PRODUCED.	VALUE, Including costs and charges.
1869			Brot. forward		Tls. ⅄
					461912 35
June 14	Overbeck & Co.	New York.	43. bales rhubarb.	China.	1894 28
" 18	Bull Dunfan & Co.	"	5. bales silk.	"	2732 11
" "	Wilson & Son.	"	9 " " .	"	4080 23
" "	Russell & Co.	"	50 chests tea.	"	14411 —
" "	Gustaus & Co.	"	4 bls. silk.	"	3531 64
" "	Banjaw Auburne & Co.	"	50 bales rhubarb.	"	1295 64
" "	Ichas. Gstretaus & Co.	"	6 bales silk.	"	2698 78
				Tals.	494509.04

E. & O. E.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. July 19. 1869.

L. D. F. Seward

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT

Return of Civil Suits from the 1st day of April to the 30th d

CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.		NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF ~~CLAIM~~ CLAIM.	AM
277			Pending from last quarter					
284			"	"				
307			"	"				
309			"	"				
312			"	"				
314			"	"				
317			"	"				
319			"	"				
320			"	"				
324			"	"				
325			"	"				
327			"	"				
330			"	"				
332			"	"				
336			"	"				
337			"	"				
338			"	"				
339			"	"				
341			"	"				
343			"	"		Plaint dismissed		
345			"	"		Arbitrated		
346			"	"		For Defts.		
347			"	"		Dismissed		
348	Apl	14	In Probate.	Est. J. W. Page	Probate	Pending		
349	May	9	"	" E. R. Henderson	"	"		
350	Apl	12	"	" J. H. Austin	"	"		
351	May	18	Shanghai Gas Co.	Br. F. H. B. Jenkins	Contract	Withdrawn	$ 288 35	
352	June	16	F. G. Jarvis	" Geo. Chester	"	Pending		
353	"	26	In Probate	Est. S. W. Cooper	Probate	"		

E & O E.
U.S. Consulate
Shanghai

[Form No. 124.]

STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1869, inclusive.

NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF ~~CLAIM~~ Claim	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
			$ 7 90	5 "		$ 1 85	1 40	
	Plaint dismissed		33 20			17 20	6 "	
	Arbitrated		17 60			12 "	5 60	
	For Defts.		53 90	15 "	6 "	15 20	17 70	
	Dismissed		60 15	15 "	6 "	23 90	15 25	
Probate	Pending							
"	"							
"	"							
Contract	Withdrawn	# 2882	19 90			16 90	3 "	
"	Pending							
Probate	"							
			212 65	35 "	12 "	103 75	61 90	

E. & O. E.
U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai July 2nd 1869.
Geo. F. Seward

Inclosure

No 5

with No. 359

Return of Mail
Oct 2nd 1869

June 30th 1869

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ Police CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From the First of April to the Thirtieth day of June 1869, inclusive.

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF ~~FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED~~ Costs	DISPOSITION ~~OF FINES AND FEES.~~ Marshal.	Clerk	APPEAL.
Apl. 23d	W. Cremer	Drunk &c.	P.C. " 35	Fined		$10.-	$5.-	$5.-	
" 24	W. A. Norris	"	" " 30	Sent on board "Charley."					
May 7	J. McClusky	Assault	" " 20	" " " Pisacatagua					
" 31st	Robt. Lind	Drunk & assault	Sergt. Wilson	Committed					
June 4	A. Peasl	Drunk	" Duncan	Warned & dismissed					
" 21	W. A. Norris	"	French Police	Committed for ten days					
						$10.-	$5.-	$5.-	

E. & O. E.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai, June 30th 1869.
Geo. F. Edwards

REPORT FOR MONTH OF April 1869.

No. from last Report 6
„ admitted during month 1
Total 7

No. discharged during month 1
„ remaining 6
Total 7

No. of days served during previous months 8920
„ „ „ „ past month 158
Total to date 9078

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
236	Geo. Casper	Nov. 16th 1868	Six months		30	
249	B. Norris	Mar. 4th /69	6y. 1mo. 29da.		30	
250	Geo. White	" " "			30	
251	Wm. A. Bettle	" " "			30	
253	Robt. Ling	" 16th "		Apl. 1st /69	1	
254	A. Castro	" 20th "			30	
255	H. A. Norris	Apl. 24th			7	
					158	

Chas Williams
U. S. Marshal
John D. Kennedy
U. S Jailor

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.			Remarks.
		Brot. forrd		138	
2644	W. A. Norris	June 22d/69	June 30th/69	9	
				147	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal
John. Kennedy
U S Sailor

No. from last Report 5

„ admitted during month 6

Total 11

No. discharged during month 9

„ remaining 2

Total 11

No. of days served during previous months 9249

„ „ „ „ past month 147

Total to date 9396

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
249	Barnard Morris	Mar. 4/69	6yr. 1mo. 9da.		30	
251	Wm. A. Betts	„ „ „		June 11th/69	11	Shipped
254	Antonio Castro	„ 20th		„ 7 „	7	„
257	Frederic Dean	May 19th „		„ 12 „	12	Sent on board "Maumee"
258	L. A. Dean	„ 20 „		„ 12 „	12	„ „ „
259	Hugh Pugh	June 1st „		„ 11 „	11	
260	Geo. W. Anthony	„ 5 „		„ 27 „	23	
261	Chas. H. Allen	„ 11 „		„ 19 „	9	
262	Robt. Ling	„ „ „		„ „ „	9	Shipped
263	M. Griffin	„ 17 „			14	
			Carried forwd		138	

No. from last Report 6

„ admitted during month 3

Total 9

No. discharged during month 4

„ remaining 5

Total 9

No. of days served during previous months 9078

„ „ „ „ past month 171

Total to date 9249.

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
236	Geo. Capper	Nov. 16th 1868	Six months	May 16th 1869	16	Sent on board "Monoca
249	B. Morris	Mar. 4th /69	by 1 mo. 29 da.		31	
250	Geo. White	" " "		May 10th "	10	Shipped in "Monoca
251	Wm A. Betts	" " "			31	
254	Antonio Castro	" 20th			31	
255	Wm A. Norris	Apl. 24th	20 days	May 13th	13	
256	Chas. H. Allen	May 11th		" 24th	14	
257	Frederic Dean	" 19th			13	Deserted
258	L. A. Dean	" 20th			12	"
					171	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal.
John J. Kennedy
U. S. Jailor

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

with No. 359

No. 7

Date Report
2nd Q. 1869

Form No. 21.

Names of all Deceased American citizens, including seamen or mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with Geo. F. Seward, *U. S. Consul General at* Shanghai, *from* 1st April *to* 30th June, *inclusive.*

Decease.	Name of person.	Of what place a native or resident.	If a seaman, to what vessel belonging.	Where deceased.	Value of effects. Estimated at	Disposition made thereof.
10.	C. R. Henderson *	—	—	Shanghai	$ 201.—	In probate.
4	Solomon Jackson. *	—	Late of "Pantuxet"	do.	Nil	Form #14
26	S. W. Cooper.	Baltimore Md. U.S.A.		Hankow.	Tls 1400	In probate
30	H. S. Pratt.	Camden N.J.	—	Shanghai	Nil.	do.

* I have been unable to learn the places of residence of these two. Friends of the first reside in San Francisco and have been advised of his death. I have discovered no trace of the friends of the latter.

Geo. F. Seward.
Shanghai, July 1st 1869

United States Consul General.

Ack Sept. 1



Received No. 360.

U.S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, July 19 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 203. advising me that the Certificate required by Section 14 of the Act of February 19 1862 is for the protection of the Ship, and not of the Coolie, and that one Charge of $2.- is appropriate. I shall send Copies of your dispatch to our 4 Consular Offices in China.

I have,

&c, &c, &c

Geo. F. Seward.

Lieutenant No. 3560.

U.S. Veterans Bureau

Washington, July 19 1919.

Mr. Warren H. Hamilton

Lieutenant & Adjt.

Hattiesburg

Sir:

Please take notice to cancel the
Insurance Certificate No. 269. heretofore issued
to the undersigned by letter &
the date of February 19 1919 in the
the Provisions of the Act, entitled Article
IV, Chapter II, Title III, War Risk
Insurance Act, as amended by the
Sixty-sixth Congress.

Yours,

[illegible]

W. P. Smith

361

No. 620. Ack Nov 11



Shanghae. July. 19. 1869.

To His Excellency.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith printed copies of two addresses which have been presented to Hon. J. Ross Browne who sails to-morrow for San Francisco, and his responses. These documents discuss some Chinese questions which may thus arise not permit me to enter upon the necessary examinations of them in season for the outgoing mail.

I have

Geo. F. Seward

Per P.M.S.S. "New York" and "China."

The Shanghai News-Letter

VOLUME 1
NUMBER 19

SHANGHAI, JULY 19TH, 1869.

SINGLE COPIES 25 cts.
$2.50 PER ANNUM.

ARRIVAL OF THE HOME MAIL.

THE U. S. Mail of the 4th June from San Francisco, and 25th May from New York, reached here on the night of the 6th instant, having been despatched with considerate forethought, to the American Consulate, Honque, from Woosung by Captain WILLIAMS, of the *Costa Rica*.

This vessel came to anchor off Woosung at 8 P.M. on the 6th inst., on account of the unfavorable tide, and did not reach her Wharf until 10.30 A.M. the next day.

The following is the Passenger List per *Costa Rica*:—From Yokohama, Rev. W. A. Russell, Miss Jeannie Thompson, Messrs. Edward, Keen, John E. Cooke, M. Cameron, W. H. Conditt, A. H. Salymon, J. S. Downie, G. Ellis, W. Jackson, G. Dickson, Nicholas Pratt, David E. Scannell; from Hiogo, R. H. Wigton, W. C. Korthals; from Nagasaki, Messrs. R. Adams, L. Dury and Friend.

Owing to the completion of the Overland Railway, the correspondence received from New York is some 17 days later than would otherwise have been the case.

LIST of passengers per *China:* for Yokohama, Wm. H. Gebhard, A. D. W. French, A. Kline, Capt. B. B. Taylor, U. S. N.; Paymaster A. H. Gilman, U.S.N.; Mr. Matsunsater, Chas. Irallett, W. A. Curtis, Miss Fannie Gray, Geo. McFarland, Geo. M. Marshall, Wm. Parduhn, J. C. Spaulding, U.S.N.; B. T. Warren, U.S.N.; Geo. Coleman, Leon Pierre, and 2 Japanese; for Hongkong, 209 in steerage.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

JAPAN.

SINCE the date of last advices the events have been of a most important character. The last action of the southern troops would appear to have resulted in the complete discomfiture of the Tokugawa clans or rebels, in their stronghold at Hakodadi. Strangely enough, the world has been called to witness the operation of its most effective engines of destruction, in the hands of a race that, but yesterday it would seem, threw aside their armour and rude weapons of war, in use a century ago. The history of the past few months in Japan, has, therefore, merely shewn the usual result of victory to the side of the most completely equipped combatant. After the fall of Matsuma, the southern troops brought their forces to bear against Hakodadi, their determination, and more effective show of strength, caused some terror among the Takugawa allies, and the first to back out of their position were the French officers, who, but a short time ago, so valiantly rushed to help the cause of the *ex* Tycoon. The natural inference being that there was no more glory to be won, or, that the Boos were scarce on the side they fought. Yet, looking back to the fighting days in China, when foreign adventurers did duty under the best paying banners, we cannot recall such a signal instance of *funk*, as was here exhibited. It was better thus; though after all, for the Japanese came out of the fight with honor, and, left mostly to themselves, battled with their new weapons, their Monitors, and their Gun-boats after the approved method known among western nations. Especially plucky were the naval forces; for against the most overwhelming odds, they fought their guns to the last, and the *Eagle* and *Emperor*, the battered remnants of the Tokugawa's fleet never surrendered, but amidst the crushing fire of the *Stonewall* Ram, and four other vessels of war, battled to the end, and after sinking one of the most formidable of their foes, the *Chou-maro*, were set fire to by the shot and shell of the enemy, blew up, and burnt to the water's edge; the survivors swimming ashore, threw themselves into Kamida fort, and fought side by side with the land troops, against the concentrated fire from the ships of war. The *Stonewall*, which ought to have cleared the harbor of Hakodadi in no time of her opponents, now took up a safe position, and proceeded to shell the Kamida fort. In the meanwhile, the town was seen on fire, foreigners fled for safety and protection to their flags floating from the different foreign men-of-war and merchantmen in the harbor. The U. S. S. *Aroostook*, and the *Oneida* sheltered the American Consul and his friends. All the horrors of a civilized warfare were enacted before the eyes of foreigners. Ships of war blowing up, men drowning in boat loads, or scattered in pieces from their guns, a city on fire, and the heavens blood red and ghastly with the light of carnage enacted in this once peaceful harbor.

THE loss of the *Haya-maro* has doubtless been already fully reported through the columns of the daily journals. It was said she was making her very best time from Yokohama when the fatal accident occurred. The vessel was running along, and as close or possible to the coast, when she struck the Plymouth Rock; the force was sufficient to tear her bottom out, from stem to stern, and down she plunged under the waters, dragging some twenty or more souls to eternity, with scarcely a moment's warning. Among the lost were Capt. HILL, commanding, and five out of seven European passengers, namely, Messrs. MARGESSON, WAINWRIGHT, KALLE, MULLER, and JACKIMECK. One boat only, fortunately, cleared itself from the sinking steamer, and in this a few survivors of the wreck managed to save themselves.

AMERICANS may remember the ill fated *Haya-maro* under her old name, the *Tallahassee*, a *rebel* steamer, which, under Capt. WARDELL, burnt the pilot boat *Isaac Webb* off the eastern end of Long Island and created such havoc among the Yankee fishing craft on the banks of Newfoundland, during the war of the rebellion.

CHINA.

PEKING, June 30th.—Much regret is expressed here, over the removal of J. ROSS BROWNE, who is believed to possess first-class qualifications for the position he is about to vacate.

Within the past few days, frequent and heavy showers have almost deluged the country. These rains were greatly needed. In consequence of the hot weather, foreigners are beginning to leave the city for a summer residence in the temples at the hills.

On the 20th inst., as a cartload of powder was being conveyed from Tungchow to the capital, the powder exploded and literally tore into fragments six men and several mules. A quantity of powder had fallen from the cart, when the wheels struck sparks from the stone road, igniting the dangerous substance and causing the terrible explosion which followed.

HANKOW.—The place is flooded, and the water has nearly reached the mark of the great rise of 1866. One foot nearly in twenty-four hours is a serious matter. Over the bund the waters have come, and once more the residents go about in sampans. The poor Chinese suffer fearfully, and driven out of house and home, very great distress will surely result from the present inundation.

The first Tea crop is nearly all shipped, and buyers are on the look out for the next.

Mr. SALTER, the U. S. Consul, goes home on leave, and Mr. SCOTT FITZ takes charge of the Consulate during his absence.

KIUKIANG.—Here the flood mark shows the level to be two feet higher than in 1866, and for the first time within foreign memory the bund is under water. The overflowing waters from the lake must press the current of the Yangtze, and check its onward rush sufficiently to cause the present mischief.

Mr. S. C. ROSE is in charge of the U. S. Consular affairs at this port, pending the arrival of a successor to Mr. SALTER.

CHINKIANG.—The north bank is overflowed, and the Chinese, generally, washed out of the villages. The people are in the greatest anxiety as to the future, fearing further and more disastrous floods. The plateau of the river side, from Chinkiang to Hankow, a distance of 450 miles, is all under water, and but for the intervening hills, presents one vast sheet of water as far as the eye can reach. No European has ever seen the like before.

HONGKONG, 10th July, 1869.—The Sikhs form a but for the newspapers here, when matter of an exciting nature is scarce, and, as this has been the case for many months, the unfortunate blacks have come in for their full share of abuse. It is impossible to imagine what on earth can induce the papers of Hongkong to pitch into the police force of this place, when they know as well as any one, no more satisfactory men could be obtained, if we were to search the world through, of course at the same price.—The Ackongs or native police, have had a fair trial, and have been found wanting in every respect. Trustworthy Europeans and Americans will not join the force for a mere pittance like the sum paid to the white Bobbies here, and if the government invests in West Indian niggers, squeezing will be the rule instead of the exception, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion, that any change would be "out of the frying pan into the fire."

The Macaoese mongrels of Macao are in a dreadfully agitated state, on account of the judgment given in the case of Pereira *versus* Souza, where the Chief Justice decided that no alien in another colony had the right to sue or libel.

A petition has been forwarded to the Governor, requesting him to legislate for the benefit of the black men in Macao. Any amount of letters have appeared in the "China Mail," but were getting so numerous that "A Saint couldn't help swearing," and has given out that he intends to print no more trashy letters on the subject of niggers under age, niggers over age, niggers married, niggers living in a state of "blessed singleness," niggers indigent, niggers opulent, and niggers of every description. By the bye, it is said, a thousand dollars have been offered in Macao for the head of Mr. Perrira, concerned in the late libel case of Pereira *versus* Souza, and this gentleman, therefore, wisely confines his peregrinations to the city of Victoria, Hongkong.

What state is Shanghai in regarding the Alabama claims? Hongkong has worked itself (the British residents) into such a dreadfully warlike state, that it is surprising that a declaration of war was not forwarded to President Grant, per last American mail, from this rai id little island, and that there are any Yankee's living here is certainly due to there being some higher power than patriotism in the Colony. Probably the almighty dollar.

A most extraordinary paragraph appears in to-day's *Press*, where it is stated that H. E. Sir R. G. MACDONNELL left for Macao yesterday in the *Victoria*, with a view to following ISAAC WALTON'S favorite pastime. Goodness, gracious, what next! We have seen more than one sneer at the statement in the English papers of Queen Victoria having gone to Balmoral or Windsor, or some other out of the way place, but when we consider, she is sovereign of an enormous power, we feel inclined to forgive the papers for filling up their vacant space; but when we come to the announcing of the Governor's departure on a fishing excursion, to a little rocky place, that they won't condescend to notice at home, we feel disgusted. Fishing excursion indeed!

To-night a little excitement is on in the way of a quarter mile handicap for swimmers, but amongst the competitors we notice no American names. Surely they ought to give the old country a sharp tussle in matters aquatic.

MACAO.—This place is hot, but we are fortunately blessed with a good breeze, and are also blessed with periodical visits from the youth and beauty of rocky old Hongkong, who are glad to escape the intense heat experienced there. The Volunteers of Hongkong and Macao became insolvent one after the other, but we have recovered now, and are making dilatory attempts to *reform* our companies, and shall no doubt succeed ere long.

SHANGHAI.—The weather has been extraordinary, never being higher than 83°, it has, however, been accompanied by a continuous downfall of rain.

An Indian (British subject) has been condemned to death, by hanging, for the murder of a Chinaman.

THE deaths of two of our fellow townsmen have caused a deep feeling of regret among this Community. The first, Mr. J. E. WAINWRIGHT, was editor of the Hiogo News, and was drowned from the striking of the *Haya-maro* on the Plymouth Rock. The other Mr. HAMANN, was drowned in the river, notwithstanding the efforts of his companion to save him.

Mr. J. Ross Browne on Material Reform in China.

(From the North China Daily News.)

Legation of the United States,
Peking, November 23rd, 1868.

Sir,—On Monday last, at the joint interview of the British Minister and myself with your highness and members of the Tsungli Yamên, I took occasion to submit a few considerations in connection with the growing intercourse between the citizens of the United States and China, upon a clear understanding of which I think important results depend.

It was scarcely practicable in a desultory conversation, and with the difficulties of verbal interpretation, to make every point as intelligible as the gravity of the subject demands; and I now, agreeably to promise, submit my views in writing.

The present seems an opportune occasion for a candid interchange of opinion, since some of the changes proposed in the British Treaty, now under consideration, cannot fail to affect the interests of the United States.

The policy of my government is doubtless well understood by your highness. It is the policy of peace, based upon reason, justice and humanity, seeking no advantage inconsistent with the general welfare, its cherished object is to promote fraternal intercourse between nations.

Influenced by a natural interest in the oldest of living nations, hitherto deemed the most exclusive, it was with extreme gratification the government and people of my country learned, near the close of the last year, that the government of China had determined upon sending an embassy to the Western powers.

The reception of this embassy in the United States may be regarded as an epoch in the history of diplomatic intercourse. From the day of its arrival at San Francisco, to the day of its departure for Europe, demonstrations of respect and honor were lavished upon its members. Its approach was heralded by the press of the couutry as a great advance in the march of modern civilization; and its arrival was the signal for generous expressions of welcome from the statesmen and orators of our land.

The President of the United States received the embassy with marked cordiality, and expressed his appreciation of the sagacity with which the enlightened Chinese government had responded to the amicable policy adopted by Christian nations.

Both houses of congress gave your ambassadors an enthusiastic official reception. The speaker of the House of representatives availed himself of the occasion to say that this embassy, which had attracted such universal attention, had been hailed throughout our land, not only as marking an onward step in the world's history, but as being of peculiar interest to the republic.

These friendly sentiments, officially expressed, may be regarded as the unanimous voice of the nation.

Considering the growth of American commerce with China, the rapid extension of our Pacific steam navigation, the approaching completion of our great transcontinental railroad, and the enterprising character of our people, this gratifying movement on the part of a great nation with which we have such important relations, could have but one interpretation. Everywhere and by all classes, with singular unanimity, it was understood to mean the abandonment by China of its former exclusive policy, and the substitution of one more in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age.

Reference is made to these facts to indicate some of the grounds upon which a liberal policy in the future may reasonably be anticipated.

Upon a perusal of the correspondence and minutes of proceedings in connection with the proposed revision of the British Treaty, I find every point upon which differences of opinion exist fully considered.

It is extremely gratifying to observe the courtesy, intelligence, and ability with which the propositions of the British Minister are discussed by the members of the Tsung-li Yâmen. Before a final decision, however, is rendered upon the questions still at issue, it is earnestly to be hoped that the government of China will not permit so favorable an opportunity to pass, without placing upon record a substantial guarantee of its disposition to make a forward movement. Future misunderstanding may be prevented by a distinct declaration of policy at this time.

So far, the few points conceded are of minor importance, and can scarcely result in any practical good, either to natives or foreigners, without those substantial concessions upon which the prosperity of commerce and all mutual advantages of intercourse depend.

The abolition of interior transit passes and institution of an increased import duty will not, I apprehend, prevent those abuses which now form so serious an impediment to trade. The course of proceeding necessary to secure indemnity for illegal taxation is liable to give rise to vexatious delays by opening new fields for litigation.

Undoubtedly, the true solution of this problem lies in the removal of unnecessary restrictions upon foreign merchants. If permitted to reside in the interior, rent or purchase warehouses, and carry on their business without unnecessary checks and hindrances, they would soon come to a good understanding with the mandarins and people; mutual prejudices would gradually be removed, and confidence established. If the trade continues, it must come to this sooner or later; and the question for the consideration of your highness is, whether it is well to prolong indefinitely existing causes of dissension.

There can be no equality among nations without mutual advantages of intercourse. At this time, there are sixty thousand Chinese on the Pacific Coast, who are engaged in almost every branch of industry open to our own citizens. They are permitted to travel or trade, rent or purchase houses, wherever their inclination may lead them. Local prejudices, which from want of knowledge of their true character, formerly existed against them, are rapidly disappearing; and they are now regarded by intelligent classes of the community as an orderly, industrious and valuable part of our population. Might not similar good results attend the extension of increased facilities for intercourse to the few foreigners in this country? Those who seek to trade and purchase, or rent property in the interior, are generally men of responsible character, who have large pecuniary interest at stake. No better guarantee could be given against lawless and disorderly proceedings.

On this point, it was understood to be remarked by several members of the Yamên, at the interview of Monday, that the Chinese in the United States are under American law, and that if Americans would consent to subject themselves to China law in this country, they might reasonably expect equal privileges.

This question has been discussed for many years, and it is unnecessary now to repeat the argument advanced. When the Government of China shall deem it expedient to establish a code of laws based upon principles of justice, recognized and accepted by the comity of Western nations, and to which the Government of the United States can safely give its assent, then this cause of complaint will doubtlesss be removed.

An important, question upon which no agreement has yet been reached, is the proposed extension of steam navigation on the inland waters. All experience has demonstrated in Europe, America and India, and to some extent in the waters of China, that without the use of vessels and machinery propelled by steam, no extensive systems of trade can now be carried on, in any country, with profit. In Mexico, Central and South America, and other countries through which railroads have been constructed only to a limited extent, steam navigation on the coast and inland waters is now making considerable progress. These countries, however, are still very far behind the times, and the consequence is, they are poor, and their trade is small compared with their capacity for prodnction.

The use of small steamers, or even steam-tugs on the upper waters of the Yang-tze-kiang, on the Poyang Lake, and on the Pei-ho river, from Tientsin to Tungchow, would greatly facilitate the transportation of merchandize and domestic products, and would dispense with unnecessary and unprofitable labor, which could well be devoted to the opening of coal mines, building of roads and other works of internal improvement. This need not be done so rapidly as to produce distress among the laboring classes, who now earn a subsistence in the old way; but if any change is contemplated, what advantage is gained by indefinite postponement? Why should not a beginning be made now as well as half a century hence? The people cannot adapt themselves to a new condition of things, before anything new is attempted. If they were now undergoing a course of preparation, some definite results might be anticipated; but merely to hold back when all the rest of the world is advancing, is to invite that foreign interference which is so much deprecated.

If the employment of a large number of men, where a few only are necessary to do the work, could be regarded as advantageous, then there would be good reason why the freight boats now hauled by hand up many of the rivers, might be dispensed with, and the cargoes carried by coolies. By such a course, although it would furnish employment to many who probably need it, would not increase the means of subsistence. It cannot be denied that freight-boats have already dispensed with much unprofitable labor, and small steamers, or steam-tugs, would only be another step in the same direction.

A similar argument may be used in reference to railroads. Nearly all the land transportation is now carried on by means of coolies, camels, wheelbarrows and small wagons. No system more difficult, tedious and expensive could be devised. It is a draft upon labour without adequate result. Nevertheless, it could not be expected, much less desired, by a friendly power, that sudden and extraordinary changes should be made. An experiment on a small scheme, say from Taco, Tientsin, or even Tungchow to Peking would test the advantages of railroads; where the work could be directly under control of the government. There are private capitalists who would be willing to take all the pecuniary risk, and receive their compensation upon any equitable basis, that might be agreed upon as not injurious to the interests of China. Even a tramway from the coal mines in the vicinity of Peking to the city walls, or to the river, would be a reasonable beginning. The supply of coal now depends upon the growth of grass, for in bad seasons the camels starve, and coal becomes scarce and dear. This is a very uncertain dependence for so indispensable an article.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this great Empire, abounding in so many natural resources, and with a people so industrious, so skillful in mechanics, so peculiarly qualified in all respects to avail themselves of modern inventions, will not oppose all experiment in this direction. Already ample proof has been furnished that the laboring classes of China, constituting so large a proportion of the population, are not inimical to these new contrivances for saving time and making labor profitable. Ten thousand Chinese have aided in building the great central railroad across the continent of North America; and there is not an instance in which they have refused to work for fair compensation, because of any prejudice or superstition. The Arsenal at Shanghai, in which seven hundred native workmen are employed, presents conclusive evidence of their readiness and ability to perform any kind of mechanical labor, even to the manufacture of engines and building of steamers, which they have already done with complete success.

The commerce of the vast interior might be greatly increased by these new methods of communication. Agriculture has been carried to great perfection, and now yields very nearly its maximum. But so dense a population cannot derive a subsistence from this source after an enlarged foreign intercourse has once commenced. New demands are made, new wants are created; and a greater diversity of pursuits becomes necessary. Mining, manufactures, and various internal improvements furnish additional and profitable occupation; and nations become rich and prosperous as they adopt the use of steam and improved methods of labor, while all countries in which these have not been introduced, find it difficult to maintain an existence.

The question of opening the coal mines has been considered without any satisfactory result. No real concession has been made. There is a great demand for coal at the principal commercial marts on the coast. It is well known that coal seams of great extent and richness exist near the banks of the Yank-tze-kiang and in the province of Shantung, also in the vicinity of Peking. Mr. Raphael Pumpelly has fully demonstrated this in his report recently published. By the use of proper machinery for working the mines, and suitable improvements for transportation, there can be no doubt this indispensable article could be delivered at the ports for less than half its present cost. This would be a source of large revenue to the Chinese Government, and

a great advantage to commerce; yet objections are made to the only means by which either natives or foreigners can avail themselves of this natural resource. A willingness is expressed to try the experiment of working certain mines by means of foreign machinery, under official direction and on government account. It will be of very little avail to get the coal out of the mines unless some cheaper methods of transportation are adopted. The cost of carrying it to the place of consumption is now the principal item of expense. Besides, no mining enterprise has ever been known to succeed in this way; and failure now would be very discouraging to all parties. Governments, cannot from the precarious nature of the pursuit, work mines successfully. It is for individual enterprise to make them profitable. In all countries where mining of any kind is carried on extensively, it has been found expedient to allow the mines to be worked by private companies or individuals, who either purchase them in fee simple, as in the United States, or pay a share of the proceeds to the government. This has been done to promote individual effort without subjecting the public revenues to unnecessary risks; and it has always been found most conducive to the development of the natural resources of the country.

To lease the coal mines, or a few of them, by way of experiment to whomsoever may offer the best terms for the privilege of working them, would seem to be a very reasonable way of making a beginning, and avoiding all risk by leaving the matter of success or failure to those individually concerned. It would not throw any of the laboring classes out of employment, or introduce a large foreign population. The work would be done by Chinese under proper direction; and thus a new field for native industry would be opened, while commerce would be greatly benefited.

At the interview of Monday, it was understood to be argued in response to some of these suggestions, that the government of China sees quite clearly the advantages to be derived from the introduction of foreign improvements, but that the country is not yet prepared for such changes as those recommended; that different interpretations may be given to the word "progress;" what is thought "progress" in our country, might be something very different in another; that here there are great difficulties in the way of changes, they must be gradual and based upon a sure foundation; that all progress which is not voluntary, or which comes from others, is spurious and must fail to be beneficial. In short, it was contended that China is willing to advance, but must do so in her own way, and at her own discretion.

Nothing can be more reasonable than this, as a fundamental principle. No friendly power can desire to impair the self-respect or detract from the independence of another. The government of the United States simply adheres to its established policy, in disclaiming any right or intention to interfere in the administration of the domestic affairs of China. The best possible proof of the soundness of that policy, and of its thorough appreciation by the Chinese Government, can now be given to the world. In entering into the family of nations, it is impossible that China can postpone, indefinitely, all responsive movements upon which equality and friendly intercourse depend, without disregarding an essential element in the compact. Modern enterprise has penetrated the exclusiveness of this ancient Empire. and it now becomes a question for the consideration of your Highness, whether progress, as understood by western nations can be arrested by arguments, however specious, or by governments, however pacific in their intentions.

There can be no question as to the object of the commercial world. It desires an extension of trade; but no trade with any nation can be profitable or enduring which is not of mutual advantage. It is a fallacy therefore, to suppose that because foreigners may be governed by motives of self interest, all the facilities and concessions they ask must be injurious to China.

I have thus frankly and in a spirit of true friendship stated my views. Results of inestimable magnitude and of profund interest to the welfare of this Empire, depend upon the action taken at this time. It is manifest to my mind that steam on the navigable waters, the proper working of coal mines, residence and all the rights of trade in the interior, and the gradual establishment of telegraphs and railroad systems, are essential measures of modern intercourse, and that some earnest of beginning, without unnecessary delay, would avert much future misunderstanding. An irresistible spirit of progression is effecting great changes everywhere. Modern nations under the general impulse move rapidly, and will not be likely to leave the work of the present generation to posterity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With consideration and respect,
Your Imperial Highness'
Obedient Servant.
J. Ross Browne.

His Imperial Highness,
Prince Kung,
Chief Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.

The Address of the Citizens of the United States, resident in Shanghai, Presented to the Hon. J. Ross. Browne, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Pekin, on his Departure from China.

Shanghai, July 14th, 1869.

To His Excellency,
The Honorable J. Ross Browne,
U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary to China.

Sir.—Your withdrawal from the administration of the affairs of the United States in China, and the cause of that withdrawal, seem to us, your fellow citizens resident in this Empire, sufficient reason for an expression of our opinion in favor of the policy which, we understand, you have advocated, and of our regret that your adherence to that policy has been followed by the loss of your valuable services to American interests in China.

The true policy of the United States in this country we believe to be one that looks towards the extension of its trade and intercourse with western nations, and by means of that extension the raising of China in the scale of civilization.

We claim that China, as she stands, is low in civilization as she is in wealth and power; that her history teaches us little worth knowing except maxims of morality, long reduced by western nations to actual practice, but by China neglected and forgotten; that her present state so far from being an example, is a warning of the results of a false system and a vicious policy.

We claim that the presence of foreigners is a protection and a blessing to the people, that this presence is their only chance of improvement, save through desolating wars, and that, in all probability, it is at this day the chief cause of the existence of the present government, and perhaps of any central government in the country.

We believe that the advancement of China, without anarchy and rebellion, cannot be had by waiting until her own government is content to move.

We believe it can be got only by the pressure of western opinion, in forming new terms of treaties, and by the pressure of western power in sustaining those treaties when formed.

We claim that not only is there a right on the part of western nations to insist on steps that will further the cause of civilization in China, but a clear duty in that direction.

We believe that while western governments are bound to act a friendly, just, and generous part towards China, they cannot forego the advantage of the moral influence of their greater material power.

As China has not arrived at that stage where she will spontaneously accept, and firmly discharge her part in the reciprocal obligations of states, and advance in a career of discreet progress, the withdrawal of pressure would be disastrous to foreign and native interests, and even threatening to the safety of the state.

We have understood the chief cause of your recall to be, that, in the conscientious discharge of your duty, you found yourself compelled to dissent from the declarations of Mr. Burlingame.

We believe, for our part, that the misapprehensions created by Mr. Burlingame's mission tend to dangerous issues and complications. We are, many of us, Mr. Burlingame's friends. We supported and rejoiced in the mission when we had reason to believe that it was in the interests of progress, and that its members would further those interests by representing, in the western world, the true state of China, and how she could best be raised and supported in a new career.

We were surprised and disappointed, when we found it only used to represent China as an example of strength, goodness and wisdom; to give the impression that she had abandoned her old pretensions of superiority, and, with an eager desire for improvement, was ready to press forward upon the path of reform; that she needed no other inducement to improve than her own moral instinct; that all pressure, even moral pressure, was a wrong and a mistake, and that in fact the nations of the West had more to learn than to teach in their intercourse with this, so called, polite and intellectual people of the East!

We are deeply interested in the promotion of the peaceful development of China, and in its maintenance of harmonious relations, and we may presume that our direct and intimate acquaintance with the Empire renders us not altogether untrustworthy witnesses. As such, we do not hesitate to express our opinions, and we believe that time will justify our conclusions.

We can assure you, with sincerity, that you will leave these shores, regretted by all your countrymen, with a respect which could only have been created by an impartial administration of the duties of your high position,

We have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

ROBERT NELSON,	GEO. BASIL DIXWELL,
I. B. EAMES,	JOHN G. PURDON,
D. G. MACGOWAN,	A. A. HAYES Jr,
EVERETT FRAZAR,	H. SEYMOUR GEARY,
SILAS D. WEBB,	W. J. BLYDENBURGH,
EDWD. CUNNINGHAM,	E. D. BARBOUR,
F. B. FORBES,	C. P. BLETHEN,
E. G. LOW,	JOHN F. SEAMAN Jr,
JOHN THORNE,	CHAS. E. ENDICOTT,
S. WYLLYS POMEROY Jr,	E. W. RICE,
FRED. D. HITCH,	A. SHAW HALLET,
G. H. WHEELER,	T. J. IVES,
THEO. W. ECKFELDT,	THOS. O. S. JENKINS,
H. B. ENDICOTT,	JOHN P. ROBERTS,
Wm. H. MACOMBER.	ARTHUR H. CLARK,
J. C. ALLEN Jr,	H. M. CUNNINGHAM,
C. J. ASHLEY,	C. G. BEEBE,
FREDK. H. B. JENKINS,	N. B. HINCKLEY,
JNO. H. WISNER,	E. WEBB,
FRED. D. BUSH,	HORATIO N. GRAY,
S. W. HAWXHURST,	G. W. BAFFEY,
J. W. RUGGLES,	E. W. ELLIS,
J. HARMON,	E. U. SMITH,
JNO. T. HARDY,	W. H. CONDIT,
C. C. KENDALL,	O. C. SPENCER,
GEO. W. ANDREWS,	M. G. HOLMES,
J. B. BOSWELL,	W. E. STEPHENSON,
J. P. WATSON,	WM. GAMBLE,
E. M. BILLINGS,	YOUNG J. ALLEN,
F. E. HASKELL,	J. W. LAMBUTH,
E. C. KAY,	H. DINMORE,
H. L. GORDON,	JAMES O. PENDLETON,
G. W. BEAUCHAMP,	J. H. JONES,
JOHN H. MACKIE,	JOS. W. ALLEN,
G. F. BOWMAN,	JOHN WHERRY,
W. C. BLANCHARD,	

ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER, UPON HIS DEPARTURE FROM CHINA.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1869.

To His Excellency,
THE HONOURABLE J. ROSS BROWNE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to China.

SIR,—We cannot allow you to depart from China without availing ourselves of the opportunity of your presence at this port—the principal seat of foreign commerce, to express to you the sincere regret which the British community feel at the circumstances under which you return to the United States.

It might have seemed sufficient for your own countrymen to convey to you an expression of the regret so universally entertained; but the interests of Great Britain and the United States in China are so completely identical, and their affairs are so intertwined in all parts of the empire, that we feel we are addressing one of the most earnest and most conscientious advocates of our own rights and privileges.

We are further prompted to address you, in testimony of the perfect cordiality which has always subsisted between the American residents in China and ourselves. We all enjoy the same rights and privileges, and we are all united in hostility to the creation of any exclusive interests. Unfortunately, however, in the press, both of Great Britain and the United States, attempts have been made to produce jealousy and unfriendly feeling, by ignorantly raising hopes of special advantages being accorded to one or other of those nations. We can only trust that increasing knowledge of China will lead to more accurate views of the complete co-operation, which makes us, for all purposes of trade and municipal government, one single community.

It is with the liveliest satisfaction that we recognise the unanimity existing between yourself and Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, on the main questions of foreign policy, a unanimity which is shared in by the whole of the foreign residents in China. We cannot but admire the unanswerable vindication by Sir RUTHERFORD of his and our views, which is contained in his despatch to Lord CLARENDON of 5th February last. If reasonable counsels could prevail with the Home Governments, we might hope for a just consideration of the merits of the new policy towards China which has been inaugurated by the principal Western powers, but as there are no indications of a desire for impartial judgment, it only remains for us to await the course of events.

We believe you owe your recall to the persistent manner in which you have continued to express views contrary to those which your own government have adopted at the instigation of Mr. BURLINGAME. You have refused to remain silent when you were convinced that your government were being misled, and as you have taken up this disinterested attitude from a sense of duty, it is a matter of sincere pleasure to us to have this opportunity of assuring you that, in thus boldly proclaiming the truth, you have the entire and unaninmous approbation of the British residents.

In view of the importance of foreign interests in China we have, in common with your countrymen here, the very strongest reasons for protesting against the precipitation with which a new policy has been adopted by both governments.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the numerous objections which we all feel to be fatal to its success. Both the American and the British Governments have assumed that there is a desire for progress on the part of the Chinese Government, which we know does not exist. Lord Clarendon has laid down rules of action for our Minister, our Consuls, and our community which would prove utterly inadequate if any crisis occurred, demanding extraordinary measures. But while the policy will, in our opinion, be a failure, so far as the purposes it contemplates are concerned, we cannot look forward without considerable anxiety to the unfortunate effects it will produce on the Chinese mind. It is almost impossible for us to convey to our fellow countrymen at home a just idea of the utter inability of the Chinese to comprehend any motives for forbearance, other than our own powerlessness, or a fear of their growing strength. It is our candid opinion that if the British and American Governments were in a position to estimate all the dangers that are involved in their new policy, they would abandon it at once, in a state of alarm, at the probable consequences.

It is our most earnest wish, that when you return to the United States, you may endeavour to enlighten the public mind upon the real issues that are raised by the existence of foreign intercourse with China, and upon the most efficient and advantageous means of introducing Western civilization into this vast empire.

We tender to you our most sincere thanks for your exertions to promote truth and justice; and, in expressing to you our best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, we beg to take leave, feeling regret that your career in China should have thus been so suddenly cut short.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	DICKINSON & Co.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	REID & Co.
SHAW BROTHERS & Co.	HOGG BROTHERS & Co.
GILMAN & Co.	BRADWELL, BLOOR & Co.
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	&c. &c. &c.

Mr. BROWNE'S REPLY.

SHANGHAI, 17th July, 1869.

Gentlemen,

I have read with great pleasure the communications which you have had the kindness to address to me in relation to foreign policy in China. The generous manner in which you have expressed your approval of my official course, as diplomatic representative of the United States at Peking, will be gratefully remembered by me long after my departure from these shores. I need scarcely assure you that my homeward voyage will be cheered by the reflection, that however unavailing my efforts have been during my brief sojourn at the capital to extend the limits of commerce and friendly intercourse with this Empire, they have been generously appreciated by the class who have labored most persistently, and most effectually, to promote everywhere throughout the world, the great cause of civilization.

Fully concurring in the views expressed in your addresses, respecting the policy essential to the maintainance of our treaty rights in this country, I take pleasure in stating that, since the day of my arrival in Peking to the present time, I have strenuously advocated every proposition which you have advanced. The conclusions to which you have been led by long practical experience, have been reached, on my part, through the simple process of reason aided by a careful study of the history of foreign intercourse with China. It is gratifying to feel that this unanimity of opinion is founded upon an enduring basis of truth, and that principles, in support of which there is such a concurrence of testimony, will not require to be maintained by fanciful and delusive theories.

It would be impossible, in the multiplicity of my engagements, and the brief time intervening before my departure, to give you a complete exposition of my views on the questions suggested in the addresses. These papers cover so broad a field for the expression of opinion, and embody so many important questions of international policy, that a mere glance at the leading points would require more time, and certainly more careful consideration, than I can now bestow upon them.

A brief review of the recent history and present attitude of China towards foreign Governments, from a stand point differing in some respects from that of the foreign residents at the ports, may not be altogether devoid of interest.

It has been alleged that the so-called new policy means justice to China, and, as such, means progress. Speaking in behalf of the American Government, I must say that the inference from this is utterly unwarranted by facts. So far as I can glean from the published correspondence of my predecessors during the past ten years, the policy of the United States has been fair and conciliatory; and, I am quite sure, there has been no departure from a similar policy on the part of Great Britain. No new system has been adopted, and no new revelation has been made.

Justice in our dealings with this nation as with all others, cannot be too highly commended; it is right in itself, and whatever is right is expedient. Accepting this as the basis of all advantageous intercourse between nations, I still think there is room for question as to matters of fact, and difference of opinion as to the deductions to be drawn from lessons of experience. While there are few who will be unreasonable enough to deny the propriety of justice towards China, there are many who may conscientiously desire to know what it means. If Christian nations are to give a construction to treaties based upon rules of international law, adopted in the interest of civilization, and China, on its part, is to construe them according to the lights, or the interests of paganism, there is certainly room for inquiry as to the practical duty of each, and the means by which injurious complications may be avoided. It is manifest to my mind that the superior cannot enter upon a course of retrogression to adapt itself to the inferior; and if any relations at all exist, they must exist upon such equitable terms as the stronger may elect to adopt. It surely would be a singular policy for any civilized nation to relinquish its own interpretation of justice, and accept that of China. There is an irreconcilable difference between the pagan and Christian faith, upon which the whole difficulty of our relations impinges. The one is based upon isolation and repulsion, seeking the good of none beyond its own limits,—the other is broad, generous and humane, seeking the good of all. In order to be true to our own faith, we can only concede so much as may be reconcilable with the sacred duties which it inculcates; for, if we go beyond that, we admit the right of any nation, however degraded, to enjoy the privileges and immunities of a civilized power, while it persistently rejects the obligations imposed by the community of nations for the general welfare. In other words, we lend our influence to the maintenance of false and superstitious systems, and the degradation of our fellow creatures.

The principle laid down by the government of the United States is, that nations like China or Japan may "enter into the sphere of our public

law in the relation of government to government, but not in the relation of government to men;" and the reason given for this is, that full interchange of international rights must be based upon unity of legal thought.

Experience in China has furnished ample evidence of the difficulties to be encountered in observing this distinction. Nearly all our relations are commercial, and there is scarcely a case that comes up, which does not involve, to some extent, both the relations between the governments, and those between each government and its people.

The rights underlying the principle of ex-territoriality are so far from being clearly defined, or even susceptible of a satisfactory definition, that all attempts at elucidation must end in the admission that they are incongruous and irreconcilable, and that nothing short of perfect equality can remedy the difficulty. How then is this end, which all must desire, to be attained?

The essential provisions of existing treaties have been extorted from China by force, and doubtless she considers them unjust. The anomaly is presented of nations holding forcible intercourse with a people, against the will of the governing authorities, yet professing to respect their prejudices, and abstain from all interference in the administration of their internal affairs. It is clearly an interference to force the opening of ports and wrest from a sovereign state jurisdiction over its own soil; to secure a diplomatic representation at Peking at the cannon's mouth, and hold it there against the will of the government; to establish a customs system, and place a foreigner at the head of it, with foreign subordinates at the ports; in short to inflict compulsory relations upon a nation, the whole tendency of which is to derange and ultimately destroy its most cherished institutions. Mere words cannot check the consequences of such intercourse. To continue it, is simply to carry on with force in the back-ground what was commenced with force in front. If China had the power, there can be no question that she would restrict the intercourse of foreigners to the sea-ports, if not expel every foreigner from the country. Not being able to do this, she attempts to evade, by the subtleties of diplomacy, what she cannot avert by force.

If the view I have taken be correct, it would not benefit China, if we were to relinquish all privileges extorted from her, and carry out the Comtist doctrine of ideal justice—withdraw steam navigation from the Yangtsze and Peiho, refuse exterritorial protection to our citizens, forcibly prevent our missionaries from entering the country and preaching the Gospel, and resign all rights which may conflict with pagan superstition and Asiatic ignorance and conceit.

I think, therefore, our duty is plain. We should do the best that can be done under such anomalous circumstances; treat China with the forbearance, consideration and respect due to a power sovereign in its political aspect, but possessing an organization incompatible with absolute equality. Believing our civilization to be superior to theirs, we should endeavour to elevate the Chinese to our standard. But, surely, that can never be done by an unqualified acceptance of their claim to the independence enjoyed by Christian States. They do not possess it in point of fact, and there is no wisdom in proceeding upon false premises. If they were independent, they would cease to hold relations which give them perpetual trouble, and break down, one by one, the barriers of isolation which have so long enabled them to maintain their peculiar and degenerate form of national existence. Before they can hold a position of equality in the community of civilized nations, they must cease to cripple all intercourse; they must throw open the country; adopt the improved systems of industry and means of communication urged upon them by the Western world; and thus, by co-operation, strengthen and elevate themselves to an actual equality. Such an advance seems to me to be an essential condition to friendly intercourse. We have no right to compel them to construct rail-roads, or telegraphs, or to extend steam navigation, open coal mines, or accept any of our modern inventions for saving time and developing material resources; but we have a perfect right to compel them to observe their treaty obligations, and, if in doing this all the rest becomes necessary to their continued existence as a nation and their elevation as a people, it will be all the better for China. I question whether it is good policy to proclaim, in the solemn form of a treaty, that we will not interfere in the internal affairs of the Empire, when our very presence is an interference; or whether anything is to be gained by an unconditional admission of the right of the Chinese government to determine the time and manner of introducing improvements. If the central government can, without the introduction of modern inventions, preserve order, enforce the execution of treaties, restrain the corrupt practises of its Provincial officers, and render prompt redress for all greivances, we cannot justly complain if the rulers should elect to retain their own systems in preference to ours; but this being impossible, reciprocity in freedom of trade, residence, and travel, becomes an essential condition to amicable and mutually advantageous relations. Abstract principles of international law, put forth in the form of a pledge, without exacting any reciprocal conditions, are unnecessary and unmeaning, if not insulting. There could be no possible objection to these general principles, except, in so far as their embodiment in a treaty might be considered an expression of contempt, if China would place herself in the same relation to us, that the nations of Christendom hold towards each other. But she has not done so yet and what guarantee is there that she ever will? What is there in the history of foreign intercourse with her, or in her entire career for upwards of two thousand years, to indicate that she has the slightest intention of making any voluntary change in her system? The fact that, since the Imperial government received the first intelligence of the successful operations of its Embassy, it has been more determined than ever to resist all experiment in the line of progress, certainly gives no encouragement to the hope that a change is contemplated. China is not going either to be seduced by fair promises into making concessions repugnant to her established policy, or to make them of her own accord. In that respect she has been consistent from the beginning, and so, I doubt not, will continue to the end. Of this we have no right to complain. All I contend is, that having forced obligations upon her, we must compel her to observe them, or recede from the position which we have undertaken to maintain.

I believe an unreserved recognition of the right of an ignorant pagan nation to do as it pleases, however retrogressive its action may be, or injurious to the cause of human progress, to be not only impolitic, but absolutely pernicious in its tendency. During the past year, since it has become known that the governments of the United States and Great Britain have pledged themselves unconditionally to this course, a greater number of outrages have been perpetrated upon foreigners than during the previous eight years. Merchants and missionaries have been assaulted and missionary converts murdered in Formosa; a brutal attack has been made upon an unoffending missionary establishment at Yangchow, which had not even attempted to preach the 'objectionable' faith; an American missionary has been stoned and grievously wounded at Wuchang; violent assaults have been made upon converts at Kiukiang and near Foochow; a Catholic priest and many of his proselytes have been murdered in the province of Szechuen; the crew of a British gun-boat, in the peaceful performance of their duty, and within the limits of a treaty port have been attacked; and other outrages, not necessary to enumerate, have been perpetrated in various parts of the country.

In all these cases, to which my attention has been called, I have, as my despatches will show, taken the most liberal view that the facts would justify. I believed it to be my duty, regardless of any personal opinions, to carry out faithfully the policy of my government. But I am satisfied now that this policy will not, without a rigid exaction of all the rights granted by treaty and the presence of force to maintain them, produce the desired results in China. It is simply pandering to the bigotry and self-conceit of the Chinese rulers, to treat them, under all circumstances and without any reservation, as independent and intelligent beings. I feel perfectly assured that no redress, in any of the cases enumerated, in which satisfaction has been obtained, would have been granted, or, if granted, carried into practical effect, without the presence of force. The Imperial authorities are free enough in promising redress, because they know the Provincial officers are adroit enough to evade it, and have but little regard for truth.

It does not devolve upon us, and we would be recreant to the teachings which have elevated us above barbarism if we undertook it, to perpetuate, by a blind submission to such outrages, a political fabric founded upon paganism, however long it may have endured, or, however well it may have subserved its purposes.

What I consider most objectionable in the course pursued by the subordinate officers of the British government and sustained by our own, in the recent cases which led to bloodshed is, that so good an opportunity was lost, of demonstrating beyond question the utter insufficiency of the policy declared both by the government of the United States and that of Great Britain.

The danger to the foreign community was not imminent, and the action of the Consular and naval officers prevented what all experience had shown to be inevitable—failure to obtain redress by diplomatic means unsustained by force.

I have enjoined upon our own Consuls the utmost forbearance in their dealings with the native authorities. But there is a limit in this direction beyond which, I feel assured, forbearance would lead to war. Peace is not to be maintained by yielding everything and exacting nothing. Reference of all important questions back to the home governments, before a single gunboat can be used, and where telegraphic communication is rigidly prohibited, is simply to nullify, and bring into contempt, all diplomatic power in China. How can any case of local difficulty be settled where there is a premium offered for procrastination? Chinese testimony in Washington, London, or Paris is not likely to be received with the same distrust as it is here, where its value is known; so that in all future controversies falsehood will be placed upon an equality with truth.

The policy of seeking refuge on board of war-vessels is both impracticable and humiliating. No community of Englishmen or Americans at any of the treaty ports will desert their hard-earned vantage-ground in the presence of danger. It is not a national characteristic of either to seek safety in flight. No wonder the bare suggestion of an alternative so degrading should be received here with incredulous amazement. There is something in Anglo-Saxon blood that burns at such a thought. The Naval officer in command of a vessel, who would see a defenceless community of merchants or missionaries beleagured by a host of semi-barbarians, and not expend the last grain of powder in their defence,

would merit the contempt of all honorable men, and dismissal from the service which he had disgraced. What American, what Englishman holding a commission would not sacrifice it, should the folly or imbecility of his superiors assure him of such a fate for doing his duty, rather than bear thenceforth the brand of infamy upon his brow.

I am happy to believe that, in China, there is no such division of opinion as to the relative merits of American and English policy, and no such jealousy between the citizens of the two nations on this coast, as that recently shown by the newspaper press of the United States. The interests of each are regarded as concurrent; and I have not yet heard a single American merchant make invidious reflections upon the "throat-policy."

Without going back into the history of treaties made prior to 1858, and the advances gained step by step under the pressure of British and French arms, up to the residence of foreign Ministers at Peking, it will not be accounted strange that I should accept the facts of history in preference to unfounded theories of Chinese progression. Whether more advantageous results might not have been obtained by peaceable means; whether the fault of our unsatisfactory progress may not be traced to the unjust and iniquitous conduct of foreigners in China since the days of Kang-he; whether it would not have been better had justice, moderation and good faith been observed on both sides, are not questions that can now be determined. If we undertake to go back and make reparation for all the crimes and errors committed throughout the past, I fear we will not advance much in the future. We can only accept the present, and profit by experience; and if experience teaches anything, it is that neither forbearance nor persuasion has ever advanced the cause of civilization a single step in this country.

In all the important conflicts with China which culminated in the treaties of Tientsin, the government of the United States, in conformity with its established policy, maintained a position of neutrality. This position, however, furnished no ground for rejecting the concessions gained by the use of force. Mr. REED in his despatches to LORD ELGIN, frankly acknowledges the services rendered to our citizens and our commerce by Great Britain; and in a letter to Mr. CASS says: "Nothing is more likely to defeat the true aims of American statesmanship here, than a distempered jealousy of English or French progress, seeing, as I do, in the ports and markets of China, wherever English enterprise goes, ours is quickly alongside of it; that every dollar Great Britain spends on its postal service, or in maintaining its naval force, is for our benefit." Similar acknowledgements were repeatedly made by Mr. BURLINGAME, who in referring to the liberal course pursued by SIR FREDERICK BRUCE, and others who had preceded him in the inauguration of the co-operative policy, said: "There can be nothing more unmeaning than antagonism between the United States and Great Britain, in China." Mr. WILLIAMS, referring to the revision of the British Treaty, in 1868, bears testimony to the efficiency and general justice of the British government and its officials in China.

It is by no means certain that the Chinese are disposed to accord to Americans, because of their forbearance, a higher degree of respect or confidence than they accord to other nations. The impression has obtained in the United States that they are exceptionally friendly to us. I have discovered nothing, during my residence in Peking, to warrant such an assumption. They regard Americans as they do all foreigners—with distrust. What was said by Tsung-ling and his associate Commissioners in 1854, that "the England barbarians are full of insidious schemes, uncontrollably fierce and imperious;" that "the American nation does no more than follow their direction;" that "every movement is the conception of the English;" may possibly have undergone some modification since that date; but, if so, I fancy it is rather in form than in substance. The experience of Mr. REED in 1858 was, that, "steadfast neutrality and consistent friendship make no impression on the isolated obduracy of this empire." I never thought," said he, "that there was on the part of the officials any such distinction, I am now sure of it." Mr. WILLIAMS expressed similar views in 1859: "The principle of conduct towards all foreign nations which this government adopts, is isolation. "Keep them at as great a distance as possible, and get into no quarrels with them if it can be avoided" is their rule. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the rulers of China have any *regard* for one nation more than another; that they are more friendly for instance towards the Americans than towards the English: they may perhaps *fear* the English and Russians more than they do the Americans; but they would be glad if none of them ever came near."

The Emperor Hienfung, on the occasion of Mr. WARD's humiliating attempt to reach the Imperial presence, expressed himself still more decidedly in an official rescript.

"What this foreigner (Ward) remarks, that he respects the Great Emperor as much as he does *that* President [a contemptuous way of referring to the President of the United States] is nothing less than to class the Middle Kingdom with barbarous tribes. *Such wild exaltation of himself can only be relegated to subjects which make one laugh.*"

There has undoubtedly been a change in their estimate of foreigners since that date. The logic of arms has compelled respect. But if we suppose a change in their opinions and policy, we must suppose a cause. There has been no war since 1860; no act of flagrant wrong has been committed by any foreign power; no new policy has been eliminated; justice and moderation have been observed by all the treaty powers; the influence of Great Britain, as well as of the United States has been freely given to the maintainance of the Imperial government against a rebellion which would probably have crushed it but for foreign intervention. In effect, since the establishment of diplomatic relations at Peking, there has been a perfect accord between the foreign Ministers on all subjects of general interest No special cause for preference has existed, and the best proof that no exceptional influence has been obtained, may be found in the fact that all advances made, all recommendations for the introduction of foreign improvements, all applications for grants, concessions or privileges of whatever character and from whatever source, have been rejected with the most rigid impartiality.

In the United States, the sending forth by China of an Embassy to treat with the western powers, was hailed as one of the grandest progressive movements of modern times. Sensible of the importance of encouraging foreign intercourse, China it was alleged, had now, of her own accord, abandoned her policy of exclusion and entered upon a career of improvement. She did not wait to be pressed, but took the initiative. All she desired was fair treatment and time to adapt herself to the new order of things. A proposition so reasonable as this, and so accordant with the generous sentiment of the civilized world, could not fail to be received with great favor. It was what everybody desired, and was considered in America as furnishing gratifying evidence, not only of the progressive spirit of the age, but of American influence in China.

The movement, however, was not indigenous; nor does its object yet seem to be thoroughly understood. It is quite clear to my mind, that it was not intended by the Chinese rulers as a progressive movement. None of the foreign governments were bringing any undue pressure to bear upon them. If they desired to adopt our improved systems of inter-communication and industry, who was preventing them? They were surrounded by the intelligent representatives of the Western governments, who had contributed to the establishment of a pacific policy, and who had given evidence of their sincerity and friendship. What the Imperial authorities wanted, in reality, was to *arrest* progress, into which they found themselves drifting by the sheer force of circumstances. But it is a curious feature in the history of foreign intercourse with China, that every attempt made by the Chinese to force back the current of change has had precisely the opposite effect from that intended. Every measure taken to restrict the advance of an aggressive civilization has resulted in an additional step forward. That this Embassy will contribute to the cause of progress, I have no doubt. Whatever brings nations nearer together must tend to the establishment of a better understanding, and the removal of obstructions to friendly intercourse. This was very clearly seen by Lord Elgin in his negotiations connected with the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858. Objecting to the plea of ignorance set up by the Chinese Commissioners, when discussing foreign affairs — a plea doubtless well founded, but too frequently used as a subterfuge to evade responsibilities — he earnestly recommended "that the Emperor should send to Europe high and trustworthy officers, and obtain that knowledge, which it is essential to the dignity and security of his Empire that they should possess." It was subsequently urged upon the Chinese government by the foreign representatives at Peking, and was specially recommended by Mr. BURLINGAME in 1865, when that gentleman was about to visit Europe and the United States. It was also recommended by Mr. Secretary SEWARD in December 1865. But there was another and more direct influence at work for some time preceding the appointment of the Embassy. On the dismissal of Mr. LAY in 1863, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE and Mr. BURLINGAME strongly recommended the appointment of Mr. ROBERT HART, as Inspector-General of Customs. This gentleman had the confidence of the Chinese government; he had labored efficiently in its service, and he assumed the duties of his position with a thorough knowledge of the condition of the country, and the necessities of his employers. Although it was made a condition of his appointment that he should not reside at Peking, because of the troubles which had already arisen from the *quasi-diplomatic* position of Mr. LAY, his advice in a similar capacity was found so valuable to the government, that he has been absent only at occasional intervals since the date of his appointment, and since 1865 has resided permanently at Peking. That Mr. HART co-operated in bringing about the Embassy to the West is generally acknowledged. In fact, there is no room for doubt on the subject. Not only did he persistently urge the appointment of an Embassy, but he very plainly demonstrated to the rulers that the nations of the West would eventually, in the execution of existing treaties, compel them to advance, if they did not do so voluntarily. All the measures of progress urged upon them as essential to friendly intercourse and to their own safety, by the Ministers at Peking, were urged with great vigor and clearness by Mr. HART. He frankly pointed out the inherent defects of their political system—the corruptions of their provincial officers; the utter lack of accountability in their fiscal system, and earnestly endeavored to convince them that their only salvation lay in a forward movement. If they manifested a sincere desire to accept the ameliorations proposed by Western nations, then they would

meet with generous support, and be aided in all their struggles to overcome the inherent difficulties of their position. A contrary course would produce dissatisfaction, and pretexts would be found to overcome their obstinacy by force. This was wholesome advice, and it seemed for a time to be appreciated. But the astute mandarins had no idea of advancing. They were chiefly concerned to know how they could prevent innovations upon their established system, and at the same time avoid the troubles that threatened them. Undoubtedly they were in great difficulty, both on account of internal disorder, and the complications growing out of the execution of existing treaties. A great rebellion had scarcely ended, leaving its necessary consequences of local destitution, and an impoverished treasury; and the minor rebellions, inseparable from their system, prevailed as usual in several of the provinces. Foreign merchants, missionaries and others were constantly urging, through the Ministers, an exaction of treaty rights, or such modifications in the treaties as would render the object, for which they were made attainable—all of which necessarily tended to the introduction of radical changes. A crisis was at hand—the revision of the British Treaty. Beset by difficulties on all sides, concious of their own weakness, unable to determine how far they could evade the responsibilities which had been forced upon them, ignorant of the ultimate designs of foreign governments, and incompetent to deal efficiently with the questions at issue, the rulers adopted the only alternative that promised relief from change; an alternative in which, since the beginning of foreign intercourse, they have invariably sought refuge—procrastination. They sent forth an Embassy to the Western powers, ostensibly to explain their embarrassment; to deprecate unfriendly pressure, and to ask that the principles of international law should be observed towards them; in short, to establish their right to manage their affairs in their own way, and to determine for themselves the time and opportunity for making any changes which they might deem expedient, or conducive to the welfare and happiness of their people.

No denial of these rights, that I am aware of, has been made by any foreign government or representative, since the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858. On the contrary, they have been maintained in the utmost good faith, by the whole diplomatic corps at Peking.

But a faithful observance of existing treaties has been insisted upon, and these treaties have provisions regarding transit dues, monopolies, missionary privileges, &c., which involve changes in the fiscal, commercial, and social systems of the Empire.

Here, therefore, were irreconciliable conditions, about which it was important there should be a better understanding.

There is no central authority here capable of observing, or if capable, willing to enforce, its obligations. There are no means of checking abuses on the part of the Provincial Authorities; no facilities for intercomunication or appeals to organised courts of justice, as in other countries.

Between the two positions of non-interference, and the execution of treaty rights lies the whole difficulty. It is for the Western powers to determine how far they will insist upon the observance of treaties, rejecting of course as untenable the position that these rights embrace others not necessarily following or intended to be granted.

The Embassy to the West has been received in a manner creditable to the generous spirit of the age. Whatever errors may be committed through misconception of facts or excess of zeal, the cause is one which appeals to the highest sentiments of the Christian world; and truth will ultimately be eliminated. The stubborn logic of results will dissipate all illusions. I look upon the movement therefore whatever its design may have been, as abounding in promise for the future. But it is the characteristic of an enthusiastic and progressive race, to overleap all obstacles, and seize upon the conclusions which they desire. This, I fear, will meet with many disheartening checks before the end really desired by the nations of the West is attained. China neither sees her way clear at present to an acceptance of the ameliorations proposed, nor has she, so far as facts warrant us in believing, the slightest desire to substitute foreign systems for those which have answered her purposes through so many sucessive generations. All that the rulers of this Empire desire is, to be left free to work out their own destiny in their own way, and that is simply retrogression and final relapse into barbarism. They make small concessions to avert greater ones. The whole struggle is against making any at all. I state this, not in the way of depreciation, but as an incontrovertible fact which we are bound to confront. It is a subject for sympathy rather than complaint, a vast empire with an industrious and inoffensive population, in many respects worthy of esteem, maintaining an unequal struggle to preserve its ancient systems against the combined powers of the world. We of the West see that paganism, and the isolation necessary to its existence, must give way in the natural progression of events. Doubtless they too see that a great change, beyond which all seems in their ignorance dark, and disastrous, is being forced upon them, but they cannot see the justice of it. Instead of attributing to them, either capacities or motives irreconcilable with their whole history, and with their present condition and limited intelligence, it is our duty to enlighten and to elevate them. But it is not by pandering to their superstitions or their weaknesses that this is to be done. The strong hand of pressure may be more humane in the end than empty flattery. No reliance can be more uncertain than that based upon the forbearance or magnanimity of the treaty powers. They may be separated by diversity of interests or by the accidents of war. The best friends of China will undoubtedly prove to be those who can induce her to strengthen her organisation, and render herself able and worthy to maintain an independent position. There is no security in procrastination. Nothing upon earth, or in national or individual life, is absolutely stationary. Either retrogression or advance is inevitable. How far the one may be justifiable, if it be possible to avert it, or the other be insisted upon as essential to friendly intercourse and the maintainance of existing rights, remains to be determined by the dominant powers.

If the citizens and subjects of Western nations must be content to limit their intercourse to the Treaty ports, and depend for protection upon an impracticable policy, there is no guarantee that the limitation will not have to be carried still farther. All experience shows that a retrogressive movement once commenced in this country, inevitably leads to war. Neither the United States nor Great Britain can desire this. Our present relations with China are friendly, and peace and good understanding can easily be maintained by a policy at once equitable and firm. There is no occasion for disturbance of these amicable relations; nothing but a criminal disregard of existing conditions can lead to war; and the best way to avoid it is to insist upon the execution of our treaties.

And now, gentlemen, with many thanks for your kindness, and my best wishes for the success of your cause, I am, very truly,

Your friend and Servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE.

MARKET REVIEW.

IMPORTS.

During the latter week in June, our Import trade manifested more signs of life than had been shown for some time before, but the revival was not of long continuance, and for the past fortnight business has been very quiet, with weak and declining prices for most staple articles of manufacture. Rain has fallen quite freely at Tientsin, filling up the canals and water-courses, and as later advices, from the Shânse Province, report a better state of markets in that quarter, there is some hope that the present inactivity may soon come to an end.

AMERICAN GOODS.—Drills: Sea damaged parcels, ex *Jeanie* and *Jewess*, bought very cheap at auction, have supplied immediate wants; and, in consequence, the demand for sound goods, which usually begins about this time, will probably be delayed until August. Stock 68,225 pieces. Jeans: A few hundred pieces have been placed at Tls. 3.6.4 *a* 3.6.5 from first hands, while slightly damaged lots, at auction, realized much less; the stock has increased to 13,380 pieces. Sheetings: Favorite marks have been freely taken at quotations, and the stock of 18,240 pieces consists principally of inferior chops.

ENGLISH GOODS.—Grey Shirtings: The supply here is more than double what it was at this period last year, and values seem likely to remain at their present level, until stocks become very sensibly reduced. White Shirtings: Small sales, at rather lower rates. T-Cloths have met with a steady enquiry, ordinary makes securing the preference. Woollens: Limited transactions, at unremunerative figures.

QUICKSILVER.—Sales have been up to the average, at a slight concession on last quotations.

LUMBER.—Small sales from yard at former rates. The *Alaska* arrived from Puget Sound on the 15th, and a portion of her cargo will shortly be offered at auction.

FLOUR.—Limited demand, at going rates.

OATS.—No enquiry.

BUTTER.—Fair demand.

WHEAT.—Nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE,

Tls. 76.87½ = $100; 1 pecul = 133⅓ lbs. Avoirdupois.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
American Drills, 40 yards	per piece	4.1.0 *a*	4.2.5
„ Jeans, 30 „	„	3.6.0 *a*	3.6.5
„ Sheetings, 40 yards.	„	3.6.5 *a*	3.8.5
English Drills, 40 yards	„	3.6.5 *a*	3.9.0
Dutch Drills, 40 yards	„	3.7.0 *a*	3.7.5
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs	„	1.9.5 *a*	1.9.7
„ 8·4 *a* 8·6 lbs	„	2.1.6 *a*	2.2.0
White Shirtings, 60 reed	„	2.2.0 *a*	2.2.5
„ 64 „	„	2.4.0 *a*	2.4.3
T-Cloths, 6 lbs	„	1.4.4 *a*	1.7.2
„ 7 „	„	1.6.5 *a*	1.9.2
White Brocades	„	2.2.0 *a*	...
Dyed „	„	2.7.5 *a*	3.0.0
Camlets, *S S*, English	„	12.0.0 *a*	12.5.0
Long Ells, Scarlet,	„	6.4.0 *a*	6.4.5
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.5.3 *a*	0.7.0
Nail Rod Iron	per pecul	2.0.0 *a*	2.2.0
Hoop „	„	1.8.0 *a*	1.9.0
Bar „	„	2.3.0 *a*	2.4.0
Lead	„	5.3.5 *a*	5.7.5
Quicksilver	„	50.5.0 *a*	51.0.0
Window Glass	per box	2.4.0 *a*	2.6.0
Flour	per bbl.	6.0.0 *a*	...
Oats	per lb.	0.0.3 *a*	...
Butter	„	0.2.8 *a*	...
Wheat	per pecul	... *a*	...
Lumber Oregon	per 1,000 squ. feet	28.0.0 *a*	30.0.0
Eastern southern pine	„ „	45.0.0 *a*	...
Coals.—Cardiff	per ton	8.2.5 *a*	...
English	„	7.0.0 *a*	...
American	„	11.0.0 *a*	...
Australian	„	6.0.0 *a*	5.8.0
Japan	„	5.0.0 *a*	...

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—A large business has been transacted during the past month, settlements amounting to 128,000 chests. Teamen have been free sellers, at rather lower rates for common and medium kinds, and the fine classes, from their comparative scarcity, have advanced fully Tls. 3 per picul. At the close, all descriptions can be quoted Tls. 2 higher, owing to the probable deficiency and great damage to the second crop from heavy rains. Settlements comprise 128,000 chests; Reshipments 54,000 chests; Stock 60,000 chests.

GREEN TEAS.—A steady business has been done in Pingsueys for the English market, at Tls. 31.5.0 for common to Tls. 40 for finest chops. A few chops of Shanghai-packed Teas have found purchasers at full rates. Advices from both the Moyune and Teenkai districts speak of the crop as likely to be a very large one. Teamen report the quality of the leaf as good: of this we can judge more correctly on receipt of the first chops of the season, expected during the coming fortnight. Settlements comprise 20,000 packages; Reshipments 500 packages; Stock 9,000 packages.

SILK.—Our market has not been so active during the past month as is usual at the beginning of the season. Successive telegrams from Europe, advising dull markets, and prospect of considerable increase in the European crop, have caused buyers to act cautiously; while a short supply to the markets in the interior, and high rates ruling there, have made Silkmen indisposed to sell at prices to encourage buyers. Thus only about 7,500 bales of China Silk have changed hands, against 14,000 bales at the same date last year. Prices advanced shortly after our issue for last steamer, but declined again towards the end of June, and have since been very steady. Chop Silks are a little higher than last quoted, but unclassed Silks are obtainable on slightly better terms. Kahing Silk, which had not appeared at our last writing, forms no exception to the general rule, in regard to contrasting unfavorably with Silk of the past season. All the chops of this district are worse than last year, and finest kinds are only to be obtained in very small quantities. We have had very wet weather during the past month, by which the second crop has been seriously injured, and judging from this, and other evidences, it is now estimated that this season's supply will certainly be less than last year. Quotations: Best No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 550 *a* 560; best No. 1 Kahing, Tls. 460 *a* 480; best No. 2 do. 435 *a* 445; No. 2 Haining, Tls. 580.

EXCHANGE.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1869.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Rate, sight.....5s. 10¼d. per tael.
6 months' sight .....6s. 0¼d. „
Credits, 6 months' sight.....6s. 0¼d. „
Bills with Doct., 6 m/s.....6s. 0¾d. „
ON PARIS.—
Credits, 6 months' sight .....Fcs. 7.75 per tael.
Documentary, 6 months' sight Fcs. 7.57½ „
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 d/s.....Rs. 305½ per 100 tael.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 d/s .....Rs. 305½ „
ON HONGKONG.—Bank, 3 d/s 23 per cent discount.
Private, 15 d/s 23¾ „ „

BULLION.

Gold Bars, Pekin, 98 Touch Tls. 169.0.0 per bar of 10 taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver, Shanghai, Tls. 111.2.0 per 100 tales Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars, Shanghai Tls. 76.10. Carolus Dollars, Shanghai Tls. 78.3.0.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

PACIFIC Mail Company's steam-ship *China*, EDWARD R. WARSAW, commander, left San Francisco June 4th at noon, with 12 cabin and 219 steerage passengers, $1,170,051.82 in Treasure, 775 tons Merchandise Freight, and the U. S. Mails. June 13th, Ah Sue, Chinese steerage passenger, died of consumption; the body was embalmed. On the night of June 14th, CHARLES W. KILEY, ship's quarter-master, native of Middletown, Connecticut, was lost overboard. Arrived at Yokohama June 29th, at 6 P.M. Have experienced moderate weather since leaving San Francisco. Night of July 4th, off Turn-about Island passed a steamer bound North showing two rockets and a blue-light. July 5th, off the Brothers, saw a screw-steamer showing Heard & Co's signal, bound N.

The *China* brings for Hongkong 162 packgs. Treasure valued at $461,734.00, and 425 tons Freight consisting of the following:—11,000 qr. bags Flour, 1,050 bbls. Flour, 301 sacks Wheat, 62 sacks Potatoes, 20 cases Cartridges, 23 cases Tobacco, 14 cases Cotton Goods, 16 cases Clocks, 400 quarter-boxes Raisins, 1 Cow, and 181 packages assorted Merchandise.

Memo. of Treasure brought by the str. *China*:—

Chartered Mercantile Bank,.....	74,975	Mex. $
Comptoir d'Escompte,.....	97,000	„
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,.....	74,600	„
Russell & Co.,.....	10,160	
Do.	1,469	Gold.
Nye & Co.,.....	1,028	$
	$259,232	
Chinese, Gold,.....$202,502		
Total.....$461,734		

Passengers per *New York*, arrived July 16th. From Yokohama, Mrs. Goldsmith, Messrs. A. Malpar, G. G. Hopkins, Geo. Mc Farlane, and Geo. Waston: From Hiogo, Messrs. Hardy, C. Walsh, and Robert Hughes.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE STR. *SUWONADA*.

Capt. ARTHUR H. CLARK'S report, dated Hongkong, 1st July, 1869, is as follows:—

As considerable interest has been manifested with regard to the accident which happened to the *Suwonada*, it may be well to place before the public the facts connected with it.

We left this port on the 24th, in the afternoon, and through the night experienced heavy weather. At daylight on the 25th the ship was kept close in to the coast, to get smooth water, and at one P.M. Chelang Point bore N.N.W. At 2.55, Tongmi Point bore N.N.E., and Tongki rock E. S. E., the weather being clear, so that there can be no doubt with regard to the bearings being correct, which placed the ship in a proper position to pass through in mid channel, steering East.

At 3.05 felt a severe shock, being struck at the same moment by a heavy sea, which filled the starboard gangway. Tong-ki bearing South and Tong-mi W. N. W., and the P. & O. steamer *Azof* directly ahead steering the same course. Sounded and found that the ship was not leaking. At 3.10 the Chief Engineer reported the ship leaking badly, and the pumps were at once got to work; the leak gained so rapidly that in a few minutes the water was above the fire-room floor, and I considered it prudent to keep in company with the *Azof*, for the safety of those on board, as it was not certain that the leak could be kept under, and had the fires been flooded the ship must have gone down.

At 4.15, finding that we could not gain upon the leak, and fearing that the coal dust would in time choke the pumps, I decided to keep away for Hongkong, to save the ship, and signalled to the *Azof* to report us when she reached port.

At this time the water was just clear of the grate bars, and we found that running off before the sea the ship rolled so much with the water in her, that at times there was great danger of the fires in the wing furnaces becoming flooded.

The boats were made ready to lower, and the fore and top-sail yards laid across the forecastle, and constructed into a raft, ready to launch should it become necessary.

Through the night the leak continued about the same, and the water in the fire-room became so heated that it was with difficulty the men were able to tend the fires.

At 2 A.M. on the 26th, made the Nine-pins, weather thick and rainy, stood off shore to wait for daylight, but found that running head to the sea the leak gained upon the pumps, so ran in for the Ly-ee-moon Pass, and kept the ship under weigh until 10 o'clock, when we hauled into the Union Dock.

Five minutes after the engine was stopped the fires were flooded, and in fifteen minutes the leak gained five feet. When an opportunity offered, a report was made to the proper authorities, stating the position of the ship when the shock was felt.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks to my officers and crew, whose patience and courage saved the ship.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF SHANGHAI, 19th July, 1869.

N.-Ger. sch. *Ægidius*, Mahrmenn, Wm. Pustau & Co.
Br. ship *Alaska*, Cavanagh, Russell & Co.
Br. barque *Alice Thompson*, Sclavo, Frazar & Co.
Dan. barque *Anita*, Anderson, Telge, Nölting & Co. for Newchwang, immediately.
Br. schr. *Anne*, Petrie, Bourjau, Hübener & Co. for Newchwang, immediately.
Br. barque *Argonaut*, Sandmore, Gilman & Co.
Br. barque *Ayrshire*, Gimbertau, Borneo Company Limited.
N.-Ger. barque *Batavia*, Hertze, Wm. Pustau & Co.
Br. barque *Challenge*, Causebrook, Gilman & Co.
Br. barque *Charley*, Buckminster, Wing & Co.
Br. barque *Charmian*, Saunders, Adamson, Bell & Co.
Br. barque *Clara Babuyan*, Errington, Frazar & Co.
Dutch schr. *Clio*, Marden, Glove, Dow & Co.
Constance.
Br. Barque *Conqueror*, Davidson, Shaw Brothers & Co. for London, early.
Br. brig *Craig Ellachie*, Bentley, Hall and Holtz.
Br. barque *Decapolis*, —— Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Br. ship *Devana*, Thompson, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Br. ship *Dilkhoosh*, Gedye, Gilman & Co.
Br. barque *Electra*, Grant, J. S. Baron.
Br. brig *Eliza Corry*, Graham, Ed. Chastle.
N.-Ger, barque *Elze*, Hans, Wm. Pustau & Co.
Br. barque *Emperor*, —— Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Br. barque *Evelyn Wood*, Jamieson.
Br. ship *Fathool Carrim*, Reed.
Br. barque *Fluellin*, Simpson.
Br. ship *Flying Spur*, —— Jardine, Matheson & Co.
N.-Ger. schr. *Frisch*, Peters, Bourjau, Hubener, & Co.
Br. ship *Geraint*, Watt, Jardine, Matheson & Co. for London, early.
Br. barque *Homer*, Rogers, Olyphant & Co.
Br. barque *Hopewell*, Parson, Shaw, Brothers & Co.
Br. ship *Imperatrice*, Forbes, Gilman & Co.
Br. ship *Inarime*, Ivey.
Am. barque *James S. Stone*, Phinney, Frazar & Co.
Br. ship *John Milton*, Le Boutillier.
Br. ship *J. R. Worcester*, —— Reid & Co. for London.
Br. barque *Joseph Sprott*, Dixon, Adamson, Bell & Co.
Br. ship *Juanpore*, Brown, Gilman & Co. for London.
Br. ship *Lady Bowen*, Woodcock, Russell & Co.
Br. barpue *Lieutenant*, Peters, Borneo Company.
Br. barque *Lightfoot*, Schmidt, Glover, Dow & Co.
Br. ship *Lord Macauley*, Case, Cibb, Livingston & Co.
Port. schr. *Lusitania*, Smith, Augustine Heard & Co.
Br. barque *Maggie Leslie*, —— Borneo Company.
Br. ship *Maiden Queen*, —— Gilman & Co. for London.
Br. barque *Mary Edie*, —— Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Br. ship *Melbreck*, Taggart, Gilman & Co. for London.
Br. barque *Norfolk*, Barry, Glover, Dow & Co.
N.-Ger. brig *Peru*, Truelsen, Telge, Nölting & Co.
N.-Ger. brig *Peter*, —— Bourjau, Hubener & Co.
N.-Ger. barque *Peter Rohland*, Baake, Mess. Imp.
Br. barque *Pilot Fish*, Watson, J. S. Baron.
Br. ship *Princess of Wales*, Sheppard, H. Fogg & Co.
Br. ship *Prudhoe*, Watson, Gilman & Co.
Br. schr. *Racer*, Hughes, John Morris.
Br. barque *Rollo*, Taylor, Shaw, Brothers & Co.
Am. ship *Samuel Russell*, Lucas, Smith, Archer & Co.
Br. ship *Sir Harry Parkes* —— Shaw, Brothers & Co.
Br. brig *Spartan*, Jack, Frazar & Co.
Br. ship *Star of China*, Angus, Gibb, Livingston & Co. for London.
Br. barque *Star of the East*, —— Chapman, King & Co.
Siam barque *St. George*, Petersen, Chinese.
Br. barque *Strathmore*, Tomlin, Gilman & Co.
Br. barque *Sylphide*, Garrioch, Frazar & Co.
Br. barque *Tavistock*, —— Harbour Master.
N.-Ger. barque *Trudel*, Mass, Bourjau, Hübener & Co.
Br. barque *Tynedale*, Steel, Bourjau, Hübener & Co.
Am. barque *Vesta*, Kirby, Fobes & Co.
Am. barque *Yokohama*, Paul, Smith, Archer & Co.
Br. ship *W. E. Gladstone*, —— Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Br. ship *Weymouth*, Gibson, Chapman, King & Co. for London, immediately.
Br. ship *Wild Deer*, Smith, Jardine, Matheson & Co. for London, immediately.
N.-Ger. barque *Wilhelm*, Ulrich, Master.
N.-Ger. barque *Willy Rickmers*, —— Olyphant & Co.
Br. ship *Wm. Chandler*, Brown, Frazar & Co.
Br. ship *Wm. Greig*, —— Adamson, Bell & Co.
Br. barque *Woodbine*, Wave, Augustine Heard & Co.

ASTOR HOUSE, SHANGHAI.

THE above has been re-opened as a First-class Family Hotel, and now affords every convenience for the comfort of visitors.

J. H. SCHMID, *Manager.*
G. BAKER, } *Proprietors.*

Shanghai, 10th April, 1868.

BANK EXCHANGE,
No. 1, YANGTSZE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

SITUATED on the Yang-king-pang within view of the Bund, and possessing all the advantages of a favorite resort during the Summer months.

THE BILLIARD SALOON is furnished with *Eight Splendid Tables*, made by Phelan, and by Thurston. The BAR is well stocked with choice *Wines and Liquors*, and for the supply of all kinds, including the *American* Mixed drinks, cannot be surpassed.

W. C. PASSMORE,
Proprietor.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1869.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THE above Hotel being situated in the healthiest part of Yokohama, and fitted up in the best manner for the comfort of visitors, to whom every attention will be shown, is now open for the accommodation of persons visiting Yokohama.

The Table will be supplied with everything the season affords. Wines and Liquors of the best quality only.

WM. CURTIS, *Proprietor.*
No. 86, Main Street,

Yokohama, 20 March, 1868.

Published weekly.—Subscription Tls. 12 per annum; to the Outports, and all parts of the States and Canada $17; to Europe and the British Colonies £3.15; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE Gazette is a general Weekly Newspaper, containing original articles; officially revised reports of cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy, Official Despatches, Revised Reports of Public Meetings, News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c., and is now more widely circulated than any other journal published in China.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines for each subsequent insertion.

AGENTS: In Hongkong: *Daily Press* Office; London, F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. San Francisco; W. B. LAKE, 32 Merchants' Exchange. Sydney and Melbourne, GORDON & GOTCH.

Shanghai, January, 1869.

RECEIVED AUG DEPT. STATE

No. 361.

Ans. Aug 29

Shanghai, July 19, 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State, Washington,
Sir,

The subject of my dispatch No. 324 and its inclosures, viz.- "the Legislative Authority of the Ministers and Consuls in China" that I have taken the liberty to print them for the information of the Consuls and of our Merchants, I send herewith four of the printed documents and respectfully ask your approval of my Course,

I have the honor

With desp. 361
Shanghai

THE
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY
OF THE
MINISTER AND CONSULS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
IN
CHINA.

THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

OF THE

MINISTER AND CONSULS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

IN

CHINA.

Circular No. 9.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Shanghai, July 8th, 1869.

The following correspondence is printed for the information of United States Consuls in China.

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

No. 324.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Shanghai, November 24th, 1868.

Honorable WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

SIR,

I inclose herewith press copy of a dispatch No. 161 and its inclosure, addressed by me to the Legation at Peking. It deals with the subjects treated of in my dispatch to the Legation Nos. 153 and 155, copies of which were enclosed to you in

my No. 313, viz: the question of the way in which we may best give assent to the General Land Regulations for Shanghai, and grant protection to our people jointly concerned in mercantile or other enterprises. You will see that this consideration of the question has led me to believe it will be better for the Government to grant to the Minister and Consuls in China, fuller authority to legislate than we now have.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

GEO. F. SEWARD.

No. 155.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Shanghai, September 3rd, 1868.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D., Esq.,
United States Chargé d'Affaires,
Peking.

SIR,

In your dispatch to me of 30th July, 1866, in regard to the French Land Regulations you referred to my expression that neither the regulations above-mentioned, nor the old ones, referring to the original land regulations, had been "proclaimed in such manner as to make them of binding force as respects citizens of the United States," and asked the grounds of my opinion.

I was prevented from stating to you my reasons at the time by pressure of work which devolved on me preparatory to my departure for the United States. The question recurs however, in connection with the proposed promulgation of new revised land regulations, and I think it right to offer now the statement requested by you so long ago.

The original land regulations were signed by Mr. McLane, (see page 124, volume of printed correspondence entitled "China Mission," 1853–1857,) but not by any of the Consuls, excepting the Consul at Shanghai. You remark on this head, "their local "nature, their character of joint issue or sanction by the only "foreign Ministers then in China and their tacit acceptance by the "government at Washington for twelve years past, gives all the "reasons for the exceptional form and approval to their validity "and binding nature that can be required."

The reasons given had not escaped my view in considering the matter, but they had not seemed conclusive to me in face of the provision of the Act of Congress—(vide Section 5, Act of June 22nd, 1861,) which provided "that all decrees shall be submitted "for the advice of the Consuls or so many of them as can be con- "sulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience who shall each "signify his assent or dissent in writing."

But I think there is a broader and more important question involved than the one of form.

Does the authority granted by Congress to the Ministers and Consuls, to make decrees and regulations cover such a matter as this?

In my opinion it does not. I think the Act of Congress of June 22nd, 1861, on which, taken with the Treaty, is based our judicial authority and our power to legislate, is intended to provide simply for the exercise of a general judicial power, the power to legislate being supplementary only, and given because manifestly there would be peculiar matters here requiring judicial action; and that it does not extend to us the right to establish, or to assent to the establishment of a body having authority to provide for the compulsory payment of taxes, and for the disbursement of monies so collected in supporting a police force, and in constructing roads, drains, &c.

The heading of the Act reads, "An Act to carry into effect "certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States,

"China, Japan, Siam, Persia and other countries, giving certain "Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functiona- "ries of the United States in those countries, or for other pur- "poses."

Section 1st provides that "Ministers and Consuls of the "United States duly appointed to reside in each of the said coun- "tries shall in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon "them, respectively, by the provisions of such Treaties, respective- "ly, be invested with the judicial authority herein described, which "shall appertain to the said office of Minister and Consul, and be "a part of the duties belonging thereto, whenever the same is "allowed by Treaty."

Section 2nd and 3rd follow with the declaration that "in "regard to *crimes* and *misdemeanors*, the said public functionaries "are fully empowered to arraign and try all citizens of the United "States charged with offences against law, &c.," and "in regard "to *civil rights*, whether of property or person, the said functiona- "ries are hereby invested with all the judicial authority necessary "to execute the provisions of such Treaties respectively."

Section 4th provides that "such jurisdiction shall be exer- "cised in conformity with the laws of the United States, but in "all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or "are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable re- "medies, the common law, including equity and admiralty shall "be extended, and if defects still remain to be supplied, and "neither the common law including Equity and Admiralty, nor "the Statutes of the United States, furnish appropriate and "suitable remedies, the Ministers in the said countries respective- "ly, shall by decrees and regulations which shall have the force "of law, supply such defects and deficiencies."

Section 5th provides further that "in order to carry into "effect the *system of jurisprudence* demanded by such Treaties, "the Ministers, in concert with the Consuls, shall prescribe the "forms of all processes, and generally without further enumera-

"tion make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, "under the provisions of the Act, as the exigency may demand."

This last clause is the only part of the Act capable of being construed as granting a general legislative authority. But it requires nothing more than a reference to the previous clauses of the Act, to see that nothing of the kind is intended. Or if such reference is insufficient an examination of the twenty-eight following sections, which as Mr. CUSHING says "describe in detail the "manner in which the Commissioner and the Consuls are to ad- "minister law in China," and of Mr. CUSHING's opinion which dismisses the legislative provisions of the Act with the passing remark;—"This power of supplementary decree or regulation "serves to provide for many cases of criminality, which neither "federal statutes nor the common law would cover," will, I think, be conclusive.

The question thus arises in what way may effect be given to the regulations in question.

Doubtless Congress acting on the precedent afforded by the statute quoted from, may approve the regulations, or in general terms, grant to the Minister and Consuls authority to approve of them.

The latter course is in my opinion, more desirable, for as the number of foreign residents increases at the several ports regulations must be made for each, the referring of which to Congress would certainly entail prejudicial delays.

There is another direction in which legislation is greatly needed. We have now many merchants in China and from time to time questions are asked whether Charters of Incorporation for the joint prosecution of mercantile or other enterprises can be granted, and whether the Minister and Consuls under the power to make decrees cannot legislate to render this possible.

I think it very desirable that such power should be granted. Companies may be incorporated under existing regulations in the British Colony of Hongkong. This ability gives to British mer-

chants throughout China a great advantage over ours, an advantage which any person will appreciate who simply considers the wide field open here to foreign enterprise, and the aid which the power to safely co-ôperate affords.

I have made no draft of the form of the legislation which is above suggested. The two matters appear so distinct however, that perhaps two Acts of Congress would be desirable. Of the great need of one granting assent to the land regulations, there can be no doubt, and I hope it may not be delayed by the failure of Congress to legislate in the premises. The other matter will bear discussion and delay.

I have, &c.,

GEO. F. SEWARD.

No. 161.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Shanghai, November 21st, 1868.

Honorable J. Ross BROWNE,
United States Minister,
Peking.

SIR,

Referring to my dispatches Nos. 153 and 155 pointing out the need of our assenting to the Revised Land Regulations for Shanghai, and offering an argument intended to indicate that the Act of Congress approved June 22nd, 1861, under which arises our authority "to organize and carry into effect the system "of jurisprudence demanded" by our Treaties with China, fails to accord to us the power to assent to and make binding such Regulations: and also pointing out the need of authority in virtue of which provision may be made for granting charters of incorporation for the joint prosecution by our people of mercantile or other enterprises, I have now the honor to hand you a form of legislation which in my opinion is desirable in the premises.

The predicament may be readily explained. China and the United States have entered into Treaties by which China cedes to the United States, at her request, all right to control citizens of the United States in China, and deductively the United States undertakes to exercise that control. The premises of course require legislation, and the United States has accordingly met the main difficulties of the situation by an Act of Congress, (the one approved June 1861). But this Act fails to provide for certain matters heretofore stated by me, and for others which need not be enumerated. Acting on the suggestion contained in the Act which authorizes the Minister and Consuls in certain cases to make decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, I now propose that the the Minister and Consuls shall have authority subject to the restrictions of the Act, to make any and all decrees and regulations desirable for the peace, order and good government of our citizens resident in, or resorting to China.

I think there can be but two questions of moment raised in connection with this proposition.

Granted that the United States has the right to legislate subject to the provisions of the Treaties, for her citizens in China, and is bound to do so, may legislation safely be conducted as proposed, and may it most satisfactorily in other respects be so conducted.

I think both questions may rightfully be answered affirmatively.

Under the provisions of the Act, decrees may be made by the Minister and Consuls, all agreeing. Should however, one or more of the Consuls dissent, the decree may still be made, and shall be binding, provided it is duly published together with the record made by the dissentient. All decrees must be submitted to the Secretary of State, in order to be sent to Congress for revision.—(Vide Sections 4, 5 & 6.)

This statement will indicate, I think, that there can be no great danger in granting the desired authority.

People aggrieved would doubtless represent their grievances to Congress, and as that body is in session annually, no wrong action in virtue of this authority could run long enough to do much harm, should it exercise as might be expected, reasonable diligence in the premises.

If however it shall be considered unsafe to grant such power with no other check than the action of Congress, which may by reason of pre-occupation, or lack of direct interest be tardy, a further and doubtless sufficient check, may be effected by providing that the Secretary of State may direct the suspension of any decree or regulation until Congress shall have passed upon it.

And certainly legislation for our people in China, a general constitution having already been provided in the Act of Congress, may best be undertaken here, where wants are felt, and a fuller degree of knowledge may be expected to obtain of what is right and desirable than at home. And perhaps it is true that Congress is so greatly occupied, and so little used to dealing with matters of the sort, that any attempt to gain in it original and primary attention to the numerous wants of our people here, would be little likely to succeed, while the time of the legislative branch of the Government would be unnecessarily taken up.

The power to legislate granted to British authorities in China is similar in form to that proposed, but more absolute.

I quote from the Order in Council of 9th March, 1865, Section 85:—

"Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time "make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and "good government of British subjects resident in, or resorting to "China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties be- "tween Her Majesty, Her Heirs or successors, and the Emperor "of China, and for the maintenance of friendly relations between "British subjects and Chinese subjects and Authorities and may "make any such Regulations apply either throughout China or "to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and

"may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any Regulations, "made for any such purpose as aforesaid, before the commence- "ment of this order."

"Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless and until "they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signi- "fied through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, "—save that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, "the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved "by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one "of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification "of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's "Minister in China."

Here we have a perfect precedent in form and substance for such legislation as that proposed by me.

The question arises whether the wording would be broad enough.

Clearly it would cover the case of the Land Regulations. Provision for a police force, for roads, drains, &c., is desirable in any considerable community, and there can be no sufficient order and government in any community, when it is not made.

It may seem not so clear that the words would sanction the promulgation of rules for the incorporation of joint stock companies. Such power is an attribute of government, however, and I think there is no State of the United States which has not legislated in this direction.

As I have intimated, power is wanted not only to make decrees in the two matters mentioned, but in many other matters in which legislation is usually requisite, or becomes requisite, by reason of our peculiar position here.

Such would be the power which the proposed legislation would confer. The Minister and Consuls would be enabled to make rules from time to time to meet rising requirements, their guide being their own sense of what is right and fitting in view of the Treaties, the Act of Congress, and the ordinary principles

of legislation. Nothing less broad is asked for, or would suit the necessities of the case.

I may add a few words to emphasize my position. The United States assumes here authority to control her people, and thus it happens practically that she establishes just so many colonies as there are open ports, over which she exercises powers which are in the main as great as if those colonies were real ones —colonies on soil acquired. To exercise that power she resorts to some measures which may be arbitrary, but which are perhaps indispensable. She for instance does not extend to her people here the right of trial by jury, but gives to the Minister and Consuls authority to try and determine all cases whatsoever, civil, and criminal.

The situation is exceptional, and can only be met by exceptional measures.

No statement therefore in regard to the situation, or proposition made touching it, should be condemned because it is unfamiliar, or out of the line of constitutional legislation at home.

I have, &c.,

GEO. F. SEWARD.

INCLOSURE WITH No. 161.

An Act to amend an Act to carry into effect certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls or other functionaries of the United States in those countries or for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the Minister and Consuls of the United States in China may, in the manner and form prescribed in the said Act, from time to time make such Decrees and Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of Citizens of the United

States, resident in, or resorting to China, and may make any such Decree or Regulation apply either throughout China, or to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and may by such Decrees and Regulations, alter or repeal any Decrees or Regulations made as aforesaid.

No. 200.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 13th, 1868.

GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq.,
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

SIR,

I acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 324, of November 24th, 1868, with enclosures, in relation to the manner of giving assent to the General Land Regulations for Shanghai.

You have learned from the previous instructions of the Department that it concurs with you in construing the provisions of the 4th and 5th Sections of the Act of June 22nd, 1861, as conferring very limited legislative power. It must be regarded as very doubtful whether Congress will deem it advisable to give any considerable extension to the authority which that Act confers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W. HUNTER,
2nd Assistant Secretary.

appnt Mr. J Smith & Mr. Bartle

Received No. 363.

RECEIVED SEP 28 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Oct Nov 19

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, August 3rd 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Mr. Le Gendre advises me that the post of Interpreter at the Amoy office has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lin Kein. and nominates Mr. Sit-Ming-Cook for the position. at a th salary of $720— per annum. the latter bearing the expense of a Chinese writer of dispatches.

I approve the nomination.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Seward.

Mr. F. Smith

No. 364. ack May 20

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
29
1869
OF STATE

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai, August 20, 1869.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of the "Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society."

I have

the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward.

Library

To,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Account No. 365. Aug 20

RECEIVED OCT 1869 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Sept. 18th 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit inclosed my account for expenses as per Form 5.8. for July and August 1869. supported by four vouchers. I have balanced that account by a credit of $197.91 from the account of Official Emoluments. as shown in my salary and fee acct. with dispatch No. 162 to the Fifth auditor of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be.

Your obt. Servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Received No. 366. Jan 25

RECEIVED OCT 28

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai. Sept. 13th 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account for Office Rent for 62/92 of the third quarter of 1869. supported by the usual vouchers. This account I have allowed by the receiver. drawn in my favor and the account to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury entered No. 162.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Lawrence, Kan. Aug. 8th.

Mr. Robert Lee Lawrence,
Cheyenne, Wyo. Terr.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of July
Received.

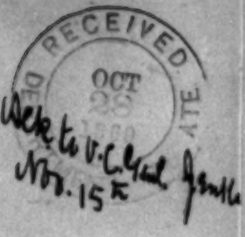
In answer will say that we
can supply you with Pine Tar
Oil at $1.00 per gallon in 50
gallon quantities. This can be shipped
by express. Please write us
fully if you require. Yours in
haste Truly & Co. Lawrence Oil Co.
Kan.

Yours Truly & Co.
Lawrence Oil Co.

Wm. A. Smith file

Recd

No. 367.



U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Sept. 15th 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir;

Having received your dispatch No. 207 granting me leave of absence I hereby nominate Benj. Jenkins Esqr. to be Vice-Consul General of this during my absence. He is hereby authorized to draw the full amount of the Compensation allowed to myself. From the first day of September. 1869.

I have the honor to be.
Your obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Seward

Received No. 368. Oct 25

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Sept. 17th 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have received your dispatch No. 210 of 29th June. in the matter of the Estate of J. H. Cruikshank. dec'd.

The administrator will transmit the funds of the Estate so far as realized. to the Secretary of the Treasury by this mail. and he will send to that office some valuable jewelry left by the deceased. The Estate cannot be closed yet. as there are some matters for the settlement of which all the efforts of the administrator have been unsuccessful.

I have the honor to be.

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Received No. 369.

RECEIVED
NOV 30
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai. Oct 11th 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have upon my account for expenses as per pass No. 58 for September 1869. supported by full vouchers. I have balanced this account in the sum of $71.62 by fees received, as shown in my enclosure with No. 172 to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be.
Your obedient Servant,
B. Jenkins,
Vice Consul General

RECEIVED
NOV
30
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Received Dec 4

No. 370.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Oct. 11th 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose my account for Office Rent for 9/12 of the third quarter of 1869. with vouchers. I have balanced this account in the sum of $82.50 Gross fees received, as shown in my account for salary and fees with my No. 372 to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be.

Sir

Your obedient servant

B. Jenkins,
Vice Consul General

RECEIVED
NOV 30
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ack Dec 4

Received No. 371.

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai Oct. 11 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my annual dispatches to your address, handing you accounts and Returns of this office for September 1869, I have the honor to hand you the inclosed Copy of Mr. Seward's No. 367. placing me in Charge during his temporary absence on leave.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

B. Jenkins,

Vice Consul General

Received No. 372.



ack Dec 4

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Oct. 13th 1869.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I hand you inclosed herewith the accounts and Returns of this Consulate. as follows:

Inclosure No.	1		Form No. 11	State
"	"	2	" " 13	
"	"	3	" " 14	
"	"	4	" " 21	
"	"	5	" " 128	State
"	"	6	Return Civil Suits	
"	"	7	" Criminal "	
"	"	8	" Police Cases	
"	"	9	Daily Report.	

All of which I trust may be found in order.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant
B. Jenkins,
Vice Consul General

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 1st	506	Consul Genl. for France	Telegraph to Beach - Letter from		
" "	507	" Genl N. G. Confederation	Chamber of Commerce		
" "	508	" " Sweden & Norway	concerning -		
" "	509	" Cons for Portugal	"	"	"
" "	510	" Genl. for Italy	"	"	"
" "	511	H. B. M.'s Consul	"	"	"
" "	512	Consul for Denmark	"	"	"
" "	513	" " Spain	"	"	"
" "	514	" " Russia	"	"	"
" "	515	" " Netherlands	"	"	"
" "	516	Municipal Council	Sailors in Hongkew Roads		
" "	517	H. B. Chalmers	Shipments to New York		
" "	518	Mixed Court Magistrate	Baggage of Chinaman		
" "	519	E. Cunningham - Trustee	Rents of Consulate - General 2 Qr.		
" 2d	520	Commissioner of Customs	Telegraph Scheme		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 2.	521	Chairman - Ch. of Commerce.	Telegraph scheme		
" "	522	Municipal Council	Houses in Seward Road		
" "	523	U.S. Minister - Paris	French Reglements		
" 3.	524	H. Cheshire	Estate - C. H. Anthony		
" 6	525	District Magistrate	Bund line - Consque		
" 8	526	Consul Gen. N. G. Confeder.	Request for witness		
" "	527	P.M. Genl. - Hong Kong	Mails to Japan		
" 9	528	Consul Genl - France	Telegraph to Beacon		
" "	529	" " N. G. Confeder.	" "	"	
" "	530	" " Sweden & Norway	" "	"	
" "	531	" " Italy	" "	"	
" "	532	" " Portugal	" "	"	
" "	533	H. B. M. Consul	" "	"	
" "	534	Consul for Denmark	" "	"	
" "	535	" " Spain	" "	"	
" "	536	" " Russia	" "	"	

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* .....

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 9th	537	Consul for Netherlands	Telegraph to Beacon		
" "	538	F. B. Forbes	Claim against Chinese		
" "	539	John Inverarity	Matter of Pilots' association		
" "	540	Harbor Master	Matter of Ship "Guinevere"		
" "	541	Municipal Council	Minutes of Council meeting		
" 10	542	U. S. Consul - Kanagawa	Extra mags - P. Morgan		
" "	543	" "	" " - J. Tague		
" "	544	J. Ross Browne	Matter of Diplomatic Books &c		
" "	545	U. S. Consul - Nuremburg	" " " "		
" "	546	Supt. Foreign Mails - W.	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	547	" " " "	Reciprocal postal facilities.		
" "	548	F. B. Forbes	Matter of Cash		
" "	549	Tientsin	Patent Office Report		
" "	550	U. S. V. Consul - Hankow	Estate S. W. Cooper		
" "	551	Consul Gen - France	Amendment - Land Regulations		
" "	552	" " Sweden & Norway	" " "		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* ~~Consul~~ Shanghai China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 10	553	Consul Gen.- Portugal	Amendment Laws Regulations		
" "	554	" " Italy	"	"	"
" "	555	" " N. G. Confederation	"	"	"
" "	556	H. B. M's Consul	"	"	"
" "	557	Consul for Denmark	"	"	"
" "	558	" " Spain	"	"	"
" "	559	" " Russia	"	"	"
" "	560	" " Netherlands	"	"	"
" 12	561	C. J. Skeggs & Co	Duty on Silk		
" "	562	Chun	Forbes' Lease		
" "	563	U. S. Consul- Hong Kong	Coolie emigration		
" "	564	" - Amoy	"	"	
" "	565	" - Swatow	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	566	" - Foochow	Form - acknowledging returns		
" "	567	U. S. Marshal - "	"	"	"
" "	568	U. S. Consul - Canton	"	"	"

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 13	569	U. S. Consul - Canton.	Inaccurate a/cs		
" "	570	" - Foochow	"	"	
" 14	571	Consul Gen. - France	Adjourned meeting, amendment		
" "	572	" " N. G. Confederation.	to Land Regulations.		
" "	573	" " Sweden & Norway	"	"	"
" "	574	" " Portugal	"	"	"
" "	575	" " Italy	"	"	"
" "	576	H. B. M's Consul	"	"	"
" "	577	Consul for Denmark	"	"	"
" "	578	" " Spain	"	"	"
" "	579	" " Russia	"	"	"
" "	580	" " Netherlands	"	"	"
" "	581	U. S. Consul - Chinkiang	Receipt of returns (form)		
" "	582	Chefoo	Receipt of Fees		
" "	583	W. Sanders - Shanghai	Estate - Caius L. Pratt		
" 15	584	Secretary of State	Form 58 - 2d qr. 1869		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Gen'l Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 15	585	Secretary of State	Office rent - 2nd qr.		1869.
" "	586	Fifth Auditor	Salary a/c	"	"
" "	587	" "	Contt - a/c	"	"
" "	588	" "	Interpreter	"	"
" "	589	" "	Marshal's	"	"
" "	590	" "	Con. Clerk, O. B. Bradford a/c 2qr 1869		
" "	591	" "	" " B. R. Lewis	"	"
" "	592	3 Asst. P. M. Genl.	Receipt of stamps July 7th/69. - $360		
" "	593		Receipt for blanks, twine, &c. July 7th 1869		
" "	594	Blank Agt. Washington	" " "		
" "	595	P. Master - San Francisco	Registered letter - 11.905		
" 16	596	H. Jarvis. - N. Y.	Estate - L. H. Cooper		
" "	597	W. C. Duncan - "	"	"	
" "	598	J. G. Schumaker	"	"	
" "	599	J. B. Cooper - Hampsted	"	"	
" "	600	3 Asst. P. M. Genl.	Requisition for stamps		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 17	601	Secretary of State	General returns		
" "	602	Fifth Auditor Treasury	" "		
" "	603	" " "	Form 17 a/c		
" "	604	U.S. Consul - Foochow	Receipt of dispatch D		Sec. of State
" "	605	U.S. Legation - Peking	Return of mails 2 qr. 1869		
" 19	606	Consul Genl - France	Calling meeting &c		
" "	607	" " N.G. Confederation			
" "	608	" " Sweden & Norway			
" "	609	" " Italy			
" "	610	" " Portugal			
" "	611	H.B.M. Consul			
" "	612	Consul for Denmark			
" "	613	" " Spain			
" "	614	" " Russia			
" "	615	" " Netherlands			
" "	616	Secretary of State	Receipt of dispatches re coolie trade		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July	19	617	Secretary of State	Circular No. 9.		
"	"	618	C.A. Fortes - Boston	Estate - E. R. Henderson		
"	"	619	Mrs. M. Wright - S.F'co	"	"	
"	"	620	Secretary of State	Address to Mr. Bonne		
"	"	621	J. H. Blackfan	Arrival & departure of mails		
"	"	622	Brand Monro & Co.	Missing letters		
"	"	623	W. P. Mangum	"	"	
"	"	624	W. L. Stewart	"	"	
"	19	625	Jas. Harris	"	"	
"	21	626	U.S. Consul - Ningpo	Sending Circular No. 9. - 2 copies		each.
"	"	627	" - Foochow	"	"	"
"	"	628	" - Amoy	"	"	"
"	"	629	" Swatow	"	"	"
"	"	630	" Canton	"	"	"
"	"	631	" Chinkiang	"	"	"
"	"	632	" Kewkiang	"	"	"

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 31	633	U.S. Consul - Canton	Sending Circular No. 9 - 2 copies	each	
" "	634	" - Chefoo	"	" "	"
" "	635	" - Tientsin	"	" "	"
" "	636	" Newchwang	"	" "	"
" "	637	" Hong Kong	"	" "	"
" "	638	" Hiogo	"	" "	"
" "	639	" Hakodadi	"	" "	"
" "	640	" Kanagawa	"	" "	"
" "	641	" Nagasaki	"	" "	"
" "	642	U.S. Legation - Peking	"	" "	"
" "	643	" Yedo	"	" "	"
" "	644	Taiwan	Notice of	Circ-no-9	
" "	645	"	Murder up country		
" "	646	U.S. Consul - Chinkiang	"	" "	
" "	647	A. Davenport	Missing mail matter		
" "	648	P. Master - San Francisco	Missing mail matter A. Davenport		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 21	649	F. Jenkins -	Cox Co. vs. Jenkins		
" 22	650	Dr. Williams	Receipt dispatches names U.S. Cons.		
" "	651	Secretary Interior	Patent office report sent to Taotai		
" "	652	District Magistrate	Rapide driving of ponies		
" "	653	Municipal Council	Outside roads (joint)		
" "	654	Consul Gen- France	Calling meeting of		
" "	655	" " U. S. Commissioner	Consuls		
" "	656	" " Sweden & Norway	"	"	
" "	657	" " Portugal	"	"	
" "	658	" " Italy	"	"	
" "	659	H. B. M: Consul	"	"	
" "	660	Consul for Denmark	"	"	
" "	661	" " Spain	"	"	
" "	662	" " Russia	"	"	
" "	663	" " Netherlands	"	"	
" "	664	F. G. Jarvis	Jarvis vs. Webster		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 22	665	Gov. Webster	Jarvis vs. Webster		
" "	666	U.S. Consul - Ningpo	Receipt of returns		
" 23	667	Consul Gen. - France	Circulating copies of letters		
" "	668	" " N.G. Confed.	re Taotai on Collision		
" "	669	" " Sweden & Norway	Rule additional, and		
" "	670	" " Italy	method of getting Chinese		
" "	671	" " Portugal	witnesses in the general Courts.		
" "	672	H.B.M's Consul	" " " "		
" "	673	Consul for Denmark	" " " "		
" "	674	" " Spain	" " " "		
" "	675	" " Russia	" " " "		
" "	676	" " Netherlands	" " " "		
" "	677	Taotai	Additional Collision Rule		
" "	678	"	Chinese witnesses in Court		
" "	679	U.S. Consul - Chefoo	Receipt of ap - 2 qr. 1869		
" "	680	" - Soochow	" " " "		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 23	681	U. S. Consul - Swatow.	Recipt of a/c 2nd qr. 1869	(Stamps)	
" "	682	" Amoy	" "	"	"
" "	683	" "	" "	"	
" "	684	Taulao	Rules for salvage		
" 26	685	Fr. Municipal Council	Mission property matter		
" "	686	Consul Gen'l - France	Reply to Taulao about		
" "	687	" N. G. Confed.	Telegraph to beacon.		
" "	688	" Italy	"	"	"
" "	689	" Sweden & Norway	"	"	"
" "	690	" Portugal	"	"	"
" "	691	H. B. M. Consul	"	"	"
" "	692	Consul for Denmark	"	"	"
" "	693	" " Spain	"	"	"
" "	694	" " Russia	"	"	"
" "	695	" " Netherlands	"	"	"
" "	696	Taulao	"	"	"

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai. China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 27	697	U.S. Consul-Newchwang	Receipt-returns (forms)		
" "	698	Consul Genl-France	Sending copies minutes of		
" "	699	" " Italy	Consuls meeting and letters		
" "	700	" " Sweden Norway	to and from Taotai re		
" "	701	" " Portugal	telegraphs to Beacon.		
" "	702	" " N. G. Confeder.	"	"	"
" "	703	H. B. M's Consul	"	"	"
" "	704	Consul for Denmark	"	"	"
" "	705	" " Spain	"	"	"
" "	706	" " Russia	"	"	"
" "	707	" " Netherlands	"	"	"
" "	708	Municipal Council	Minutes Consuls meeting		
" "	709	Taotai	Farm shops		
" "	710	Dr. Williams	Land Regulations		
" 28	711	G. B. Hill	Hill vs. Macgowan		
" "	712	U.S. Consul-Newchwang	Estate J. H. Austin		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July 28	713	Commissioner of Customs	Changing name of "Walrus"		
" "	714	Fr. Municipal Council	Mission property matter.		
" 30	715	Dr. Williams	Collision Rules transmitted		
" "	716	"	Salvage "	"	
" "	717	"	Telegraph to Beacon		
Aug. 2	718	J. Beauschip	Beauschip vs. Johnson		
" "	719	B. R. Johnson	" "	"	
" "	720	Taotai	Piece + 2142		
" "	721	"	Notes Chu-mo-sz		
" "	722	Consul Gen.l - France	Sending rejoinder of Consul		
" "	723	" " N. G. Confederation	to Taotai in Kintoan		
" "	724	" " Italy	Beacon telegraph matter		
" "	725	" " Sweden & Norway	" "	"	
" "	726	" " Portugal	" "	"	
" "	727	H. B. M's Consul	" "	"	
" "	728	Consul for Denmark	" "	"	

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Aug. 13	746	Taitai	Outside Roads (joint-) Land List		
" "	747	"			
" "	748	Supt. foreign mails	Postal a/c. to 30th June 1869		
" "	749	A. Robinson	Thompson vs. "Hangchow"		
" "	750	U.S. Supreme Ct.	Subp. witnesses Thompson vs. "Hangchow"		
" 14	751	3d Asst. P.M. Genl.	Request for Envelopes		
" "	752	Municipal Council	Unemployed persons not Americans		
" "	753	U.S. Supreme Ct.	Request to subp. witnesses		
" 16	754	Hong Kong & Shai-Bank	B/E- Estate H. J. Haly		
" "	755	Miss F. Andrews	Reply to letter		
" 17	756	Brand, Munn & Co.	Missing letters		
" "	757	Mrs. Ann Haly-Phila	Sending Estate H. J. Haly		
" "	758	J. T. Falls-Shanghai	Receipt of money-Estate S. W. Cooper		
" "	759	U.S. Consul-Amoy	Receipt of dispatches (form)		
" "	760	J. H. Blackstone	Arrival & departure of mails		
" 19	761	Secretary of Treasury	Sending Estate J. M. Page		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* [illegible]

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Aug. 19	762	A. Scatty	Shipment on "Chin-le-mah."		
" "	763	W. Scott Stuart	Cancelling stamps		
" "	764	State Department	Sending Asiatic Journal		
" 21	765	N. J. Hannen	Validity of mortgage		
" 23	766	Mackenzie & Co.	Case of Mrs. Frisby		
" "	767	Mustard & Co.	" " " "		
" "	768	J. B. Eames	Notice, "Hangchow" case		
" "	769	Consul Genl - France	Tautai's Dispatch on sending		
" "	770	" " N.G. Confed.	Chinese witnesses &c, - telegraph		
" "	771	" " Sweden & Norway	matter.		
" "	772	" " Italy	"	"	" "
" "	773	" " Portugal	"	"	" "
" "	774	H. B. M's Consul	"	"	" "
" "	775	Consul for Denmark	"	"	" "
" "	776	" " Spain	"	"	" "
" "	777	" " Russia	"	"	" "

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Aug. 23	778	Consul for Netherlands	Taotai's dispatch - telegraph &c		
" 24	779	Municipal Council	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	780	Taotai	Wharfage dues & Fire Department		
" "	781	Dr. Williams	Land Regulations		
" "	782	Consul Genl - France	Calling meeting to discuss		
" "	783	" " Sweden & Norway	certain matters brought up		
" "	784	" " N. G. Confd.	by the Municipal Council		
" "	785	" " Italy	Inflammable stores.		
" "	786	" " Portugal	Licences to Livery stables		
" "	787	H. B. M's Consul	&c &c.	" "	"
" "	788	Consul for Denmark	" "	" "	"
" "	789	" " Spain	" "	" "	"
" "	790	" " Russia	" "	" "	"
" "	791	" " Netherlands	" "	" "	"
" "	792	Taotai	Deed # 102		
" 25	793	Rear Admiral Rowan	Sale of "Arrostook"		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Aug. 25	794	U.S. Consul-Chinkiang	Sending stationery		
" "	795	" "	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	796	" - Amoy	Extra vouchers to be filled		
" "	797	Municipal Council	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	798	Taitai	Trees stolen on Bubbling Well Road.		
" "	799	H. B. M. Consul	Memo on riparian rights		
" "	800	U.S. Consul - Amoy	Overcharge Cons. Fee		
" 26	801	" - Hankow	Estate of S. H. Cooper		
" "	802	Taitai	Matter Mr. Barbour's journey		
" "	803	"	Notes Chu-no-sz		
" "	804	U.S. Consul - Foochow	Ages returned - not in order		
" 30	805		" " " "		
" "	806	Lieut. Cushing - "Maumee"	Receipt of mails with postage		
" 28	807	H. Hanmen	"Suzuraka" case		
" "	808	Chun	See you Kee vs. Jenkins		
" "	809	Dr. Williams	Receipt of disp. Cb. names of Consuls.		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.		No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Aug.	28	810	U.S. Consul - Foochow	Receipt of disp - Ch. names of Consuls		
"	"	811	" Canton	" " " "	"	"
"	"	812	" "	Matter of Chinese name		
"	30	813	Consul Genl - Prussia	Matter of storing inflammable		
"	"	814	" " N.G. Confed.	materials at Pootung.		
"	"	815	" " Sweden & Norway	"	"	
"	"	816	" " Portugal	"	"	"
"	"	817	" " Italy	"	"	"
"	"	818	H. B. M's Consul	"	"	"
"	"	819	Consul for Denmark	"	"	"
"	"	820	" " Spain	"	"	"
"	"	821	" " Russia	"	"	"
"	"	822	" " Netherlands	"	"	"
"	"	823	Taotai	Pawn brokers licence		
Sept.	1	824	Municipal Council	Sending check for Wharfage dues & Fire Dept: from Taotai		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 1st	825	Oriental Bank	Sending B/Ex. protested		
" 2	826	Fifth Auditor Treasury	Estate W. B. Preston		
" "	827	Taotai	Robbery up country		
" "	828	Municipal Council	Land Regulations dispatch		
" "	829	" "	Acknowledging sundry dispatches		
" "	830	C. Penfold	Copy of Taotai's dispatch - robbery		
" "	831	Taotai	Forks stolen Bubbling Well Road		
" 2	832	"	Deed #102		
" 3	833	Chun	Lee yow-kee vs. Jenkins		
" 4	834	Secretary of Treasury	5 Ex. Estate of J. M. Page		
" "	835	Mrs. Ann Haley - Phila.	3 " " E. F. Haley		
" "	836	F. H. Bell	Hongqua Bund		
" "	837	Alex. Johnston	Sending game proclamations		
" 6	838	L. S. Webb	Estate J. H. Crutchett		
" "	839	Taotai	Bridges - Gang king pay. (joint)		
" "	840	Municipal Council	Pawn shops & destruction of trees		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 7	841	F. M. Milne	Hongqua Buna		
" "	842	Trustees Mission property	Sending rents for July & August		
" "	843	G. F. H. Carrie	Chu-ong-Chung vs. Lobre		
" "	844	Dr. Williams	Asking approval nom. Dr. Jenkins		
" 8	845	U. S. C- Kanagawa	mails - wrong sent		
" "	846	J. P. Roberts	Estate L. H. Cooper		
" "	847	H. B. M's Supreme Ct.	Request to subp. witness		
" 9	848	Lt. Com. Cushing	Rewards for deserters		
" 13	849	C. Tyrell - San Francisco	Death of Victor Tyrell		
" "	850	C. S. Stevens	Non-obedience Pilot Regulations		
" "	851	Mackenzie & Co.	Funds of Mrs. Frisby		
" "	852	Harbor Master	Matter Stevens' pilotage		
" "	853	Municipal Council	Copy F. Bell's letter - buna lots		
" "	854	Fifth Aud. Treasury	Marshal's a/c to 31st Aug.		
" "	855	" " "	Court " " " "		
" "	856	" " "	Interpreters " " " "		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 13	857	Fifth Aud. Treasury	Con. Clk. a/c.	C. B. Bradford	to 31st Aug.
" "	858	" " "	" " "	B. R. Lewis	" "
" "	859	Secretary of State	Office Rent a/c		" "
" "	860	" " "	Form 58		" "
" 14	861	Chun - Shanghai	Judgment - Wei yuen - chang		
" "	862	Municipal Council	Yang-king-pang bridges		
" "	863	J. Maitland	Bradfield vs. Jenkins		
" 15	864	Taotai	Lowe & Sinnu seizure		
" "	865	Post-Master Genl	Requisition for stamps		
" "	866	Fifth Aud. Treasury	Salary & fees a/c		
" "	867	Secretary of State	Dr. Jenkins in charge		
" "	868	Fifth Aud. Treasury	Dr. " "		"
" "	869	" " "	Form 17 a/c		
" "	870	" " "	" 16 July & Aug		
" 18	871	J. H. Blackfan	Arrival & departure mails		
" "	872	" "	Dr. Jenkins in charge		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 18	873	J. H. Blackstan	Dr. Jenkins assumes charge.		
" "	874	Comptroller Ty.	Matter - form 17.		
" "	875	J. A. F. Meadows	Matter of Mrs. Connor		
" "	876	H. Kong & Shai Banks	Dr. Jenkins authority to draw.		
" "	877	F. B. Forbes	Payment judgment - Wei-yuen-chang		
" "	878	Municipal Council	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	879	Taitai	Dr. Jenkins takes charge		
" "	880	Department of State	Estate J. H. Crutcher		
" "	881	Con. Gen. N. G. Confed.	Ladies Bazaar Fund		
" "	882	" " France	" "	"	
" "	883	H. B. M's Consul	" "	"	
" "	884	C. W. Goodwin	" "	"	
" "	885	Sister Superior	" "	"	
" "	886	Consul Netherlands	Handing papers. Bazaar Fund		
" "	887	Dr. Williams	Dr. Jenkins takes charge		
" "	888	U. S. Consul - Swatow	Mr. Seward leaves		

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 18	889	U. S. C. - Chinkiang	Mr. Serrard leaves		
" "	890	" Hankow	" "	"	
" "	891	" Kiukiang	" "	"	
" "	892	" Tientsin	" "	"	
" "	893	" Chefoo	" "	"	
" "	894	" Newchwang	" "	"	
" "	895	" Ningpo	" "	"	
" "	896	" Amoy	" "	"	
" "	897	" Foochow	" "	"	
" "	898	" Canton	" "	"	
" "	899	Consul for Russia	" "	"	
" "	900	" " Netherlands	" "	"	
" "	901	" " Spain	" "	"	
" "	902	" " Denmark	" "	"	
" "	903	Consul Genl. Italy	" "	"	
" "	904	" " Portugal	" "	"	

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 18	905	Con. Genl. Sweden & Norway	Mr. Seward leaves		
" "	906	" " N.G. Confed.	"	"	"
" "	907	" " France	"	"	"
" "	908	H. B. M's Consul	"	"	"
" "	909	Chairman M. Council	"	"	"
" "	910	Commissioner Customs	"	"	"
" "	911	U. S. C. Hong Kong	Dr. Jenkins takes charge		
" "	912	" Nagasaki	"	"	"
" "	913	" Hiogo	"	"	"
" "	914	" Yokohama	"	"	"
" "	915	U. S. Minister - Yedo	"	"	"
" "	916	U. S. C. Yokohama	Dr. Jenkins takes charge		
" "	917	U. S. Minister - Yedo	"	"	"
" "	918	U. S. C. Nagasaki	"	"	"
" "	919	" Hiogo	"	"	"
" "	920	" Canton	"	"	"

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 18	921	U. S. C. Hong Kong	Dr. Jenkins takes charge		
" "	922	" Swatow	" "	"	"
" "	923	" Chinkiang	" "	"	"
" "	924	" Foochow	" "	"	"
" "	925	" Amoy	" "	"	"
" "	926	" Ningpo	" "	"	"
" "	927	" Nekchwan	" "	"	"
" "	928	" Chefoo	" "	"	"
" "	929	" Tientsin	" "	"	"
" "	930	" Kiukiang	" "	"	"
" "	931	" Hankow	" "	"	"
" "	932	Commissioner Customs	" "	"	"
" "	933	Chairman - M. Council	" "	"	"
" "	934	Con. Gen. - France	" "	"	"
" "	935	" " N. G. Confed	" "	"	"
" "	936	" " Italy	" "	"	"

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Gen'l Shanghai China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 18	937	Con. Genl.-Sweden & Norway	Dr. Jenkins takes charge		
" "	938	" " Portugal	" "	"	"
" "	939	H. B. Mi Consul	" "	"	"
" "	940	Consul for Denmark	" "	"	"
" "	941	" " Spain	" "	"	"
" "	942	" " Russia	" "	"	"
" "	943	" " Netherlands	" "	"	"
" 20	944	Municipal Council	Destitute American citizens		
" "	945	J. J. Allen	W. F. Pratt. & certif. for Chinese		
" 21	946	Taotai	Loreí opium		
" "	947	J. P. Roberts	Claim of workmen		
" "	948	U. S. C. Hakodadi	Dr. Jenkins takes charge		
" 22	949	Municipal Council	Storing petroleum &c		
" "	950	" "	Receipt of dispatch (petroleum)		
" 23	951	" "	" " " Card labor procession		
" "	952	H. B. Mi Consul	Sunday Senior Consul Correspondence		

REGISTER *of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at* Shanghai China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 24	953	Taotai	Desp No. 219		
" "	954	"	Chu-mo-zz notes		
" "	955	Commissioner Customs	Transporting mova to Hangchow		
" "	956	H. Lowe	Opium case		
" 25	957	John Thurry	Lease of Mission property		
" "	958	Dr. Williams	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	959	Municipal Council	Matter Konradi jetty		
" "	960	Chen	" Peas money		
" 27	961	J. P. Roberts	Claim of servant		
" "	962	U. S. C. Foochow	Reply to inquiries on a/c Returns		
" "	963	H. B. M's Consul	Deserters from Bk. "Gokoku Maru"		
" 28	964	J. P. Roberts	Claim of watchman		
" "	965	Taotai	Notes - Chu mo - zz		
" 30	966	U. S. C. Foochow	Extra rates - H. E. Smith		
" "	967	" Hong Kong	Act of Congress re coolie trade		
" "	968	A. Robinson - Chair	Hangchow" case		

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DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
Sept. 30	969	Tientsin	Invoice for Kerosene oil &c. &c.		

B. Jenkins,
Vice Consul General

E & O E

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai. Oct. 3rd 1869

Income

No. 2.

Cattle No. 872.

Letters sent

3rd Quarter

1869.

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shan

VESSELS.

No.	Date. 1869. Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where Produced.	Wh
In	Port		Schr:	Danl. Webster										
	"		Stmr.	G. F. Seward										
	"		"	Grace										
	"		Str:	Tsatlee										
	"		Bt.	May Queen						Chinkiang				
	"		"	Rover						"				
	"		Bk.	Juno						Amoy				
	"		Bg.	Vesta						Kiukiang				
	"		"	Lubra						Nagasaki				
	"		Bt.	Chin-fou-mar						Chinkiang				
	"		"	Talee						Ningpo				
	"		"	Kin-sun-fat						"				
1	July	1st	"	Mary	50	Chinkiang	—	——	Shanghai	Sold	Stanley	Stanley		
2	"	"	Str:	Walrus	1634	Hong Kong	1866	New York	Boston	Ningpo	J. M. Forbes	Watson		
3	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1862	"	New York	Chefoo	S. S. N. Co	Spencer		
4	"	2	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	"	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
5	"	3	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy		
6	"	"	Bk.	Charley	339	Keelung	—	——	"	Keelung	J. K. Thorndik	Buckminster		
7	"	7	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S. S. N. Co	Andrews		
8	"	"	"	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	"	"	"	Chefoo	"	Hance		
9	"	"	"	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	"	"	Nagasaki	P. M. S. S. Co	Williams		
10	"	8	"	Kianglong	945	Hankow	"	"	Boston	Hankow	S. S. N. Co	West		
11	"	9	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews		
12	"	"	"	Venus	1022	Hong Kong	—	——	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Crowell		
13	"	"	"	Warrior	2024	Hankow	1864	New York	New York	Ningpo	S. S. N. Co.	Andrews		
14	"	"	Bk.	J. L. Stow	710	Foochow	1868	Boston	Boston	Foochow	Phinney	Phinney		
15	"	10	Str:	Fuuiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S. S. N. Co	Lloyd		

General Shanghai, from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1869.

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
		Ballast-		
		Sundries	27000	
		"	171172	
		"	142001	
		"	394752	
		"	57012	
		"	171141	
		"	114121	
		"	275012	
		"	499175	
		"	131752	
		"	390113	
		"	175101	
		"	37002	
		"	410757	

OUTWARD.

Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
		Sundries	Tls.	3500	July	20th.
		"		2504	"	28th.
		"		24000	"	8th.
		"		15000	Sept.	29th.
		"		13000	"	3rd.
		"		2000	July	15th.
		"		3516	"	6th.
		"		3907	"	22nd.
		Ballast-			"	3rd.
		Sundries		45000	"	28
		"		75011	"	1st.
		"		43012	"	2nd.
		"		75106	"	3rd.
		"		30000	Sept.	21st.
		"		39102	July	7th.
		"		72001	"	"
		"		89003	"	10th.
		"		101112	"	8th.
		"		59102	"	9th.
		"		182101	"	"
		"		39021	"	"
		Ballast-			"	23rd.
		Sundries		170450	"	10th.

256	"	12	Ship	Samt. Russell	752	Hong Kong	1857	New York	New York			Low Bros	Lucas
257	"	"	Str.	Sumonada	1802	"	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard Co	Clarke
258	"	"	"	Nagasaki	1224	Hankow	"	"	New York	Hankow	S.S.N. Co	Harmon
259	"	"	"	Kiang Tze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Chefoo	"	Johnson
260	"	13	"	A. J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	1866	"	Boston	"	"	Morse
261	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray
262	"	14	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews
263	"	16	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	"	"	"	Chefoo	"	Spencer
264	"	"	"	New York	3217	Nagasaki	"	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Furber
265	"	17	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Lloyd
266	"	20	Bk.	Yokohama	431	New York	—	New York	New York	Foochow	Low, Bros	Paul
267	"	"	Str.	Mars	1017	Nagasaki	—	——	Hong Kong	Hiogo	Heard Co	Bennett
268	"	21	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N. Co.	Andrews
269	"	"	"	Kiang Long	945	Hankow	1863	"	Boston	Hankow	"	West
270	"	22	"	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	1862	"	New York	Chefoo	"	Harmon
271	"	23	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews
272	"	"	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Lloyd
273	"	24	"	Kiang tze	1086	Chefoo	1862	New York	New York	Chefoo	"	Johnson
274	"	26	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews
275	"	"	"	Nagasaki	1224	Hankow	"	"	"	Hankow	"	Harmon
276	"	"	"	A. J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	1866	"	Boston	Chefoo	"	Morse
277	"	"	Bk.	Nellie Merryman	573	Newchwang	1863	Brunswick	"		N. A. Tyre	Collins
					45809							

ork	New York		Low Bros	Lucas	"	375012							
	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co	Clarke	"	350713		Sundries	175101	July	13th		
	New York	Hankow	S.S.N.Co	Harmon	"	394700		"	291740	"	"		
	"	Chefoo	"	Johnson	"	271450		"	341740	"	"		
	Boston	"	"	Morse	"	271450		"	471450	"	13th		
	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray	"	570602		"	175155	"	"		
	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews	"	251771		"	89105	"	14th		
	"	Chefoo	"	Spencer	"	151740		"	75005	"	16th		
	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Furber	"	270010		"	114174	"	19th		
hai	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Lloyd	"	357042		"	171714		17th		
ork	New York	Foochow	Low, Bros	Paul	"	215172		Ballast		Sept	25th		
	Hong Kong	Hiogo	Heard & Co	Bennett	"	29175		Sundries	117208	July	29th		
ork	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews	"	37012		"	2714	"	31st		
	Boston	Hankow	"	West	"	320175		"	75010	"	"		
	New York	Chefoo	"	Harmon	"	170000		"	72107	"	22d		
	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews	"	47012		"	39172	"	23d		
ghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Lloyd	"	470174		"	69175	"	"		
ork	New York	Chefoo	"	Johnson	"	127012		"	96175	"	24		
	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews	"	129013		"	87145	"	26		
	"	Hankow	"	Harmon	"	310754		"	97602	"	"		
	Boston	Chefoo	"	Morse	"	250100		"	95001	"	"		
wick	"		N.A.Tyre	Rollins	"	37000							
				Carried forward	Tls.	8.403.134.			Tls. 3733937.				

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st July

VESSELS.

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
					45,809.										Brought forward	Tls. 8,140	3,132
278	July	28	Str:	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews			Sundries	31000	
279	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	"	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray			"	185000	
280	"	29	"	Venus	1022	Hong Kong	—	Ha—	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Heard Co.	Crowell			"	101811	
281	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1862	New York	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	Spencer			"	80000	
282	"	30	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	73081	
283	"	"	Ship	Horatio	447	New York	1833	New Bedford	New Bedford		Hathaway	Palmer			"	93263	
284	"	31	Bq.	Golconda	521	Swatow	1866	Boston	Boston		Ellicotts	Marshall			"	70032	
285	Aug.	2	Str:	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Andrews			"	97300	
286	"	"	"	Chihli	1402	Nagasaki	—	——	Shanghai	Chefoo	"	Patterson			"	30000	
287	"	"	"	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	1862	New York	New York	"	"	Hance			"	85001	
288	"	"	"	Cigado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy			"	110315	
289	"	3	"	Kiangboy	945	"	1863	New York	Boston	"	"	West			"	100201	
290	"	4	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	119370	
291	"	5	"	Walrus	1634	"	1866	"	"	"	"	Morse			"	113195	
292	"	"	"	New York	2217	Nagasaki	1864	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co.	Furber			"	115281	
293	"	"	"	Kiangtzi	1086	Chefoo	1862	"	"	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co	Johnson			"	88433	
294	"	6	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	94233	
295	"	"	Bt.	Sing-kiang-tai	100	Bought	—	——	Shanghai	Chinkiang	Bennett						
296	"	9	Str:	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Morse			"	78000	
297	"	"	"	Sunmada	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard Co.	Clark			"	314321	
298	"	"	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	"	"	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Simmons			"	197346	
299	"	"	"	A.J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	1866	"	Boston	Chefoo	"	Steel			"	87308	
300	"	11	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	93307	
301	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	"	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray			"	319000	
302	"	12	"	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			"	57301	
303	"	13	"	Warrior	2024	"	1864	"	"	"	"	Andrews			"	117364	

d States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st July to the 30th Sept 1869.

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Owners.	Masters.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
		Brought forward			Tls. 8,403,134	
l. N. Co.	Andrews			Sundries	31000	
"	Gray			"	185000	
Heard & Co.	Crowell			"	101811	
l. N. Co.	Spencer			"	80000	
"	Andrews			"	73081	
Thanay	Palmer			"	93265	
Nicolls	Marshall			"	70032	
l N. Co.	Andrews			"	97300	
"	Patterson			"	30000	
"	Hawes			"	85000	
"	Hardy			"	110315	
"	West			"	100201	
"	Andrews			"	119376	
"	Morse			"	113193	
P. S. S. Co.	Furber			"	115287	
l N. Co	Johnson			"	88437	
"	Andrews			"	94235	
nnets						
l N. Co	Morse			"	78000	
ard & Co	Clark			"	314219	
N. Co	Simmons			"	197345	
"	Steel			"	87308	
"	Andrews			"	93307	
"	Gray			"	319000	
"	Morse			"	57301	
"	Andrews			"	117364	

OUTWARD.

Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Depar. Month.
			Tls. 3733937		
		Sundries	11000		July
		"	78000		"
		"	39000		"
		"	76000		"
		"	45900		"
		"			
		"			
		"	38000		Aug.
		"	56000		"
		"	49000		"
		"	72918		"
		"	55986		"
		"	73244		"
		"	84000		"
		"	214309		"
		"	39254		"
		"	53112		"
		"	5000		"
		"	48000		"
		"	116472		"
		"	82284		"
		"	94726		"
		"	45000		"
		"	96000		"
		"	65248		"
		"	30422		"

304	"	14	"	Walrus	1634	"	1866	"	"	"	"	Morse				
305	"	"	"	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	1862	"	"	Chefoo	"	Hamer				
306	"	16	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews				
307	"	"	"	Nagasaki	1224	Hankow	1224	"	"	Hankow	"	Harmon				
308	"	"	"	Ichuen	1006	Chefoo	1862	"	"	Chefoo	"	Spencer				
309	"	"	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy				
310	"	"	"	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	New York	New York	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co.	Williams				
311	"	17	"	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.	Morse				
312	"	18	"	Warrior	2024	"	1864	"	"	"	"	Andrews				
313	"	"	"	Kiangtung	945	Hankow	1863	"	Boston	Hankow	"	West				
314	"	20	"	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews				
315	"	21	"	Walrus	1634	"	1866	"	"	"	"	Morse				
316	"	"	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Lloyd				
317	"	"	Bk.	Singapoh-tai	75	Bought	—	—	"	Chinkiang	Bennett					
318	"	23	Str.	Warrior	2024	Ningpo	1864	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews				
319	"	"	"	Chihli	1402	Chefoo	—	—	Shanghai	Chefoo	"	Fosterson				
320	"	"	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	New York	"	Hankow	"	Simmons				
321	"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews				
322	"	24	"	Walrus	1634	"	1866	"	"	"	"	Morse				
323	"	25	"	Kiangtze	1086	"	1862	"	"	"	"	Augustus				
324	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Gray				
325	"	"	Bk.	Juno	300	Amoy	—	—	"	Keelung	Farnham & Co	Petray				
					119137											

Carried forward

		"	103223			"	84261	"	14th
		"	92304			"	40000	"	"
		"	112426			"	70000	"	16th
		"	136215			"	93476	"	"
		"	73160			"	104725	"	"
		"	215306			"	88217	"	"
		"	154200			"	217164	"	20th
		"	88207			"	38000	"	17th
		"	95000			"	47301	"	18th
		"	118324			"	76000	"	"
		"	85000			"	22310	"	20th
		"	76010			"	54300	"	21st
		"	117344			"	100000	"	23rd
						"	6000	"	31st
		"	87000			"	73986	"	23rd
		"	103215			"	87302	"	"
		"	172164			"	98304	"	"
		"	73082			"	17360	"	"
		"	98034			"	59000	"	24th
		"	85306			"	38706	"	26th
		"	217312			"	110316	"	"
		"	23000			"	18000	Sept.	10th
Carried forward		Fls.	13582319			Fls.	6864520		

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from

VESSELS.

INWARD.

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	D
					119137								Brought forward		
6	Aug.	25	Str:	A. J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	1866	New York	Boston	Chefoo	S. S. N. Co.	Steel			
7	"	26	"	Valrus	1634	Ningpo	"	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			
8	"	"	Bg.	Abbie Clifford	451	Boston	1867	Stockton	Stockton		Clifford	Clifford			
9	"	27	Str:	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S. S. N. Co.	Andrews			
10	"	"	"	Shanse	1006	Chefoo	"	"	"	Chefoo	"	Eames			
11	"	28	"	Valrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	"	"	Ningpo	"	Morse			
12	"	"	"	Sunmada	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	Boston	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.	Clark			
13	"	"	Bk.	J. S. Stone	710	Hiogo	1868	Boston	"		J. S. Stone	Phinney			
14	"	"	Str:	Venus	1022	Amoy	—	—	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Heard & Co.	Crocker			
15	"	30	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S. S. N. Co.	Andrews			
16	"	"	"	Meyline	1224	Hankow	1864	"	"	Hankow	"	Harmon			
17	"	"	"	Hirado	1294	"	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	"	"	Hardy			
18	"	31	"	Valrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			
19	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1862	"	"	Chefoo	"	Spencer			
20	Sept.	1st	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	"	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			
21	"	"	"	Kiangkiang	945	Hankow	1863	"	Boston	Hankow	"	West			
22	"	2	"	Valrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Morse			
23	"	3	"	Kiangtze	1086	"	1862	"	"	"	"	Andrews			
24	"	4	"	Valrus	1634	"	1866	"	"	"	"	Morse			
25	"	"	"	Fusiyama	1215	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Sloya			
26	"	6	"	New York	3217	Nagasaki	1864	New York	New York	Nagasaki	P. M. S. S. Co	Thurber			
27	"	"	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	S. S. N. Co	Andrews			
28	"	"	Ship	Mary Whitridge	862	Cardiff	1855	Baltimore	Baltimore		Cutler	Cutler			
29	"	.	Bg.	Sarah	187	Yokohama	—	—	Shanghai		Smith	Cunningham			
30	"	"	Str:	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	New York	"	Hankow	S. S. N. Co	Linkmire			
31	"	"	"	Chihli	1402	Chefoo	—	—	"	Chefoo	"	Patterson			

al Shanghai, from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1869.

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Brought forward			Tls. 13582319.	
		Sundries	65000	
		"	343714	
		"	116309	
		"	73212	
		"	65000	
		"	84312	
		"	113218	
		"	58000	
		"	102031	
		"	20304	
		"	112319	
		"	116402	
		"	76235	
		"	59216	
		"	40211	
		"	101267	
		"	64000	
		"	25000	
		"	34000	
		"	113217	
		"	135000	
		"	17017	
		"	80000	
		"	28716	
		"	154312	
		"	94268	

OUTWARD.

Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
			Tls. 6864540.			
		Sundries	56000		Aug.	25th
		"	40318		"	26th
		"	34000		Aug.	27th
		"	66000		"	"
		"	26014		"	28
		"	98311		"	"
		"	37356		Aug.	28th
		"	18799		"	30th
		"	100314		"	"
		"	78982		"	"
		"	35748		"	31st
		"	60212		"	"
		"	76418		Sept.	1st
		"	75314		"	"
		"	35000		"	3d
		"	70000		"	3d
		"	65515		"	4th
		"	100312		"	"
		"	216419		"	10th
		"	48309		"	6th
			98316		Sept.	6th
		"	100311		"	"

		"	4015			"					
		"	1163044			"	98306	Sept.	7th		
		"	831449			"	92310	"	"		
		"	17000			"	54325	"	8th		
		"	216394			"	187369	"	"		
		"	210396			"					
		"	55000			"	39317	Sept.	9th		
		"	84219			"	76302	"	10th		
		"	22116			"	48280	"	11th		
		"	113225			"	94260	"	"		
		"	54290			"	60374	"	13th		
		"	134273			"	98317	"	"		
		"	215394			"	112304	"	"		
		"	76000			"	84200	"	"		
		"	117218			"	73000	"	14th		
		"	72300			"	55800	"	"		
		"	79000			"	150316	"	17th		
		"	21206			"	73900	"	15th		
		"	30207			"	45000	"	16		
		"	108205			"	93207	"	"		
		"	98704			"	58396	"	17th		
		"	234212			"	79384	"	"		
Carried forward		Fls.	17712085			Fls.	1006075				

										Shanghai			Bennett	Bowden
352	"	"	Bk.	Ling-kih-tai	100	Chikkiang	—	—	—					
353	"	7	Str.	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.		Morse
354	"	"	"	A.J. Ingersoll	804	Chefoo	"	"	Boston	Chefoo	"		Fleet
355	"	8	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"		Andrews
356	"	"	"	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	"	Shanghai	Hankow	"		Gray
357	"	"	Ship	N.B. Palmer	1125	New York	1857	"	New York		Low. Bros		Lobr
358	"	9	Str.	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co.		Morse
359	"	10	"	Kiangtze	1086	"	1862	"	"	"	"		Andrews
360	"	11	"	Walrus	1634	"	1866	"	"	"	"		Morse
361	"	"	"	Hirado	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"		Hardy
362	"	13	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"		Andrews
363	"	"	"	Wolphin	1324	Hankow	1864	"	"	Hankow	"		Harmon
364	"	"	"	Sultonada	1802	Hongkong	"	"	Boston	Hongkong	Heard & Co		Clark
365	"	"	"	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	1862	"	New York	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co		Hawes
366	"	14	"	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	"	"	Ningpo	"		Morse
367	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Chefoo	1862	"	"	Chefoo	"		Spencer
368	"	"	"	Costa Rica	1917	Nagasaki	1863	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co		Williams
369	"	15	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co		Andrews
370	"	16	"	Walrus	1634	"	1866	"	"	"	"		Morse
371	"	"	"	Kiangtung	945	Hankow	1863	"	Boston	Hankow	"		West
372	"	17	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"		Andrews
373	"	"	"	Venus	1033	Hongkong	—	—	Hongkong	Hongkong	Heard & Co		Crowell
					179995									Carried forward

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st July

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where From.	When Built.	Where Built.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
				179995.									Brought forward,			Tls.	1771208
374	Sept.	20	Str.	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews			Sundries		25210
375	"	"	"	Oregonian	1904	Hong Kong	—	"	"	Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Dearborn			"		132917
376	"	"	Bk.	Anita	339	Swatow	—	—	Shanghai		Forbes & Co	Lowell			"		5700
377	"	"	Str.	Chihli	1402	Chefoo	—	—	"	Chefoo	S.S.N.Co	Patterson			"		60000
378	"	"	"	Plymouth Rock	2380	Hankow	1864	New York	"	Hankow	"	Simmons			"		58000
379	"	21	"	Fusiyama	1215	"	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	"	"	Lloyd			"		93516
380	"	22	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	New York	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"		17000
381	"	"	Bk.	Saml Sarbabee	1131	Hong Kong	1868	Bangor	Bangor		S. Sarrabee	Thompson			"		30000
382	"	"	Str.	Fire Queen	2886	Hankow	1864	New York	Shanghai	Hankow	S.S.N.Co.	Gray			"		213116
383	"	24	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	New York	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"		25000
384	"	25	"	Heitalao	1294	Hankow	—	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hankow	"	Hardy			"		112916
385	"	"	"	A.J. Ingersoll	8114	Chefoo	1866	New York	New York	Chefoo	"	Steel			"		76000
386	"	27	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"		38207
387	"	"	"	Shansi	1006	Chefoo	"	"	"	Chefoo	"	Hames			"		88106
388	"	"	"	Moyune	1294	Hankow	1864	"	"	Hankow	"	Harmon			"		102314
389	"	28	"	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1862	"	"	Ningpo	"	Morse			"		33113
390	"	"	"	Szechuen	1006	Tientsin	"	"	"	Chefoo	"	Spencer			"		18021
391	"	29	"	Kiangtze	1086	Ningpo	"	"	"	Ningpo	"	Andrews			"		16000
392	"	"	Ship	Sinbad	650	Hakodadi	—	—	Shanghai		Hayes	Johnson			"		30000
393	"	30	Str.	Walrus	1634	Ningpo	1866	New York	New York	Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Morse			"		75361
394	"	"	"	Kiangloong	9445	Hankow	1863	"	Boston	Hankow	"	West			"		119310
395	"	"	"	Sumatra	1802	Hong Kong	1864	"	"		Heard & Co	Clark			"		117419
					208691										Taels		1921389

at the United States Consulate General Shanghai, from the 1st July to the 30th Sept. 1869.

CARGOES.

Where Bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	OUTWARD. Where Produced.	Where Manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Depa Month.
			Brought forward			Tls. 17712085					Tls. 10067075		
Ningpo	S.S.N.Co	Andrews			Sundries	25216				Sundries	45000		Sept.
Nagasaki	P.M.S.S.Co	Dearborn			"	132917				"	134211		"
	Forbes & Co	Lowell			"	67000							
Chefoo	S.S.N.Co.	Patterson			"	60000				"	99384		Sept.
Hankow	"	Simmons			"	58000				"	72802		"
"	"	Lloyd			"	93516				"	56000		"
Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	17000				"	46031		"
	L. Larrabee	Thompson			"	30000				"			
Hankow	S.S.N. Co.	Gray			"	213116				"	99217		Sept.
Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	25000				"	36000		"
Hankow	"	Hardy			"	112916				"	87257		"
Chefoo	"	Steel			"	76000				"	84312		"
Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	38207				"	54319		"
Chefoo	"	Hames			"	88106				"	99817		"
Hankow	"	Harmon			"	102314				"	89206		"
Ningpo	"	Morse			"	33115				"	54122		"
Chefoo	"	Spencer			"	180217				"	95244		"
Ningpo	"	Andrews			"	16000				"	58000		"
	Hayes	Johnson			"	30000							
Ningpo	S.S.N. Co	Morse			"	75361				"	78246		Sept.
Hankow	"	West			"	119316				"	84320		"
	Heard & Co	Clark				117490							
					Tals	19113892				Tals	11439563		

Inclosure

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI

No. 3.

With No 372

From 14
2nd Quarter 1869.

E. & O. E.

U. S. Consulate General

Shanghai, Sept. 30th 1869.

B. Jenkins,

U. S. Vice Consul General.

Form No. 21.

Names of all Deceased American citizens, including seamen or mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with B. Jenkins, *U. S. Vice Consul General at* Shanghai, *from* July 1st. *to* Sept 30th *inclusive.*

ATE OF DECEASE.		NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS estimated at	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
[illegible]	23	D. P. Tinsley	New York	"Yokohama"	at sea.	nil.	
[illegible]	"	Dra. Lockwood	Ohio.	—	Shanghai	"	Journ 14 -
[illegible]	30	Jacob Oelman	—	"Yokohama"	do.	45#	do —

B. Jenkins, Vice United States Consul General.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SH

Return of Civil *Suits from the* 1st *day of* July *to the* 30th *day o*

ASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.		NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.		NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF ~~FINE~~ IMPOSED. Claim	AMOUNT O AND
277	Pending from last Quarter						Pending		
284		〃					acct filed		
307		〃					Pending		
309		〃					Closed		
312		〃					Pending		
314		〃					Do		
319		〃					acct to file		
320		〃					Pending		
324		〃					Dismissed		
325		〃					Letter		
327		〃					Pending		
330		〃					Do		
332		〃					Do		
336		〃					For Defts.		
337		〃					Pending		
338		〃					Do		
339		〃					Do		
341		〃					Do		
348		〃					acct filed		
349		〃					Pending		
350		〃					Do		
352		〃					Default # 16		
353		〃					Pending		
354	July	6	P. Desnoliff	Fr.	B.R. Johnson	Contract	Do	# 60 〃	
355		8	In Robate	Am	G.L. Pratt	Probate	Do	〃	
356		23	L.B. Hill	Br	D.D. Macgowan	Contract	Withdrawn	# 120 〃	
357		28	J. Bradfield	〃	H.D. Perkins	〃	Default	# 30 〃	
358	Aug	14	Le Yon Kee	Ch	Do	〃	Pending	U.S. 696 〃	
359		11	In admiralty	Am	Jane Noah	Collision	Libel dismissed	〃 1450 〃	
360		13	Do	〃	"Hang Chow"	Do	Do	〃 13.584 〃	
361	Sept	6	Chr Ugoblum	Ch	C. Lowe	Contract	Default	〃 39 〃	
362		〃	Nagyaablung	〃	Russell & Co	Do	Pending	〃 1700 〃	
363	〃	20	Chun Chung Jay	〃	H.C. Hutchison	Do	〃	# 16	

U.S. Commis

Clerk

17,853.29

[Form No. 124.]

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

1st day of July to the 30th day of Sept. 1869, inclusive.

NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF ~~SUIT~~ CLAIM.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
	Pending							
	acct filed		$ 30	$ 30				
	Pending			0				
	Closed		15 10	$ 60	6 50			
	Pending							
	Do							
	acct filed		29 65	22 65	7 "			
	Pending							
	Dismissed		39 60 5 "	25 35	9 25			
	Letter		35 90	29 90	6			
	Pending							
	Do							
	Do							
	Yokeffs.		39 90 15 "	18 20	6 70			
	Pending							
	Do							
	Do							
	Do							
	acct filed		37 30	37 30				
	Pending							
	Do							
	Yakeff #16		36 " 5 "	25 50	10 50			
	Pending	$ 60 "						
ntract	Do	# 60 "						
bbote	Do	" "						
nteract	Littledunn	#. 120 "	7 10	7 10				
"	Yakeff	# 30 "	27 10 5 "	12 60	9 50			
"	Pending	U. 696 "						
llision	Libel dismissed	" 1450 "	85 40 15 "	9 " 30 "	23 40	8 "		
Do	Do	" 13.584 "	98 65 15 "	18 " 36 40	22 75	6 "		
ntract	Yakeff	" 39 "	38 40 5 "	18 30	9 10	6 "		
Do	Pending	" 1700 "	498 40 65 "	27 " 278	70	20 "		
Do	"	#6						

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai. Oct. 2nd, 1869.

17,855.29

Inclosure

No. 6

Letter No. 372

Return of Civil Suits for the 3rd Quarter 1869

Sept. 30th 1869.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SH

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of July to the 30th day o

OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.		NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT O AND
86	Aug	2	United States	S. W. Pomeroy	Assault	Guilty		$
87	"	8	"	Henry Walters	Theft	Guilty 20 days imprisonment		20
88	"	28	"	A. Jackson et al	Assault	Guilty	64 "	$

E. & O. E.

U. S. Consulate
Shanghai

[Form No. 124.]

URT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

ual Suits from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of Sept 1869, inclusive.

Y	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
s	S.W. Pomeroy	Assault	Guilty		$2 60		$ 80	$ 20		The $10 hearing fees will be carried forward in the Court acct for the 4th quarter 1869. as that item was omitted in the account for the 3rd quarter -
	Henry Walters	Theft	Guilty 30 days imprisonment		Nofees collectable — destitute.					
	A. Jackson et al	Assault	Guilty	64 "	$6 " 5 "		$ 20	$ 80		
					$8 60 10 "		$6 50	$2 10		

E & O E

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai, Sept. 30th 1869

B. Jenkins,
Vice-Consul-General

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ Police CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From the First of July to the Thirtieth day of September 1869, inclusive.

SE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF ~~FINES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.~~ Costs	DISPOSITION OF ~~FINES~~ AND FEES. Marshal	Clerk	APPEAL.
	July 6th	F. Mulligan	Drunk &c.	P.C. #32	Ten days in jail.					
	"	J. West	" & assault	C. Williams	" " "					
	"	J. Smith	Drunk & incapable	P.C. Skinner	Dismissed					
	"	W. Mitchell	Assaulting U.S. Marshal	C. Williams	Fifteen days in jail.					
	"	E. Borden								
	"	W. Mc Conrad								
	"	P. Mc Dermott	Drunk &c	P.C. #40	Dismissed					
	"	Tako Ken	"	" Skinner	"					
	"	C. Jacobee	"	" #34	"					
	" 21st	C. W. Hopkins	"	" #41	"					
	" 22d	L. Loudew	Drunk	" #35	Sent on board		$10.-	$5.-	$5.-	
	"	J. Jackson	& incapable	" "	J. S. Stone - Fines $10.		10.-	5.-	5.-	
	" "	J. M. Stitt	Drunk & assault	J. Beasley	Ten days in jail.					
	Aug 2d	R. Phoenix	Desertion from Bk "Yokohama"	U.S. Marshal.	Committed					
	"	W. Frazar								
	"	G. Hughes								
	"	H. Jones								
	"	L. Melville								
	" 5	W. Murray	Drunk &c	P.C. #10	Dismissed					
	" 28	D. O. Brien	"	" #20	Committed					
	Sept. 6	Chas. O. Brien	"	" #31	Sent on board his ship - Fines $10.		10.-	5.-	5.-	
	" 16	Chas. O. Brien	Drunk &c	P.C. #25	Committed					
	" "	Jas. Smith	Assault	" #38	"					
	" 23	F. Mulligan	Drunk &c.	" #31	"					
	" 27	John Haley	Assault	" #40	Sent on board their ship - Fines $10.-		10.-	5.-	5.-	
	" "	M. A. Smith	"				10.-	5.-	5.-	
							$50.-	$25.-	$25.-	

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai, Sept. 30th 1869.
B. Jenkins,
U. S. Vice Consul General.

REPORT FOR MONTH OF [illegible]

No. from last Report 2
„ admitted during month 10
Total 12.

No. discharged during month 7
„ remaining 5
Total 12

No. of days served during previous months 9346
„ „ „ „ past month 194
Total to date 9540

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
249.	263				62	
265	Jas. Smith	July 1st/69.			31	Vagrant
266	Francis Mulligan	„ 6 „	Ten days	July 15th/69	10	
267	Jas. West	„ „ „	„ „	„ „ „	10	
268	Neal Mc Curran	„ „ „	Fifteen days	„ 20 „	15	
269	Wm Mitchell	„ „ „	„ „	„ „ „	15	
270	Edwd Borden	„ „ „	„ „	„ „ „	15	
271	Chas. H. Allen	„ 11th „	———	„ 22d „	12	Vagrant
272	J. M. Stitt	„ 22d „	Ten days	„ 31st „	10	
		Carried forward			180	

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
		Brot. forward			180	
273	G. H. Hopkins	July 22/69			10	
274	Francis Mulligan	" 28th "			4	Desertion
					194	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal
John. Kennedy
U.S. Jailor

No. from last Report 5
„ admitted during month 7
Total 12

No. discharged during month 7
„ remaining 5
Total 12

No. of days served during previous months 9540
„ „ „ „ past month 217
Total to date 9757

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
249. 263. 265.					93	
273	Geo. H. Hopkins	July 22d/69		Aug. 13th/69	13	
274	Francis Mulligan	July 28th "			31	Desertion
275	Robt. Phoenix	Aug. 2d "		Aug. 12th "	11	"
276	Wm Frazar	" " "		" " "	11	"
277	Geo. Hughes	" " "		" " "	11	"
278	Henry Jones	" " "		" " "	11	"
279	L. Melville	" " "		" 6 "	5	"
280	Andrew Walters	" 3d "	20 days	" 26th "	24	Term commenced Aug. 7
281	Paul. O' Brien	" 25 "	30 "		7	
					217	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal
John Kennedy
U. S. Jailor

No. from last Report 5

„ admitted during month 1

Total 6

No. discharged during month 3

„ remaining 3

Total 6

No. of days served during previous months 9757

„ „ „ „ past month 141

Total to date 9898.

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
249.	263. 265				90	
274	Francis Mulligan	July 28th/69		Sept. 23/69	22	Shipped
281	Dan'l O'Brien	Aug. 25 "		" " "	22	"
282	Jas. Smith	Sept. 16 "		" " "	7	"
					141	

Chas. Williams
U. S. Marshal

John. Kennedy
U S Jailor

Inclosure

No. 9

with No. 372

Sick Report for
3rd Quarter 1869

Sept 30th 1869.

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.

RECEIVED JAN 3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Received No. 373.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai, Oct. 27th 1869.

To His Excellency
Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

In accordance with the thirty first section of the Consular judicial act of June 22d. 1860. I have the honor to inclose to you herewith, certificate of marriage of John Barron to Celestia Emily Frisby.

I have,
&c. &c. &c.
B. Jenkins,
U. S. Vice Consul General.

the day and year above
written, being the
Ninety Fourth year of
the Independence of
the United States.

A. D. Bradford
Asst Clerk

John Barrow, born in New York City,
Jan. 16th 1829. - 41 years
Celestia Emily (Frisbie) Frisby,
Born in Branford, Conn.
Dec. 26th 1837. - 32 years.